I/ 160

SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1892.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON

1893.

CONTENTS.

PART I.—REVENUE. PAGE

Memorandum by the Hon. R. Reid, Acting Principal Collector of Customs, on Customs and Shipping A 1
Administration Report of the Hon. A. R. Dawson, Government Agent, Western Province ... B 1
Report of Mr. J. P. Lewis on the Negombo District ... ... B 5
Report of Mr. H. W. Brodhurst on the Kalutara District ... ... B 8
Administration Report of the Hon. P. A. Templer, Government Agent, Central Province ... C 1
Report of Mr. G. S. Saxton on the Mátalé District ... ... C 7
Report of Mr. G. M. Fowler on the Nuwara Eliya District ... ... C 12
Administration Report of Mr. W. C. Twynam, C.M.G., Government Agent, Northern Province ... D 1
Report of Mr. E. M. de C. Short on the Vavuniya District ... ... D 21
Report of Mr. W. H. Jackson on the Mannár District ... ... D 26
Report of Mr. E. M. de C. Short on the Mullaittívu District ... ... D 30
Administration Report of Mr. E. Elliott, Government Agent, Southern Province ... ... E 1
Report of Mr. C. M. Lushington on the Hambantota District ... ... E 11
Report of Mr. C. J. R. Le Mesurier on the Mátara District ... ... E 16
Administration Report of Mr. G. W. Templer, Government Agent, Eastern Province... ... F 1
Report of Mr. H. Nevill on the Trincomalee District ... ... F 6
Administration Report of Mr. Æ. A. King, Acting Government Agent, North-Western Province ... G 1
Report of Mr. S. Haughton on the Puttalam District ... ... G 9
Report of Mr. E. T. Noyes on the Chilaw District ... ... G 11
Administration Report of Mr. R. W. Ievers, Government Agent, North-Central Province ... H 1
Administration Report of Mr. C. A. Murray, Acting Government Agent, Province of Uva ... I 1
Administration Report of Mr. A. M. Ashmore, Acting Government Agent, Province of Sabaragamuwa J 1
Report of Mr. W. E. Davidson on the Kégalla District ... ... J 5

APPENDIX.—Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government Agents and their Assistants.

REPORTS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

On the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances ... ... K 1
On the working of the Local Boards ... ... L 1
On the working of the Colombo Municipality (Mr. C. E. D. Pennycuick) ... ... M 1
On the working of the Kandy Municipality (Hon. P. A. Templer) ... . N 1
On the working of the Galle Municipality (Mr. E. Elliott) ... ... O 1

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

Report of the Hon. Col. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G., Surveyor-General... ... ... A 1
Report of the Hon. Col. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G., Surveyor-General, on the Meteorology of Ceylon B 1
Report of Mr. R. K. MacBride, C.M.G., Director of Public Works ... ... C 1

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

Report of Mr. P. Rámanáthan, C.M.G., Solicitor-General, on the Judicial Statistics of 1892 ... A 1
Report of Mr. E. C. Dumbleton, Crown Counsel, Western Circuit ... ... A 15
Report of Mr. F. R. Dias, Acting Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit ... ... A 16
Report of Mr. N. E. Cooke, Acting Crown Counsel, Northern and Southern Circuits ... A 20
Report of Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G., Inspector-General of Police ... ... B 1
Report of Mr. F. R. Ellis, Director and Inspector-General of Prisons ... ... C 1

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Report of Dr. W. R. Kynsey, F.K.Q.C.P., C.M.G., Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c. ... A 1
Report of Mr. T. Skinner, Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs ... ... B 1
Report of Mr. G. Simpson, Superintendent of Postal Telegraphs ... ... B 8
Report of Mr. W. T. Pearce, General Manager, Ceylon Government Railways ... ... C 1
Report of Mr. J. C. Farquharson, Accountant ... ... C 6
Report of Mr. C. H. Clarke, Acting Engineer of Way and Works ... ... C 43
Report of Mr. A. E. Brown, Locomotive Engineer ... ... C 47
Report of Mr. A. G. Perman, Traffic Superintendent ... ... C 61
Report of Mr. J. B. Cull, M.A., Director of Public Instruction ... ... D 1
Report of Mr. P. Arunáchalam, Acting Registrar-General of Lands ... ... E 1
Report of Mr. P. Arunáchalam, Acting Registrar General, on the Vital Statistics of 1892 ... F 1
Report of Mr. A. F. Broun, Conservator of Forests ... ... G 1
Report of Mr. H. Trimen, M.B., F.R.S., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens ... ... H 1
Report of Mr. A. Haly, Director of the Colombo Museum ... ... I 1
Report of Mr. H. Ewart, Chief Engineer of the Colombo Waterworks ... ... J 1
Report of Mr. J. Kyle, Engineer in Charge of the Colombo Harbour Works ... ... K 1
Report of Mr. G. J. A. Skeen, Government Printer ... ... L 1

ERRATA.

PART I., REVENUE.—Report of the Government Agent, Southern Province, page E 4, under head Food Supply, line 12, *for* "11,636,300 bushels" *read* "1,636,300 bushels."

Pages E 17 and E 19, head lines, *for* "(Hambantota.)" *read* "(Mátara.)"

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

CEYLON

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS,

1892.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND SHIPPING.

MEMORANDUM ON THE RETURNS FOR 1892.

THE year 1892 shows an increase in the trade of the Colony:—

	Rs.	c.
Value of Imports in 1892	70,687,496	89
Value of Exports in 1892	62,271,924	47
Total ...	132,959,421	36

and deducting specie:—

Imports	62,761,949	63
Exports	61,095,885	47
Total ...	123,857,835	10

These amounts, when compared with those for 1890 and 1891, show:—

Imports, less Specie.		Rs.	c.	*Exports, less Specie.*		Rs.	c.
Increase 1890	...	6,292,364	50	Increase 1890	...	10,913,966	36
Do. 1891	...	3,725,291	77	Do. 1891	...	2,790,284	16

Annual Value of the Trade of the Colony for the last twelve years, deducting Specie.

		Rs.			Rs.
1881	... ...	78,794,252	1887	... ...	83,889,572
1882	... ...	78,101,205	1888	... ...	92,607,045
1883	... ...	78,328,553	1889	... ...	100,269,274
1884	... ...	76,992,639	1890	... ...	106,651,504
1885	... ...	74,633,444	1891	... ...	117,342,259
1886	... ...	76,434,385	1892	... ...	123,857,835

Gross Customs Revenue for the twelve years ended 1892.

		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
1881	... ...	3,046,596	74	1887	... ...	3,179,404	72
1882	... ...	2,867,139	20	1888	... ...	3,747,064	69
1883	... ...	2,777,708	66	1889	... ...	3,718,152	17
1884	... ...	2,834,656	73	1890	... ...	3,948,564	11
1885	... ...	2,903,718	49	1891	... ...	4,203,320	19
1886	... ...	2,944,215	80	1892	... ...	4,663,562	47

The revenue for 1892, which exceeds that collected in any previous year, compared with 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 460,241, that is, nearly 10 per cent., and compared with 1890 an increase of Rs. 714,998.

Revenue of each Province in 1892.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province.		
Colombo	3,983,890 32	
Beruwala	14,855 61	
Negombo	4,493 37	
Kalpitiya	2,378 86	
		4,005,618 16
Northern Province.		
Jaffna	95,200 94	
Point Pedro	39,018 23	
Valvedditurai	7,568 99	
Kankésanturai... ...	70,832 53	
Mannár	10,590 48	
Pésálai	2,766 45	
Vaykálai	524 17	
Kayts	19,802 36	
Mullaittívu	91 6	
		246,395 21
Brought forward...	—	4,252,013 37
Southern Province.		
Galle	338,811 75	
Dodanduwa	281 87	
Weligama	23 40	
Hambantota... ...	608 95	
		339,725 97
Eastern Province.		
Batticaloa	40,013 10	
Trincomalee... ...	31,810 3	
		71,823 13
		4,663,562 47

1891 and 1892.

Increase.	Rs. c.	*Decrease.*	Rs. c.
Western Province	426,216 42	Eastern Province	374 84
Southern Province	26,844 1		
Northern Province	7,556 85		
Total Increase ...	460,617 28		
Deduct Total Decrease ...	374 84		
Net Increase ...	460,242 14	Total Decrease ...	374 84

The increase in the Western Province is due to increased imports generally, but principally owing to increased importation of grain, spirits, sugar, and tobacco.

The decrease in the Eastern Province is due to less importation of grain and cotton goods.

The increase in the Southern Province is due to grain, sugar, and spirits.

The increase in the Northern Province is attributable chiefly to tobacco and spirits.

Harbour Dues collected during the last eight years.

	Rs.		Rs.
1885	394,382	1889	522,901
1886	397,879	1890	574,332
1887	443,126	1891	619,682
1888	500,405	1892	668,073

Amount of Duty collected under the Medical Wants Ordinance.

	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.
Colombo	78,386 62	73,434 0
Galle	623 7	420 30
Total ...	79,009 69	73,854 30
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Tea	60,466 88	64,548 66
Coffee	8,967 59	4,334 29
Cacao	2,001 65	1,917 90
Cinchona	7,573 57	3,053 45
Total ...	79,009 69	73,854 30

IMPORTS.

The following is a statement showing the value of imports and specie into each Province in the Colony :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Imports.		
Western Province	55,263,517 34	
Northern Province	2,908,575 85	
Southern Province	3,844,780 24	
Eastern Province	745,076 20	
		62,761,949 63
Value of Specie.		
Western Province	7,925,547 26	
Northern Province	—	
Southern Province	—	
		7,925,547 26
Total ...	—	70,687,496 89

Arms and Ammunition.—The duty collected under this head compared with 1891 shows a decrease of Rs. 19,297.

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, twist, and thread show a total value of Rs. 5,473,758, and the sum collected as duty on the quantity cleared from the Customs amounts to Rs. 279,306, which gives a decrease in duty, as compared with 1891, of Rs. 2,398, though there was an increase to the cotton goods brought from India.

Value of Cotton Goods imported.

	1890. Rs.	1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.
United Kingdom ...	3,720,024	3,483,649	2,727,332
British and Foreign Possessions in India ...	1,967,259	1,915,925	2,581,239
France, Germany, Italy, and Austria ...	170,942	173,813	165,187

The amounts set opposite to each country in the following statement represent the increase and decrease in the value of cotton goods as compared with 1891.

	Rs.
United Kingdom, decrease...	756,317
British Possessions, increase	665,314
Foreign Ports, decrease	8,626

Cement (exclusive of the quantity imported at Colombo as Government stores, of the value of Rs. 98,300).—There is a decrease compared with last year in value of Rs. 42,076, and in quantity of 12,022 cwt.

Coal and Coke.—There is a decrease in the quantity imported, which is 312,757 tons against 332,749 tons in 1891. The landings at the two principal ports were as follows :—

	Tons.
Colombo	298,868
Galle	13,889
Total ...	312,757

showing a decrease of 19,992 tons :—

Colombo...	1892	298,868
	1891	272,017
	Increase ...	26,851
Galle ...	1891	60,732
	1892	13,889
	Decrease ...	46,843
	Deduct Increase ...	26,851
	Total Decrease ...	19,992

Kerosine Oil shows an increase, compared with 1891, of Rs. 496,985 in value and Rs. 32,304 in duty. The importation this year from British India as well as from Russia and United States of America is greatly in excess of last year.

Food Articles, as compared with 1891, show an increase in value and duty.

	Value. Rs.	Duty. Rs.
Biscuits	33,542	2,464
Beef and Pork	541	22
Butter	11,157	470
Cheese	2,536	112
Fish	58,741	2,887
Flour, Wheat	173,747	11,615
Potatoes...	174,901	8,862
Curry Stuffs	138,173	9,003

and a decrease on—

Ham and Bacon	3,948	185
Oilmanstores	152,307	4,211

Grain.—The following is a statement of rice cleared for home consumption for seven years :—

Year.	Bushels.
1886	5,492,166
1887	5,717,623
1888	6,630,094
1889	6,591,157
1890	6,350,036
1891	7,051,432
1892	7,282,411
Average for seven years	6,444,988

The duty collected on rice amounted to Rs. 2,111,904·42, and on other grain of all sorts to Rs. 257,107·10, making in all Rs. 2,369,011·52.

Live Stock of all kinds shows an increase in value of Rs. 613,313 compared with 1891, due to a larger importation of sheep and cattle ; horses showing a diminution in value of Rs. 2,494.

Machinery.—An increase in value of Rs. 1,973.

Malt Liquor.—The receipts on account of duty amount to Rs. 35,782, an increase of Rs. 8,749 over last year.

Metals and Metalware.—An increase in value of Rs. 13,996.

Opium. —An increase in quantity of 142 lb.

Poonac.—An increase in quantity of 2,529 cwt.

Spirits of all kinds show an increase of Rs. 468,407 in value, and in duty of Rs 184,737. The quantity entered for home consumption was 126,012 gallons, against 79,858 gallons in 1891.

Specie shows an increase of Rs. 326,812·76 in value, particularised as follows:—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Increase.		
British India	215,168 26	
Arabia	1,263 0	
Hongkong	46,754 75	
Egypt	133 50	
Germany	30 0	
Straits Settlements	114,701 25	
		378,050 76
Decrease.		
United Kingdom	17,005 0	
Australia	31,833 0	
Africa	1,400 0	
France	1,000 0	
		51,238 0
Total Increase ...	—	326,812 76

Tobacco shows an increase in quantity of 85,664 cwt. and cigars 6,743 lb.

Wines of all kinds show an increase of Rs. 2,508 in value, and a decrease in duty of Rs. 295, the total imports in 1892 being 44,889, and in 1891 45,815 gallons.

The following is a statement showing the respective quantities of beer, wine, and spirits imported in the year 1892:—

	Gallons.	Value. Rs.	Rs.	Total. Rs.
Malt Liquors.				
In bottle ...	94,779	284,339		
In wood ...	159,671	223,539		
		— —	—	507,878
Wines.				
Australian, in bottle ...	117	—	1,060	
Claret { in bottle ...	2,578	38,673		
Claret { in wood	17,786	88,932		
		—	127,605	
Cacao wine, in bottle ...	20	—	180	
French { in bottle ...	3,536	53,042		
French { in wood ...	932	4,664		
			57,706	
German, in bottle	23	—	345	
Ginger, in bottle	531	—	2,127	
Madeira { in bottle ...	86	1,295		
Madeira { in wood ...	96	720		
			2,015	
Marsala { in bottle ...	103	930		
Marsala { in wood ..	282	1,693		
			2,623	
Port { in bottle ...	2,015	18,135		
Port { in wood ...	8,757	52,545		
		—	70,680	
Spanish { in bottle ..	987	8,887		
Spanish { in wood ..	2,378	14,268		
		—	23,155	
Sparkling, in bottle ...	4,672	—	70,091	
				357,587
Spirits.				
Brandy	21,022	—	157,668	
Gin	41,860	—	313,951	
Liqueurs ...	637	—	4,781	
Rum	97	—	731	
Whisky	81,033	—	607,754	
Spirits of Wine	3	—	23	
				1,084,908
			Total ...	1,950,373

To summarise—

	1891. Gallons.	1891. Duty. Rs	1892 Gallons.	1892 Duty. Rs.		Increase or Decrease Gallons.	Duty. Rs.
Malt Liquors ...	182,885 ...	27,033	246,156	35,782 ...	Increase	63,271 ...	8,749
Wines of all kinds	45,554 ...	46,973 ...	45,128 ...	46,678 ...	Decrease	426 ...	125
Spirits of all kinds	79,856 ...	320,723	125,909 ...	505,460 ...	„	46,053 ...	184,737

Leaving out the harbour dues and the amount collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance, we have as Customs only:—

Collected in Western Province ...	...	86
Do. Southern Province	...	7½
Do. Northern Province	...	5½
Do. Eastern Province	...	1½

The total collections made by the Department in 1892 are as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Customs	4,663,562	47
Harbour Dues	668,073	65
Medical Aid	73,854	30
Total ...	5,405,490	42

The cost of collection was under 3 per cent.

EXPORTS.

The total value of the export trade for 1892 amounts to Rs. 62,271,924·47, and is comprised in the following figures under three different heads:—

	Rs.	c.
Ceylon Produce	60,009,149	88
Imports Exported	1,086,735	59
Specie	1,176,039	0
Total ...	62,271,924	47

Taking the two first, and comparing them with those for the two preceding years, the result is as follows:—

Ceylon Produce.	Rs.	c.	*Imports Exported.*	Rs.	c.
Increase over 1890 ...	11,533,364	36	Decrease below 1890 ...	619,398	0
Increase over 1891 ...	3,859,252	22	Decrease below 1891 ...	1,068,968	6

The exportation of specie shows an increase in 1892 compared with the two preceding years, as the following figures indicate:—

	Rs.	c.
1890	945,420	79
1891	494,143	0
1892	1,176,039	0

The total value of the exports contributed by the several Provinces during the year was in the following proportion:—

			Rs.	c.
Western Province			58,091,781	10
Southern Province			2,408,222	18
Northern Province			1,588,057	19
Eastern Province			183,864	0
			62,271,924	47
Deduct Specie.				
Colombo	1,176,039	0		
Galle	—			
			1,176,039	0
			61,095,885	47

Classifying the different countries under the three recognised heads, viz., the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries, as they appear in the Return, the total value of goods, the produce of the Island, exported thereto during the last three years is as follows:—

	United Kingdom. Rs.	c.	British Colonies. Rs.	c.	Foreign Countries. Rs.	c.
1890	33,058,407	0	8,340,457	0	7,076,921	0
1891	40,652,454	0	8,056,860	0	7,440,582	0
1892	39,960,830	76	11,436,489	94	10,874,603	77

From the foregoing figures it will appear that the progress in the value of exports to the United Kingdom has slightly fallen, as compared with 1891, but there is an increase in those British Colonies and Foreign Countries as shown below:—

		Rs.
To United Kingdom	increase, 1890	6,902,423
	decrease, 1891	691,624
To British Colonies, increase	1890	3,096,032
	1891	3,379,629
To Foreign Countries, increase	1890	3,797,682
	1891	3,434,021

Table A gives the exports of coffee, cacao, cinchona, and tea, which are subject to export duty under the Medical Aid Ordinance, showing the increase or decrease in 1892 as compared with 1891. Table B contains a similar account of other staple articles of export.

Table A.

		Cwt.	Rs.	
Coffee ...	1891 ...	89,673 ...	5,731,467	Decrease 46,335 cwt.; decrease Rs. 2,437,611
	1892 ...	43,338 ...	3,293,856	
Cacao ...	1891 ...	20,015 ...	1,200,940	Decrease 838 cwt.; increase Rs. 141,443; due to increase of value of Rs. 10 on each cwt.; average price set being Rs. 70 against Rs. 60 in 1891
	1892 ...	19,177 ...	1,342,373	
Cinchona...	1891 ...	5,589,550 ...	669,656	Increase 1,257,191 lb.; increase Rs. 151,953
	1892 ...	6,846,741 ...	821,609	
Tea ...	1891 ...	67,718,371 ...	30,473,267	Increase 4,564,153 lb.; increase Rs. 2,053,869
	1892 ...	72,282,524 ...	32,527,136	

The duty collected on the foregoing was:—

	Rs.	c.
At Colombo	73,434	0
At Galle	420	30
Total ...	73,854	30

The quantities exported in the year to the different countries will appear in the Return C appended.

Plumbago.—The royalty paid on this article amounted to Rs. 107,668·17, against that in 1891 of Rs. 100,135·20, showing an increase of Rs. 7,532·97, and an increase in quantity of 30,126 cwt., viz.:—

	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Royalty. Rs.	c.
1892	430,666	3	20	107,668	17
1891	400,540	0	15	100,135	20

The shipments from Colombo and Galle for 1892 are as follows:—

	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Royalty. Rs.	c.
Colombo	394,850	3	27	98,713	93
Galle	35,815	3	21	8,954	24

Table B.

The other staple articles of export are as follows, compared with 1891:—

		1891.		1892.	
		Gallons.	Rs.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Arrack ...	Colombo ...	67,513	69,146	83,848¼	93,225 50
	Galle ...	33,865	33,865	5,026	7,011 0
	Total ...	101,378	103,011	88,874¼	100,236 50
		1891.		1892.	
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs. c.
Cardamoms ...	Colombo ...	408,866	457,591	247,337	280,702 49
	Galle ...	—	—	369	370 0
	Total ...	408,866	457,591	247,706	281,072 49
		1891.		1892.	
		lb.	Rs.	lb.	Rs. c.
Cinnamon ...	Colombo ...	2,716,372	1,357,884	2,536,268	1,268,134 0
	Galle ...	93,726	47,165	106,181	53,090 50
	Total ...	2,810,098	1,405,049	2,642,449	1,321,224 50
		1891.		1892.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs. c.
Coir, Yarn, Fibre, Rope	Colombo ...	82,324	615,963	99,259	697,918 74
	Galle ...	67,939	414,806	61,331	391,656 58
	Total ...	150,263	1,030,769	160,590	1,089,575 32
		1891.		1892.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs. c.
Copperah ...	Colombo ...	64,738	889,586	168,694	1,622,215 75
	Galle ...	4,169	31,798	379	2,870 0
	Total ...	68,907	921,384	169,073	1,625,085 75
		1891.		1892.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs. c.
Cocoanut Oil ...	Colombo ...	378,639	4,711,954	497,311	6,188,662 65
	Galle ...	48,030	597,711	67,239	836,750 11
	Total ...	426,669	5,309,665	564,550	7,025,412 76
		1891.		1892.	
		Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs. c.
Oil, Citronella	Colombo ...	3,854,712	155,053	2,972,996	178,438 29
	Galle ...	8,285,102	290,049	9,852,244	375,657 14
	Total ...	12,139,814	445,102	12,825,240	554,095 43
		1891.		1892.	
		Oz.	Rs.	Oz.	Rs. c.
Other Essential Oils	Colombo ...	58,595	22,731	472,744	56,402 70
	Galle ...	115,384	8,291	37,380	2,190 0
	Total ...	173,979	31,022	510,124	58,592 70
		1891.		1892.	
		Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs. c.
Poonac ...	Colombo ...	183,881	556,271	214,466	852,576 25
	Galle ...	1,047	2,410	1,729	5,185 0
	Total ...	184,928	558,681	216,195	857,761 25

		Rs.	
Timber ...	1891 ...	215,568	Increase Rs. 85,287
	1892 ...	300,855	

		Cwt.	Rs.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1891 ...	41,428	967,375	Increase 9,273 cwt.; increase Rs. 86,567
	1892 ...	50,701	1,053,942	

	1891.		1892.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs. c.
Colombo ...	554	19,388	—	—
Jaffna ...	40,874	947,987	50,701	1,053,942 0
Total ...	41,428	967,375	50,701	1,053,942 0

Summarised, the value stands thus for 1892 :—

	Rs.	c.
Articles under the Medical Aid Ordinance	37,983,831	81
Other staple articles	14,637,632	10
General exports not specially enumerated above	7,387,685	97
Total ...	60,009,149	88

Table C.

Shipments of articles on which duty was collected under the Medical Aid Ordinance in the year under review, and for 1890 and 1891 :—

Year.	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Rate of Value. Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Coffee, Plantation.							
1890 ...	81,3[illegible]	2	0	65	0	5,286,842	50
1891 ...	82,32[illegible]	3	[illegible]1	65	0	5,351,115	13
1892 ...	39,01[illegible]	3	9	77	50	3,023,571	85
Coffee, Native.							
1890 ...	5,810	1	0	55	0	319,563	75
1891 ...	6,456	1	5	52	0	335,727	32
1892 ...	3,243	2	13	65	0	210,835	4
Coffee, Liberian.							
1890 ...	2,946	1	11	46	0	135,532	2
1891 ...	892	2	1	50	0	44,625	43
1892 ...	1,080	3	16	55	0	59,449	10
Cacao.							
1890 ...	15,942	2	1	50	0	797,125	45
1891 ...	20,015	2	19	60	0	1,200,940	18
1892 ...	19,176	3	2	70	0	1,342,373	75
Cinchona.	lb.						
1890 ... Trunk	8,586,343			0	12	1,030,361	16
1890 ... Br. & Tg.	192,797			0	12	23,135	64
1891 ... Trunk	5,578,658			0	12	669,438	96
1891 ... Br. & Tg.	10,892			0	2	217	84
1892 ... Trunk	6,732,764			0	12	807,931	68
1892 ... Br. & Tg.	113,977			0	12	13,677	24
Tea.							
1890 ...	45,799,518			0	50	22,899,759	37
1891 ...	67,718,371			0	45	30,473,267	14
1892 ...	72,282,524			0	45	32,527,136	15

Table D.

Value of the produce of the cocoanut tree exported in 1891 and 1892 :—

	1892. Rs.	c.	1891. Rs.	c.
Arrack	100,236	50	103,011	0
Cadjans	59	50	47	0
Cocoanuts	423,591	81	284,373	37
Cocoanuts, desiccated	369,778	40	—	
Coir Fibre	340,530	61	291,556	94
Coir manufacture	6,809	1	7,194	0
Coir Rope	111,[illegible]	69	136,309	49
Coir Yarn	634,067	85	602,904	98
Copperah	1,625,085	75	921,384	98
Cocoanut Husks	45	0	4	0
Cocoanut Laths and Rafters... ...	195	0	150	0
Cocoanut Oil	7,025,512	76	5,309,665	11
Cocoanut Shells	29,743	0	59,991	0
Poonac	857,761	25	558,681	0
Total Value ...	11,524,755	13	8,275,272	87

Articles showing an increase or decrease in quantity and value as compared with 1890 and 1891 :—

		Increase.				Decrease.			
		1890.		1891.		1890.		1891.	
		Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack ...	gal.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	15,057	17,518	12,504	2,775
Arecanuts ...	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	1,029	—	5,759	160,666	Increase	19,956
Cacao ...	cwt.	3,234	545,248	Decrease	141,433	Increase	Increase	839	Increase
Cardamoms ...	lb.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	147,870	136,570	161,160	176,519
Cinnamon ...	lb.	296,885	148,442	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	167,649	83,824
Coffee, Plantation ...	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	42,320	2,263,170	43,311	2,327,543
Coffee, Native...	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	2,567	108,727	3,213	124,891
Coffee, Liberian	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	188	14,823	1,865	76,082	Increase	Increase
Cocoanuts ...	No.	Decrease	Decrease	4,071,675	139,218	1,000,352	48,237	Increase	Increase
Coir Fibre ...	cwt.	8,267	62,001	6,529	48,973	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Coir Rope ...	cwt.	259	3,235	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	1,996	24,970
Coir Yarn ...	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	18,281	221,608	44,585	396,702
Copperah ...	cwt.	12,879	144,268	100,166	703,701	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Fibre, Kitool ...	cwt.	5,986	114,147	6,160	118,923	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Hides ...	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	26,745	894	6,838	1,314	Increase
Horns ...	cwt.	Decrease	53,978	Decrease	58,126	940	Increase	305	Increase
Oil, Cocoanut ...	cwt.	195,826	2,436,951	137,881	1,715,847	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Other Essential Oils ...	oz.	340,925	19,493	336,145	27,570	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Oil, Citronella...	oz.	Decrease	109,209	685,426	108,993	959,858	Increase	Increase	Increase
Plumbago ...	cwt.	38,089	380,893	30,127	301,268	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Poonac ...	cwt.	76,951	468,663	31,267	299,080	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Salt ...	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	33,857	12,625	31,812	11,824
Tea ...	lb.	26,480,466	9,626,234	4,561,613	2,052,726	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
Timbér, Ebony	logs	Decrease	Decrease	1	18,684	3	13,791	Increase	Increase
	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	2,015		4,151		Increase	
—— Ironwood	logs	163	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	3,183	181	2,354
	No.	Decrease		Decrease		81		400	
—— Sapan	logs	Decrease	44,553	—	54,291	26	Increase	Increase	Increase
	cwt.	8,405		8,557		Increase			
—— Satin	cwt.	3,410	8,087	2,307	15,989	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
	No.	Decrease		Decrease		58		83	
	logs	623		780		Increase		Increase	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	cwt.	Decrease	Decrease	9,273	86,567	4,600	231,212	Increase	Increase
Woods of sorts		—	Decrease	—	Decrease	—	76,128	—	1,707

Statement showing the export of tea and the distribution of the shipments :—

Exports to—		lb.	*Exports to—*		lb.
United Kingdom ...	1892 ...	65,824,822	Hongkong ...	1891 ...	123,527
	1891 ...	63,380,411		1892 ...	79,329
	Increase ...	2,444,411		Decrease ...	44,198
Aden ...	1892 ...	5,640	Malta ...	1892 ...	21,745
	1891 ...	3,360		1891 ...	16,930
	Increase ...	2,280		Increase ...	4,815
Australia ...	1892 ...	5,042,648	Mauritius ...	1892 ...	81,202
	1891 ...	3,087,840		1891 ...	49,572
	Increase ...	1,954,808		Increase ...	31,630
British India ...	1892 ...	810,788	Straits Settlements ...	1892 ...	12,568
	1891 ...	573,771		1891 ...	12,069
	Increase ...	237,017		Increase ...	499
Cape of Good Hope ...	1891 ...	33,251	Arabia ...	1891 ...	4,216
	1892 ...	8,030		1892 ...	2,870
	Decrease ...	25,221		Decrease ...	1,346
Cyprus ...	1892 ...	5,400	Africa ...	1892 ...	11,631
	1891 ...	2,800		1891 ...	10,073
	Increase ...	2,600		Increase ...	1,558
Gibraltar ...	1892 ...	41,355	Austria ...	1891 ...	5,366
	1891 ...	24,915		1892 ...	3,444
	Increase ...	16,440		Decrease ...	1,922

Exports to—		lb.
Belgium ...	1892 ...	450
	1891 ...	40
	Increase ...	410
Argentine Republic	1891 ...	3,125
	1892 ...	10
	Decrease ...	3,115
China ...	1891 ...	30,455
	1892 ...	21,480
	Decrease ...	8,975
Dutch Possessions in India	1891 ...	101
	1892 ...	20
	Decrease ...	81
Egypt ...	1892 ...	88,006
	1891 ...	48,861
	Increase ...	39,145
France ...	1892 ...	8,694
	1891 ...	5,552
	Increase ...	3,142
French India ...	1891 ...	90
	1892 ...	—
	Decrease ...	90
Germany ...	1892 ...	109,752
	1891 ...	108,484
	Increase ...	1,268
Greece ...	1892 ...	954
	1891 ...	14
	Increase ...	940
Holland ...	1892 ...	783
	1891 ...	—
	Increase ...	783
Italy ...	1891 ...	12,568
	1892 ...	9,503
	Decrease ...	3,065
Japan ...	1892 ...	1,520
	1891 ...	262
	Increase ...	1,258

Exports to—		lb.
Maldive Islands ...	1892 ...	179
	1891 ...	78
	Increase ...	101
Persia ...	1891 ...	3,784
	1892 ...	428
	Decrease ...	3,364
Philippine Islands ...	1891 ...	250
	1892 ...	150
	Decrease ...	100
Portuguese Possessions in India	1891 ...	200
	1892 ...	200
Russia ...	1891 ...	11,240
	1892 ..	305
	Decrease ...	10,935
Russian Possessions in China	1892 ...	150
	1891 ...	—
	Increase ...	150
Samoa ...	1891 ...	400
	1892 ...	—
	Decrease ...	400
Seychelles ...	1891 ...	56
	1892 ...	—
	Decrease ...	56
Spain ...	1891 ...	600
	1892 ...	35
	Decrease ...	565
Sweden ...	1891 ...	2,580
	1892 ...	770
	Decrease ...	1,810
Turkey ...	1891 ...	5,769
	1892 ...	1,950
	Decrease ...	3,819
United States of America ...	1891 ...	154,239
	1892 ...	85,120
	Decrease ...	69,119
West India Islands ...	1891 ...	1,480
	1892 ...	600
	Decrease ...	880

Staple Articles, the Produce of Ceylon, exported to Europe and to the East, and Value.

Staple Articles.	To Europe. Rs.	To the East. Rs.
Arrack ...	40	100,196
Arecanuts ...	3,855	882,882
Cacao ...	1,227,323	115,050
Cardamoms	251,828	29,244
Cinnamon ...	1,257,094	64,130
Cinchona ...	821,608	—
Cocoanuts ...	361,837	61,754
Do. desiccated	357,423	12,354
Coffee ...	2,482,131	811,724
Coir Stuffs	861,723	224,214
Copperah ...	1,336,990	288,097
Fibre, Kitool	185,989	26
Hides and Skins	295,741	62,523
Horns of sorts	172,718	2,795
Oil, Cocoanut	4,603,877	2,421,635
Oil, Essential and other	58,462	170
Plumbago ...	4,299,192	7,477
Poonac ...	856,336	1,425
Tea ...	29,751,792	2,774,201
Timber and Woods of sorts	117,748	183,097
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	—	1,053,942
Total ...	49,303,707	9,096,936

An increase over 1891 of Rs. 2,148,785 and Rs. 1,473,342

REMARKS.

The above statements show the extent of the export trade of Ceylon during 1892, and the result compared with 1891 shows very satisfactory progress. One item particularly deserving notice is the remarkable increase in all the articles that are derived from the produce of the cocoanut, from which a new industry has been developed under the head "Desiccated Cocoanut." The increase in the value of cocoanuts shipped amounts to Rs. 139,218, copperah Rs. 703,701, and cocoanut oil Rs. 1,715,819. The total value of exports from this source amounted during 1892 to Rs. 11,524,755, which exceeds that for 1891 by Rs. 3,249,482.

The increase in tea in 1892 over 1891 amounted to 4,561,613 lb., and in value Rs. 2,053,869. The crop in 1892 was less than was generally expected, probably on account of the weather being more unfavourable for flushing than in previous years. It is hoped that the current year will show a greater proportionate increase. The average price both in 1891 and 1892 was 45 cents per pound. In 1890 it was 50 cents.

There is also a great increase in the amount of plumbago exported.

There is a decrease in the value of exports from the Southern Province in 1892 compared with 1891, of 23 per cent. Probably a greater quantity than usual was brought to Colombo.

The total value of Ceylon produce exported to the United Kingdom is a little less than in 1891, but the value of goods exported to British Colonies and foreign countries has increased by more than 33 per cent.

I hope this is not an indication that the United Kingdom is losing the carrying trade which made it the depôt from which the produce of Eastern countries was in previous years distributed throughout Europe and America.

The sterling value of imports and exports have been calculated at 1s. 3*d.* the rupee, which is probably above the average rate of exchange during the year. These values are shown in the following Appendices A and B:—

A.—Abstract of Imports for 1892, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1s. 3*d.* the Rupee.

	Value £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Animals, Living (for Food)						
Deer	3	2	6			
Calves	25	0	0			
Cows	55	12	6			
Oxen and Bulls	45,818	15	0			
Sheep and Lambs	18,517	15	0			
				64,420	5	0
Articles of Food and Drink						
Beef and Pork, salted ...	691	15	5			
Bacon and Ham	4,499	0	[illegible]			
Biscuits	7,034	19	3			
Butter	3,646	12	9			
Cheese	2,467	0	7			
Confectionery	7,391	9	5			
Curry Stuffs	61,956	12	0			
Fish, cured and salted	119,004	14	8			
Flour, Wheat	68,838	10	8			
Ghee	3,174	4	4			
Grain, Barley	124	19	2			
Gram	53,121	4	0			
Indian Corn	48	18	11			
Linseed	0	7	4			
Oats	1,291	10	9			
Paddy	110,455	9	10			
Peas	17,248	4	9			
Rice	1,495,882	18	2			
Wheat	941	19	7			
Onions	17,968	10	3			
Oilmanstores	2,582	8	7			
Potatoes	21,576	18	9			
Poultry and Game	622	1	3			
Provisions	6,626	6	6			
Sago	1,932	14	7			
Salt, refined	776	1	6			
common	1	8	1			
Sugar, refined	38,035	7	11			
unrefined	41,024	16	4			
Palm or Jaggery ...	3,178	8	5			
Beer and Ale	31,742	7	10			
Spirits, Brandy	9,854	5	0			
Gin	19,621	19	0			
Liqueurs	298	16	6			
Rum	45	13	11			
Whisky	37,984	12	11			
of Wine	1	8	1			
Wines	22,349	5	11			
				2,217,644	3	1
Narcotic.						
Opium	7,785	13	6			
Tobacco, Cigars	41,965	14	5			
Snuff	19	4	4			
manufactured	1,532	0	4			
unmanufactured	4,008	1	0			
				55,310	13	7
Carried over ...				2,337,375	1	8

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Brought forward ...	—	2,937,375 1 8
Raw Materials.—Textile.		
Cotton, raw	12,015 11 1	
Jute	10 12 6	
		12,026 3 7
Raw Materials.—Metal.		
Brass sheets	1,913 0 2	
Copper sheathing	3,260 17 10	
Iron, angle, bar, bolt, and rod	10,478 19 3	
—— corrugated	131 3 7	
—— galvanised	17,889 19 3	
—— pig	406 5 0	
—— plate and sheet	1,462 13 6	
Lead, sheet, pipe, and pig	134 19 4	
Spelter, tin, zinc in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs ...	266 5 7	
Steel	1,241 10 7	
		37,185 14 1
Manufactured Articles.—Textile.		
Cotton manufacture	328,145 7 9	
—— Thread	5,352 2 7	
—— Twist	8,544 2 6	
—— Waste	68 4 4	
Hosiery	2,017 6 5	
Silks	25,725 8 3	
Woollens	20,244 3 4	
		390,096 15 2
Manufactured Articles.—Metals.		
Brassware	3,169 2 9	
Copperware	1,828 2 8	
Hardware and Cutlery	27,583 5 2	
Leadware	42 4 5	
Tea Lead	25,905 10 4	
—— Solder	2,562 11 2	
Plate and Platedware	2,941 12 5	
Tinware	1,083 1 5	
Pewterware	28 12 6	
Zincware	508 15 6	
Iron, Nails	5,702 8 8	
—— Hoop	14,306 17 8	
Tin Plates	30 13 10	
Zinc, perforated	30 13 3	
		85,723 11 9
Manufactured Articles.—For Personal Use.		
Apparel, Wearing...	5,088 4 8	
Boots and Shoes	3,441 14 7	
Haberdashery	51,214 13 7	
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	4,876 12 4	
Jewellery	4,143 6 5	
Perfumery	4,466 19 6	
		73,231 11 1
Miscellaneous Articles.—Animals.		
Asses	6 17 6	
Dogs	106 13 9	
Horses	7,737 3 9	
Zebras	15 12 6	
Monkeys	15 12 6	
		7,882 0 0
Raw Materials for Sundry Industries and Manufactures.		
Staves, Shooks, and Teak Logs	—	28,436 2 9
		2,971,957 0 1
Specie and Bullion ...	—	495,346 14 1
Other goods not enumerated ...	—	950,664 16 11
Total ...	—	4,417,968 11 1

B.—Abstract of Exports for 1892, showing Value in Sterling calculated at 1s. 3d. the Rupee.

	Value. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Animals Living (for Food).		
Sheep and Lambs	9 8 9	
Oxen and Bulls	522 8 9	
		531 17 6
Articles of Food and Drink.		
Bêche de mer	2,099 4 4	
Cocoanuts	26,474 9 9	
Cocoanuts desiccated	23,111 3 0	
Confectionery and Preserves .. .	111 0 0	
Fish, cured and salted .. .	1,319 18 1	
Gingelly Seed	927 6 3	
Grain	229 18 9	
Pepper	168 9 8	
Provisions	2,032 10 7	
Salt	198 2 6	
Sugar	1,231 10 0	
Arrack	6,264 15 7	
Cacao	83,898 7 2	
Coffee	205,866 0 0	
Soda and Lemonade	419 18 9	
Tea	2,032,874 11 5	
		2,387,227 5 10
Medicinal		
Cinchona	51,350 11 2	
Drugs and Medicinal Preparations	1,471 3 9	
		52,821 14 11
Narcotic.		
Tobacco unmanufactured		65,871 7 6
Raw Materials—Mineral		
Plumbago	—	269,166 16 7
Raw Materials.—Textile		
Cotton, raw	—	1,634 13 10
Wood		
Ebony Satin and woods of sorts		10,498 16 9
Dye Stuffs		
Annotta Seed	552 10 11	
Dyewood and Roots and Orchilla Weed ...	695 17 6	
Gallnuts	1,751 7 6	
Sapanwood	4,038 5 0	
		7,038 0 11
Spices		
Cardamoms	17,567 0 7	
Cinnamon	82,576 10 7	
Ginger	179 16 3	
		100,323 7 5
Manufactured Articles		
Coir fibre	21,283 3 3	
—— rope	6,958 13 4	
- yarn	39,629 4 9	
manufactures...	425 11 3	
Copperah	101,567 17 2	
Furniture	1,938 9 0	
Hides and Horns	33,361 2 10	
Kitool Fibre	11,625 18 11	
Oil, Cocoanut	439,094 11 0	
Essential and other	38,298 6 5	
Poonac	53,610 1 6	
		747,792 19 5
Textile.		
Cotton manufacture	6,504 8 11	
- - Twist	4,181 11 3	
		10,686 0 2
Miscellaneous.		
Arecanuts	55,421 1 4	
Cowries and Shells...	3,145 8 10	
Pearls and Precious Stones	2,773 3 3	
Animals.		
Deer	1 18 9	
Elephants	1,671 17 6	
Horses	21 17 6	
		63,035 7 2
		3,716,628 8 0
Other goods not enumerated ...		33,943 9 4
Total of Ceylon Produce ...		3,750,571 17 4
Specie		73,502 8 9
Imports Exported ...		67,020 19 6
Total value of Exports ...		**3,891,995 5 7**

SHIPPING.

The total harbour dues collected at the port of Colombo during the year 1892 amounted to Rs. 668,073·65, an increase of Rs. 48,390·94 over the previous year, under the following headings :—

	Rs.	c.
Entering dues	159,400	0
Over-hour dues	12,343	75
Tonnage dues	190,947	32
Wharfage dues	277,071	98
	639,763	5
Dues collected on live stock	28,310	60
Total ...	668,073	65
Total collection for 1891	619,682	71
Increase ...	48,390	94

The total number of vessels and tonnage which entered at and cleared from ports in the Island during 1892 are as follows :—

Inwards.			*Outwards.*		
No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
3,760	...	2,924,864	3,734	...	2,865,842

Classified as regards the several ports for each Province the numbers show as follows :—

	Entered Inwards.			*Cleared Outwards.*		
	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
Western Province ...	2,038	.	2,398,442	2,011	...	2,387,596
Southern Province ...	217	...	327,820	211	...	308,443
Northern Province ...	1,395	...	168,062	1,400	...	154,940
Eastern Province ...	110	...	30,540	112	...	14,863
Total ...	3,760		2,924,864	3,734		2,865,842

The number of vessels and tonnage for the past three years are as follows :—

	Inwards.			*Outwards.*		
	No.		Tons.	No.		Tons.
1890 ...	3,566	...	2,576,019	3,586	...	2,541,883
1891 ...	3,461	...	2,857,919	3,450	...	2,839,021
1892 ...	3,760	...	2,924,864	3,734	...	2,865,842

The nationalities of vessels inwards and outwards during 1892 for the Island are made up as follows :—

	Entered Inwards.			*Cleared Outwards.*		
	No.		Tons	No.		Tons.
British ...	1,259	...	2,279,004	1,198	...	2,216,959
Colonial ...	2,260	...	217,178	2,294	...	221,273
American ...	5	...	5,257	5	...	5,257
Austrian ...	43	...	63,880	43	...	63,380
Dutch ...	6	...	9,092	7	...	10,142
Danish ...	3	...	2,872	2	...	1,060
French ...	67	...	122,054	67	...	122,054
German ...	91	...	200,605	90	...	199,248
Italian ...	1	...	955	2	...	1,910
Maldivian ...	10	...	438	11	...	530
Norwegian ...	8	...	8,255	8	...	8,255
Russian ...	3	...	6,731	3	...	6,731
Spanish ...	4	...	9,043	4	...	9,043
Total ...	3,760		2,924,864	3,734		2,865,842

Compared with the years 1890 and 1891 the result for inwards and outwards is as follows :—

Inwards.

1890.—An increase of 194 vessels and 348,845 tons
1891.—An increase of 299 vessels and 66,945 tons.

Outwards.

1890.—An increase of 148 vessels and 323,959 tons.
1891.—An increase of 284 vessels and 26,821 tons.

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards in 1892, exclusive of those calling to coal and for orders at Colombo and Galle, are as follows :—

		Steamers		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo ...	Inwards ...	1 192	2,257,380	730	136,554	1,922	2,393,934
	Outwards ...	1,184	2,247,905	718	135,523	1,902	2,383,428
	Total ...	2,376	4,505,285	1,448	272,077	3,824	4,777,362
Galle ...	Inwards ...	178	313,836	39	13,984	217	327,820
	Outwards ...	169	295,561	42	12,882	211	308,443
	Total ...	347	609,397	81	26,866	428	636,263

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal during the past three years at Colombo and Galle respectively are as follows :—

	Colombo		*Galle*	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1890 ...	344 ...	557,446	309 ...	471,212
1891 ...	326	540,370	287 ...	428,344
1892 ...	307 ...	520,299	205 ...	314,037

The number and tonnage of vessels calling to coal at Colombo and the entering dues paid since 1883, the commencement of the levy on account of the Breakwater, are as follows :—

	No	Tons.	Entering Dues. Rs. c.
1883 ..	110 ...	168,216 ...	10,145 0
1884 ..	135 ...	217,490 ...	12,955 0
1885 ..	148 ...	244,131 ...	14,460 0
1886 ...	136 ...	219,132 ...	12,822 50
1887 ..	179 ...	288,471 ...	17,230 0
1888 ...	256 ...	432,133 ...	25,340 0
1889 ...	302 ...	484,697 ...	29,359 0
1890 ...	344 ...	557,446 ...	33,342 0
1891 ...	326 ...	540,370 ...	31,975 0
1892 ...	307 ..	520,299 ...	30,822 50
		Total ...	218,451 0

The detailed return of Harbour Dues referred to in the foregoing remarks is shown in the following statements Nos. 1 and 2 :—

No. 1.—Return of Vessels entered at the Port of Colombo and the Entering Dues paid, during 1892.

Tonnage.	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Total.	Amount of Entering Dues.
	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.		Rs. c.
Up to 50 tons ...	1	28	1	75	105	262 50
From 50 and up to 100 ...	—	309	—	56	365	1,825 0
100 „ 150 ...	—	286	—	9	295	2,212 50
150 „ 200 ...	136	59	—	5	200	2,000 0
200 „ 300 ...	—	5	—	1	6	120 0
300 „ 400 ...	3	2	49	—	54	1,620 0
400 „ 500 ...	20	3	—	—	23	920 0
500 „ 700 ...	4	5	—	—	9	450 0
700 „ 900 ...	55	2	—	—	57	3,420 0
900 „ 1,100 ...	12	10	—	1	23	1,610 0
1,100 „ 1,300 ...	32	3	—	—	35	2,800 0
1,300 „ 1,500 ...	188	6	—	—	194	17,460 0
1,500 „ 1,800 ..	164	8	1	—	173	17,300 0
1,800	884	11	—	—	895	107,400 0
Total ...	1,499	737	51	147	2,434	159,400 0

No. 2.—Return showing the Collections under the various headings of Harbour Dues at Colombo during 1892.

Description of Vessel.	Dues paid on entering Harbour.				Dues paid for remaining over Hours				Dues paid on Tonnage of Cargo.								Dues paid on Live Stock.		Dues on Wharfage.	
	Foreign.		Coastwise.		Exceeding 96 Hours.		Exceeding 288 Hours.		Vessels up to 200 Tons.				Vessels over 200 Tons.				Import.	Export.	Import.	Export.
									Import.		Export.		Import.		Export.					
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.	Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Steamers ...	1,436	141,922 50	51	1,572 50	98	2,910 0	4	282 50	132	1,149 28	18	91 92	694	67,326 50	686	42,858 30				
Sailing Vessels...	32	2,140 0	1	70 0	3	100 0	29	1,950 0	—	—	—	—	2	48 75	27	6,366 45				
Coal Steamers ...	63	6,630 0	—	—	54	2,805 0	8	900 0	—	—	—	—	63	50,720 0	—	—				
Coal Vessels ...	18	2,010 0	—	—	—	—	18	2,010 0	—	—	—	—	18	13,761 25	—	—				
Native Craft ...	687	4,450 0	146	605 0	273	896 25	71	490 0	810	6,122 45	555	2,202 42	4	210 0	3	90 0				
Total ...	2,236	157,152 50	198	2,247 50	428	6,711 25	130	5,632 50	942	7,271 73	573	2,294 34	781	132,066 50	716	49,314 75	27,637 20	673 40	176,296 30	100,775 68

Recapitulation of Harbour Dues since first collected in 1883.

Year.	Entering.	Over Hours.	Tonnage.	Live Stock.	Wharfage.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1883 ...	99,075 0	8,738 75	108,450 16	—	162,754 32	379,018 23
1884	100,862 50	8,092 50	104,717 83	—	162,349 53	376,022 36
1885	103,465 0	8,982 50	114,132 10	7,385 80	160,417 7	394,382 47
1886	109,412 50	8,826 25	106,706 98	9,198 20	163,735 7	397,879 0
1887	119,645 0	9,172 50	117,682 81	11,384 80	185,241 37	443,126 48
1888	132,610 0	10,952 50	142,810 86	14,019 20	200,012 87	500,405 43
1889	140,542 50	11,505 0	153,018 79	14,150 60	203,684 82	522,901 71
1890	149,065 0	11,417 50	171,151 66	16,352 90	226,345 53	574,332 59
1891	158,967 50	11,196 25	179,325 98	21,973 0	248,219 98	619,682 71
1892	159,400 0	12,343 75	190,947 32	28,310 60	277,071 98	668,073 65
Total ...	1,273,045 0	101,227 50	1,388,944 49	122,775 10	1,989,832 54	4,875,824 63

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Customs returns for 1892 generally continue to show the satisfactory increase that we have been accustomed to in previous years.

Though the number of steamers that entered and cleared is a little less than in 1891, yet the tonnage has increased by 25,354 tons and the harbour dues by no less than Rs. 48,390·94. This shows that the steamers that visited the port in 1892 were generally of larger capacity than in 1891. On the other hand, it is surprising to find an increase of 213 in the number of sailing vessels, with an increase in tonnage of 62,976 tons. It is also remarkable that the number of steamers calling merely to coal, both at Colombo and Galle, has decreased, the total for the two ports being only 542, against 613 in 1891. In Galle the decrease amounts to no less than 82. It is difficult to account for this when it is remembered that at Galle such vessels pay no entering dues, and no harbour dues are charged on coal landed there. Perhaps new and improved engines in steamers require less coal than formerly.

The future prospects of Colombo Harbour, which have been favourable for several years, are now exceptionally so.

It has been decided to construct a North-West Breakwater, and the arrangements are now approaching a final settlement, so that the work will probably be commenced after a short interval. The North-East Breakwater connected with the shore will no doubt also be constructed to such an extent as may be found necessary, due allowance being made for sanitary arrangements and for obtaining smooth water. Until the North-West Breakwater has at any rate been constructed, and its influence on the partially enclosed area has been accurately ascertained, it would not be desirable, even if practicable on other grounds, to make final arrangements within the harbour for coal sheds, graving dock, and general warehouse accommodation. In the meantime it is fortunate for Ceylon that all the authorities consulted in connection with the construction of the new Breakwater are fully agreed that Colombo should be provided with a harbour designed "to take *full* advantage of the entire area of the site available." (*Vide* Sir J. Coode's letter of July, 1891.)

It will be the duty of Government in the meantime to provide warehouse accommodation within the Customs premises, and to carry out such improvements as circumstances may render necessary for the convenience of trade.

The cost of the Breakwater can hardly be a source of anxiety to Government, as the harbour revenue for the year under review amounted to nearly Rs. 900,000.

Customs, Colombo,
March 13, 1893.

R. REID,
Acting Principal Collector.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1892.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE statement below shows, in comparison, the revenue of the Province for 1891 and 1892:—

Head of Service.	1891.		1892.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Customs	18,395	73	17,560	83	—		834	90
Port, Harbour, Wharf, and Lighthouse Dues ...	671	54	670	30	—		1	24
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified...	1,334,923	21	1,298,159	65	—		36,763	56
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, &c.	98,204	47	100,131	81	1,927	34	—	
Post and Telegraph	533	90	505	0	—		28	90
Government Railways	661	55	500	5	—		161	50
Rent of Government Property	20,494	48	21,516	85	1,022	37	—	
Interest	801	69	772	4	—		29	65
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,313	66	31,660	49	28,346	83	—	
Sale of Government Property	76,438	1	66,644	24	—		9,793	77
Land Sales	6,502	86	84,122	27	77,619	41	—	
Total ...	1,560,941	10	1,622,243	53	108,915	95	47,613	52
Deduct Decrease ...					47,613	52		
Net Increase ...					61,302	43		

Rs. 1,622,243·53 was the gross amount collected in 1892, being Rs. 61,302·43 in excess of the collection in 1891. This increase occurred principally under the heads "Miscellaneous Receipts" and "Land Sales," and is explained under the former head by the transfer to revenue of Rs. 24,000 derived from the supply of firewood to the railway, and under the latter by the resumption of the sale of Crown lands which, as stated in my report for 1891, had been necessarily for a time suspended.

The decrease in receipts was chiefly under the heads "License, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified," and "Sale of Government Property." Though the Arrack Farms and the Toll Rents realised higher prices in 1892 than in 1891, the gain was more than overbalanced by reductions on account of "Land Revenue : Tithes Redeemed," and "Police Court Fines."

The expression "tithes redeemed" is misleading, as the tithe was never redeemed. It was (and is) the share of crop due to the Crown in excess of a tithe that the occupier of a land bought out. A belief prevailed that when the tithe was abolished the higher rents would go with it, and the people, in consequence, held back from redeeming. They will do so now—indeed a large number of redemptions have been effected by Mr. Lewis in the Negombo District since the commencement of this year. "Police Court Fines" must always be an item of revenue variable in quantity. The decrease under the head "Sale of Government Property" is due to smaller receipts from the Forest Department.

The expenditure for the years 1891–92 was as follows :—

	1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.
Personal Emoluments	168,622 50	167,698 80
Other Charges	112,901 17	81,946 81
Pensions	6,085 7	5,990 73
Total ...	287,608 74	255,636 34

Work in the Forest Department was not brisk, and what there was still remains unpaid for. This accounts for the reduction in "Other Charges."

I attach to this report the usual returns of Provincial revenue and expenditure.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The markets were well supplied throughout the year with vegetables, fruit, and fish. Large quantities of fish are sent up-country, and its price is gradually increasing, even in such well-supplied markets as those of Negombo and Pánaduré. The quality of butcher's meat does not improve, although, I am informed, it chiefly consists of the flesh of animals imported from India. The new Ordinance will, I think, help to put the supply of this kind of food on a better footing.

The cocoanut crop was short, and prices, in consequence, high, while the price of imported rice rose towards the end of the year so far as to render its purchase prohibitive to the poorer classes in some of the kóralés, but as there was in such localities a fairly good yield of dry grain and root crops no great difficulty was experienced. A large quantity of fish of rather coarse qualities is taken from the rivers and lagoons, as well as crabs and other shell fish.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

I trust that the metalling of the road from Dandugama to Toppu will be continued, and that of the road from Negombo to Giriulla and from Giriulla to Mirigama be soon undertaken.

The condition, too, of the canals in the Province is not at all satisfactory, and will not be until more money is spent annually on their maintenance. The Kandy road has been allowed to fall into a state of disrepair that is really dangerous to traffic, and the road between Colombo (Municipal limit) and Bentota is not much better. I shall not ask for a rupee for any new work until the principal thoroughfares in the Province are put in proper order.

The road connecting Pasdun kóralé with the Kukulu kóralé must, however, be continued. It has not made much progress so far.

IV.—LEGISLATION.

I believe that Government contemplate amendment of the Butchers' Ordinance and the Gunpowder Ordinance, and will, I trust, before long, authorise a consolidation of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration Ordinance.

V.—ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

The case of the unpaid headmen has improved in so far that provision for the regular remuneration of a limited number of them has been made in the Colonial estimates, and that the number paid out of the Village Committee funds has been increased. Gradually, too, they are being taken into employment by the Fiscal, and receiving payment for their services out of the Fiscal's fees.

In August the charge of the regular police outside the limits of the Colombo Municipality was given to me. It is too early to say whether this measure is likely to be successful. I can say, however, at once, that it has largely increased my personal duties and responsibility.

The Itinerating Police Magistrate has done much good and useful work.

VI.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

The figures in the statement below are taken from the Blue Book returns of 1892. The number of buffaloes and cattle returned for the Kalutara District cannot, I think, be correct. I am making inquiries on the point. Otherwise the figures are nearly correct, and in comparison with those of 1891 call for no comment :—

	Colombo. Acres.	Kalutara. Acres.	Negombo. Acres.	Total. Acres.
Paddy ...	60,572	39,974	14,828	115,374
Other Grain ...	3,511	160	1,168	4,839
Tea ...	5,250	12,088	—	17,338
Cinnamon ...	12,842	3,362	19,380	35,584
Cocoanuts ...	205,400	75,000	74,570	354,970
Fruit Gardens ...	7,215	7,400	3,455	18,070
Vegetables ...	3,320	428	2,677	6,425
Miscellaneous ..	1,118	46	778	1,942
Lands not cultivated in 1892, but fit for cultivation ...	21,943	44,083	—	66,026
Lands not cultivated in 1892, but capable of being rendered fit for cultivation ...	78,858	57,854	—	136,712
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Buffaloes ...	12,153	8,732	4,804	25,689
Cattle ...	70,636	18,146	31,250	120,032
Number of persons employed in agriculture	83,309	32,631	40,440	156,380

A large number of small forest lands were reserved for the exclusive use of the villagers all over the Province, and nothing further need, I think, be done in that respect.

The settlement of forests of the first class was delayed owing to the want of a settlement officer.

VII.—GRAIN TAX.

Returns of grain tax recovered, of lands sold in recovering the tax, and of lands the rents on which the owners have reduced to a tithe of the produce, during 1892, appear on page 3.

Return of Paddy Tax recovered during 1892.

District.	Tax due, including Crop Commutation for the year.	Exemptions on account of Crop Commutation Fields uncultivated.	Reduction on account of Redemptions.	Other Reductions.	Total Amount actually due as Paddy Tax for the year.	Amount recovered without Sale.	Amount recovered by Sale.
Colombo.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c
Siyané Kóralé East ...	15,093 46	108 23	3,458 50	—	11,526 73	11,533 74	—
Siyané Kóralé West ...	21,824 44	207 12	1,351 96	—	20,265 36	20,279 59	—
Salpiţi Kóralé ...	10,583 32	198 2	6 1	—	10,379 29	10,379 29	—
Héwágam Kóralé ...	15,394 4	1,370 2	218 84	—	13,805 18	13,806 17	—
Alutkúru Kóralé South ...	10,330 88	1,236 52	198 65	—	8,895 71	8,895 71	—
Gravets of Colombo ...	20 25	17 45	—	—	2 80	2 80	—
Total ...	73,246 39	3,137 36	5,233 96	—	64,875 7	64,897 30	—
Negombo.							
Hápiţigam Kóralé / Alutkúru Kóralé North ...	31,023 4	1,044 20	2,313 54	4 10	27,661 20	27,642 88	18 32
Kalutara.							
Kalutara ...	12,774 86	611 30	1,316 22	311 68	10,535 66	10,561 26	—
Rayigam Kóralé ...	30,771 93	1,493 95	2,164 79	215 17	26,898 2	26,941 69	—
Pasdun Kóralé ...	25,586 82	1,409 20	1,617 38	709 93	21,850 31	21,940 60	—
Total ...	69,133 61	3,514 45	5,098 39	1,236 78	59,283 99	59,443 55	—

Return of Fields sold under the Paddy Tax Ordinance during 1892 in recovering Paddy Tax.

	Lands sold to Private Parties.				Lands sold to the Crown.		
	No. of Lands.	Extent.	Tax due.	Amount sold for.	No. of Lands.	Extent.	Amount sold for.
Colombo.—Nil.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
Kalutara.—Nil.							
Negombo.							
Hápiţigam and Alutkúru Kóralé North ...	13	9 2 20	16 80	86 25	1	1 0 0	3 0

Statement of Lands redeemed.

Kóralé.	Total Number of Lands redeemed prior to 1891.	Total Number of Lands redeemed in 1891.	Total Number of Lands redeemed in 1892.	Total Number of Lands left unredeemed.
Colombo.				
Siyané East ...	41	2,092	55	2,138
Siyané West ...	129	1,864	71	3,139
Salpiţi ...	77	1,075	1	506
Héwágam ...	148	454	23	2,859
Alutkúru South ...	36	190	9	1,341
Total ...	431	5,675	159	9,983
Negombo.				
Alutkúru North ...	188	668	257	3,325
Hápiţigam ...	139	714	155	4,200
Total	327	1,382	412	7,525
Kalutara.				
Rayigam ...	19	673	42	1,581
Pasdun ...	22	480	205	1,346
Kalutara and Pánaduré Totamuné ...	4	326	10	59
Total ...	45	1,479	257	2,986

The number of lands left unredeemed is still very large, and I trust to have many of them settled and free before I write my report for 1893.

VIII.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND CRIME.

The usual information in respect of the work done at the Village Tribunals of the Province is given on page 4.

Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities Ordinance, for the year 1892.

	Colombo District.												Kalutara District.			Negombo District.				
	Gampaha	Kelaniyawa.	Village Committee, Gampaha.	Village Committee, Kaniwana	Village Committee, Wattala.	Village Committee, Ambatalapitiya	Hewavella.	Nawagamuwa.	Mutthiriyawa.	Gangodawila	Mahara.	Hewaragoda	Agalawatta.	Yatadolawatta.	Walipanna.	Minuwangoda.	Dunagaha.	Katana.	Village Committee, Hapitigam Korale.	Total.
Pending on Jan. 1, 1892 :—																				
Civil ...	10	10	—	—	—	—	84	32	6	13	1	1	27	23	21	19	9	15	—	271
Criminal ...	21	91	—	—	—	—	72	48	13	21	9	8	17	11	12	19	9	25	—	306
Instituted during 1892 :—																				
Civil ...	311	323	—		—	—	453	258	91	369	220	368	346	283	275	300	60	279	—	3936
Criminal ...	369	538	7	13	6	2	384	135	146	769	667	805	181	137	153	172	61	314	230	5689
Total Number of Cases :—																				
Civil ...	321	333	—	—			537	290	97	382	221	369	373	306	296	319	69	294	—	1207
Criminal ...	390	559	7	13	6	2	456	183	159	790	676	813	198	148	165	191	70	339	230	5995
DECISIONS.																				
Breach of V. C. Rules, Criminal ...	182	185	7	12	5	1	223	161	12	274	314	376	49	38	37	170	11	98	201	2387
Irrigation ...	—	—	—		—		2	1	—		—	—	—	—		18	4	7	20	54
Civil :—																				
Money ...	306	313	—			—	521	268	78	357	217	359	347	276	270	292	69	271	—	3944
Land ...	3	7	—				—	—	—		3	8	—	—	—	1	—		—	22
Criminal :—																				
Assault ...	99	178		—	—	—	88	105	37	224	169	228	96	79	74	129	26	107	—	1639
Theft ...	89	134		—	—	—	107	144	52	207	181	189	23	10	12	87	16	56	—	1307
Malicious injury ...	11	10		—	—		12	23	8	13	1	3	9	6	13	11	—	5	—	125
Cattle trespass ...	3	18	—		—	—	8	12	6	28	4	3	17	11	22	50	15	36	—	231
Maintenance ...	—		—		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total Decisions :—																				
Civil ...	309	320	—	—	—	—	521	268	78	357	220	367	347	276	270	293	69	271	—	3966
Criminal ...	384	523	7	12	5	1	410	156	147	716	669	799	191	144	158	465	70	309	221	5744
Amicable Settlement under § 23 included under head "Decisions" :—																				
Civil ...	51	28	—	—	—	—	70	39	11	14	63	98	74	39	44	8	2	22	—	566
Criminal ...	49	50				—	62	83	29	81	236	267	31	33	38	65	14	41	36	1135
APPEALS.																				
To Government Agent																				
Civil :—																				
Confirmed ...	11	6	—				20	4	1	23	1	1	10	3	8	7	2	5	—	101
Set aside ...	1	1	—				1	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	14
Criminal :—																				
Confirmed ...	12	12	1		1	—	16	13	9	35	4	6	5	2	5	13	2	1	1	138
Set aside ...	7	3	—	—		—	1	1		12	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	32
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council																				
Civil :—																				
Confirmed ...	—	3	—			—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Set aside ...	1	—			—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Criminal :—																				
Confirmed ...	—	1		—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Set aside ...	—		—			—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pending on Dec. 31, 1892 :—																				
Civil ...	19	13	—			—	16	22	19	25	1	2	26	30	26	26	—	23	—	241
Criminal ...	6	36		1	1	1	16	33	12	44	7	14	4	4	7	26	—	30	9	251

I have no remarks to make upon it, as I intend shortly to write a special report on the subject.

IX. HEALTH AND THE WEATHER.

The health of the Province, generally, was good. Occasionally a few cases of smallpox were reported, which the prompt and able treatment of the Colonial Surgeon and his officers prevented developing into anything serious

The weather was remarkable for an absence of rainfall, in consequence of which the cocoanut crops were very short. On the other hand, paddy did well, and so did dry grain and root crops.

I trust that funds may be formed for the extension of the village dispensary system in this Province. It is of great assistance to the people, and is highly appreciated by them.

A. R. DAWSON,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NEGOMBO DISTRICT FOR 1892.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of 1892 amounted to Rs. 306,961·78, as against Rs. 308,216·87 in 1891, a decrease of Rs. 1,255·09, but an increase of Rs. 24,127·74 over that of 1890.

The principal increase was under "Customs," amounting to Rs. 747·80, which, however, did not make up for the decrease in 1891. This decrease of Rs. 1,088·99 was attributed to the reduced import of grain from India owing to the prevalence of drought in that year. The small increase of Rs. 297·03 under "Fees of Court or Office, &c.," was due to the more prompt collection of police assessment towards the close of the year.

"Sale of Government Property."—There was a slight increase under every subhead of this head during the year.

"Government Railways."—The revenue under this head is derived from rent of railway fields, but these fields will not be rented out in future.

That there was a decrease in the total revenue is entirely due to the fact that no licenses to dig plumbago on Crown lands were issued in 1892, as it has been decided to discontinue the system in this District. In 1891 the royalty on plumbago came to Rs. 2,765·61.

The only other decrease was Rs. 7·94 under "Interest."

The total expenditure was Rs. 56,107·74, an increase of Rs. 4,052·59 on that of 1891, which is accounted for by the raising of the salary of the District Judge from Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 9,600, and by the appointment of a jailor drawing a higher salary than the last.

The percentage of expenditure to revenue was 18·27.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

"The district is not self-supporting in the important item of rice, but this want is more than compensated by its enormous wealth in other natural products." The paddy crop in 1892 was over 250,000 bushels, and 13,547¾ bushels of rice were imported by sea to Negombo, but the paddy grown in the district only forms about one-fourth of the quantity consumed in it. I have no statistics of the quantity of rice which comes into the District from Colombo, but apparently by far the greater quantity is imported in this way. No country-grown rice is sold in the market. The price of imported rice was very high during the year, varying from Rs. 4·50 to Rs. 5 per bushel. The price of paddy was from Re. 1·12 to Re. 1·25 per bushel. This article of food is supplemented largely by cassava, various kinds of yams, jak, and breadfruit, all of which grow abundantly in the District, and by a plenteous supply of fish, much of which finds its way from the coast into the interior villages.

III.—AREA ADDED TO CULTIVATION.

The extent of paddy land cultivated remains much the same from year to year. In 1892 it was 14,828 acres, an increase of 79 over 1891, but only about 12 acres were newly asweddumised during the year.

The acreage under cocoanuts is annually increasing—1,050 acres were added to it in 1892. The acreage under cinnamon, on the other hand, is decreasing, it was less by 311 acres in 1892 than in 1891, the extent being 19,380 acres.

IV.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

The total rainfall in Negombo in the year was 59·95 inches, as against 103·57 in 1891, though it was not much below the average for the previous ten years (62·03).

It was distributed as follows :—

	Inches.		Inches.
January	9·68	August	1·06
February	9·67	September	1·32
March	·25	October	10·88
April	12·20	November	7·60
May	·91	December	1·30
June	4·61		
July	·47	Total ...	59·95

The dryness of the month of May, usually a wet month, was remarkable.

The *yala* harvest was a good one, but much of the paddy sown for the *maha* harvest failed owing to drought, and the crop was only an average one, better however than in 1891, because more fields were sown.

V.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year was not an unhealthy one. The births and deaths statistics are noticeable as compared with those of 1890 and 1891, the births being 860 and the deaths 764 less than in 1891.

The figures are :—

	1892.	1891.
Births	4,695 ...	5,555
Deaths	2,676 ...	3,440

The marriages, however, were 60 more.

The births and deaths approximate those of 1890, but there were 302 less births in 1892 than in 1890. The deaths exceeded those of 1890 by 421.

The following table shows the death-rate in each quarter of the year as compared with 1891 :—

	1892.	1891.
First Quarter	26·6 ...	25·6
Second Quarter	16·3 ...	35·3
Third Quarter	15·0 ...	22·1
Fourth Quarter	21·6 ...	20·6

Smallpox was introduced into Minuwangoda through the concealment of a case until after the infection had spread. The patient, a Tamil youth, contracted the disease on his way from India. Fifty persons in all were attacked during the course of the next three months, but the disease must have been of a rather mild type, as only seven succumbed. The person responsible for the concealment of the first case was prosecuted, and fined the sum of five rupees.

There was also a slight outbreak in Hápitigam kóralé in March–April; six persons were attacked, but all recovered.

The number of patients treated at the hospital was, as compared with 1891—

	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1891	707 ...	5,194
1892	685 ...	3,947

The figures for the three dispensaries are—

1892	Outdoor.
Minuwangoda	2,044
Halpé	1,058
Mirigama	1,851

VI.—CRIME.

The following are the figures as regards prosecutions for serious crime during 1892 :—

Negombo, Police Court.

	Institutions.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Homicide ...	9 ...	0 ...	9
Cattle stealing ...	79 ...	10 ...	69
Robbery ...	129 ...	12 ...	117
House-breaking ...	26 ...	2 ...	23

Pasyála Police Court.

Homicide ...	2 ...	.. ...	1
Cattle stealing ...	22 ...	7 ...	15
Robbery ...	3 ...	— ...	3
House breaking ...	2 ...	1 ...	1

As I explained in my report for 1891 these figures cannot be taken as an accurate index of the state of crime in the District, the revenue and judicial districts not being conterminous.

The figures, however, are rather remarkable. In Negombo there were 21 convictions out of 242 cases decided, or 10 per cent., while in Pasyála there were 8 convictions out of 28 cases, or a percentage of 28½. To put it in another way the ratio of convictions to acquittals in Negombo was 1 to 9, and in Pasyála 1 to 3½.

A session of the Supreme Court was held at Negombo in June. Eighteen cases were tried, including some from Chilaw and Puttalam. There were 15 convictions, including three of murder, but only one of the murders was committed within the Negombo District.

There were, however, two murders towards the end of the year in the Hápitigam kóralé. There was little serious crime during the first six months of the year, but during the latter half it has been steadily increasing in Alutkuru kóralé North. I attribute this to increased chances of acquittal which offenders have in the chief Police Court of the district, and to supineness on the part of the headmen, induced by various causes, which need not here be particularised.

VII.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

(1) I think there should be some provision in the law enabling the Executive or Judicial Officer of a district or town to order the removal of lepers to the Hendala hospital, as the Law Officers of the Crown are of opinion that there is none at present. There are a number of lepers in this District, three of whom live in the town of Negombo. One of these at least is in a very bad state, but the patient, though he is shunned by everybody, and was an applicant for charitable allowance, refused to allow himself to be sent to the hospital. The neighbours, not unnaturally, complain of his being allowed to live in their midst.

(2) Consolidation of the Marriage Ordinances with amendment where necessary; *e.g.*, section 14 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1863. (*See* Administration Report of 1891.)

(3) Simplification of Police Court procedure. The Summary Procedure Ordinance was rendered necessary to relieve the metropolitan courts from a rigid adherence in all cases to our present cumbrous procedure, but the ordinary trial of a Police Court case requires much simplification.

(4) Commitment for trial before a District Court in cases punishable with any punishment up to two years' rigorous imprisonment should be abolished. Such cases should be tried in the Police Court summarily, as in India. Much delay would thereby be avoided to suitors, magistrates, and revenue officers, as also the anomaly peculiar, so far as I know, to Ceylon, of a senior District Judge committing for trial before an Assistant Agent considerably junior to him. There should be grades of magistrates, and the senior magistrates, who are generally District Judges as well, should have power to impose on summary trials the full penalty that a District Judge can now inflict. (*See* Mr. M. S. Crawford's Administration Report on Mannár for 1889, and Mr. Short's Report on Mullaittivu for 1891.)

(5) Local Board Inspectors should be put on the same footing as the Municipal Inspectors in regard to prosecuting in the Police Court without payment of stamp duty. Their duties are exactly similar to those of Municipal Inspectors, and they prosecute to a great extent under the same Ordinances. To effect this the schedule of the Stamp Ordinance, No. 3 of 1890, which exempts only "a Police or Municipal Officer," should be amended.

VIII.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) A water supply for the town of Negombo. Mr. Burnet's scheme is much beyond the resources of the Local Board, though it has the best income of all the Boards in the Island.

(2) Metalling of the Colombo road, from Dandugama to Negombo, and thence to Toppu. The Dunagaha road has been much improved by the metalling of the wheel tracks which was carried out last year. The same treatment of the Giriulla road, as far at least as Badalgama, is much required.

(3) An iron bridge on the Colombo road across the Dandugama-oya.

(4) The provision, by completion of the kachchéri, of an office for the Registrar of Lands. This was ultimately intended, and is provided for in the original plan of the kachchéri buildings, which is forthcoming.

IX.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) What is most wanted is a railway to Negombo. Considering the way in which the cocoanut industries are developing, and the prosperity and dense population of the District, I believe it would pay. It is estimated that 200,000 cocoanuts a week are taken by road and boat from the District to Colombo, besides copperah, oil, fibre, cinnamon, and cinnamon chips. One firm alone in Colombo requires 30,000 nuts a day from this District for its desiccating mills, and speedy transport in the case of nuts for the mills is important. At present it takes two days for a boatload of nuts to get to Colombo. Wheeled traffic seems to be increasing. The number of carts licensed for the last three years was :—

1890	960
1891	1,054
1892	1,223

and of hackeries, including "half-carts" :—

1890	—
1891	—
1892	83

(2) The improvement of the means of communication between the islands and the mainland, and the construction of a road through the islands from Duwa to Pamunugama. At present these islands have no roads whatever, though the inhabitants pay road tax.

(3) Reduction of the gradients of some of the minor roads and the substitution of iron bridges and culverts for the wooden structures now in use.

(4) I have said nothing about irrigation works because the people will not agree to the advantageous terms provided by the Irrigation Ordinance, but expect Government to do everything for them, and to pay for everything. Paddy cultivation, even in the Western Province, suffers from drought, and the construction of small tanks, such as those at Doranegoda and of anicuts on the Diyahonda-ela, would much improve its prospects; but now that the paddy tax is abolished, it is unreasonable for the people to expect Government to offer any easier terms than those offered to them, and if they will not accept them they must go without irrigation works unless they provide them themselves.

X.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

Until quite late in the year there was much difficulty in the recovery of the tax. The people were firmly persuaded that the paddy tax had already been abolished as soon as it was announced that it was the intention of Government to pass an Ordinance for that purpose, and consequently for a long time would pay nothing. Eventually the whole of the tax was recovered within the year, but thirty-one lands were sold for non-payment, though only fourteen sales were ultimately confirmed. In nearly all these cases the default was due to disputes among the shareholders. It was the turn of one shareholder to pay this year, and he would not do so, and rather than pay the other shareholders would let the land be sold. In some cases the shareholders were quite indifferent whether the land was sold or not, and by the sale it passed into more active hands. The amounts due were in most cases very small.

Lands sold in this way fetch little, because the bidders have an idea that the sales will not be confirmed, and they do not care to risk much. Only 401 lands were redeemed in 1892, as against 1,382 in 1891, leaving 7,525 lands which are therefore still liable to the payments of one-half or one-fourth share to Government even though the paddy tax has been abolished. During the first eleven months of the year very few were redeemed owing to the erroneous notions about the abolition of the paddy tax already referred to. The people got it into their heads that fields that paid one-half or one-fourth would have no more tithes to pay equally with those paying one-tenth, and those who had not redeemed were congratulating themselves on their superior wisdom, and taunting those who had redeemed with having merely thrown money away. It was very difficult to disabuse their minds of these notions, but towards the end of the year they had realised the true state of the case, and began to redeem again almost as vigorously as in the early part of 1891.

XI.—CATTLE.

Murrain, which carried off nearly 400 cattle in 1891, did not appear in 1892.
1,137 cattle were attacked with hoof-and-mouth disease, of which 35 died.

XII.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

It is difficult to say what is not routine in a settled District like Negombo.

I inspected main roads and minor roads as far as possible, and also the construction of new Local Board roads and drains in the town of Negombo. The superintendence of the large Convalescent Prison at Negombo can hardly be classed as anything else than routine, seeing that it requires daily attention.

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Working of the Village Tribunals*.—There are two Village Tribunals in this District, at Minuwangoda and Katana, presided over by one President. The institutions were 639 civil and 847 criminal cases.

There were 36 appeals to the Government Agent, in six of which the decisions were set aside, and one to the Governor in Executive Council, in which the decision was affirmed.

The Dunagaha Village Tribunal was abolished in June, and the cases transferred to Minuwangoda.

(2) *Public Works*.—Buckle-plate bridges with concrete platforms were constructed by the Public Works Department during the year at Andiambalam, Wegowwa, and Wadumulla on the Negombo-Veyangoda road, and in St. Sebastian street, Negombo, over the canal.

The wheel-tracks of the Dunugaha road were metalled to an extent of 5½ miles, a much needed improvement of this road.

(3) *Education*.—The Alutkúru kóralé is well provided with schools, both Government and grant-in-aid. The number is :—

	Government.	Grant-in-Aid.	Total.
Alutkuru Kóralé North ...	27	58	85
Hápiṭigam Kóralé ...	6	1	7
Total ...	33	59	92

The census report however shows that Negombo is behind Colombo and Kalutara as regards the percentage of children of both sexes under 15 under instruction.

The percentages are—

	Males.	Females.
Colombo District ...	21·5	8·9
Kalutara District ...	18	7·9
Negombo District ...	15·5	5

J. P. LEWIS,
Assistant Government Agent.

March 3, 1893.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1892.

Area, 623¾ square miles ; Population, 185,048.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue amounted to Rs. 275,055·84, showing an increase of Rs. 21,999·61 over that of 1891. The items calling for special remarks are as follows :—

Licenses.—Increase Rs. 10,585·60. Due to higher prices realised for the arrack rents.

Tithes Redeemed.—Decrease Rs. 15,664·36. Fewer lands were redeemed by payment of the excess over one-tenth. The work of redemption was retarded owing to an impression among the people that the Crown share would not be recovered after the paddy tax was abolished.

Road Tolls.—Increase Rs. 7,924·13. Due to higher prices realised by sale of rents.

Fines.—Decrease Rs. 5,380·52. Presumably due to fewer or lighter punishments by the Police Magistrates.

Land Sales.—Increase Rs. 23,195·10. More lands were sold than in 1891, and in some cases exceptionally high prices were realised.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,390·19, the percentage of expenditure to revenue being 20·86. The expenditure was less than that of 1891 by Rs. 13,403·60, the decrease being due almost entirely to the closing of the prison at Kalutara.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

It is as usual impossible to state accurately what proportion of the food of the people is home-grown. In the Rayigam kóralé it is estimated that about two-thirds of the rice consumed is imported ; in the Pasdun kóralé about one-third is said to be imported. In the totamunés, which are very thickly populated, and where the people are generally well-to-do, nearly all the rice consumed is imported.

There is an enormous quantity of fish caught in the District. The whole supply of fresh water fish is consumed in the District, while the great bulk of the salt water fish is said to be exported.

There are a large number of gardens throughout the District, in which yams, manioca, &c., are grown ; a small quantity of fine grain is grown, chiefly in the Pasdun kóralé.

On the whole, there is reason to believe that the supply of food is sufficient for the requirements of the people.

The prices of rice and paddy were unusually high in 1892. Paddy sold at Re. 1·37 and Re. 1·50 a bushel, while rice rose from Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4 and Rs. 4·50 a bushel.

III.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

An amended Arrack Ordinance came into force in 1892, but the amendments in regard to distilleries do not appear to me to go far enough. The price of a license to distil is far too low.

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining convictions under the Forest Ordinance in cases of encroachments on Crown lands and illicit removal of timber. The Judicial authorities apparently hesitate to exercise the powers conferred on them by section 4 of the Ordinance, and the presumptions in favour of the Crown under section 6 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 and section 72 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 are more or less disregarded.

It is desirable to revise and consolidate the rules under the Forest Ordinance, and a new rule is required prohibiting gemming on Crown land.

IV.—WORKS REQUIRED.

Of the works mentioned in the report for 1891, two have been taken in hand. The Public Works Department have taken over the Ąlutgama-Matugama road as far as Horawela, and a vote of Rs. 12,500, on account, has been passed for the extension of the road from Badureliya towards Kukulégama.

The remaining portion of the road from Horawala to Matugama should be taken over by the Public Works Department next year, and a bridge should be built at Muttamalwatta.

The following roads should be made main roads as soon as funds are available:—

(1) The road from Nágoda to Agalawatta.
(2) The Arakawila road from Bopé to the Námbapana road.

A residence for the Assistant Government Agent has again to be included in the list of much-needed works not yet undertaken.

V.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The chief requirement in the maritime portion of the District is improvement in the system of flood-outlets. The year 1892 was unusually dry, and there were no serious floods, but as a rule the low-lying country near the coast is more or less inundated twice a year. The Payiagala-ęla scheme was submitted for consideration, but it appears that the fall is so slight that the scheme is hardly practicable. The Kaluwamodara-ęla scheme is also mentioned by the Mudaliyár as deserving consideration.

The Pasdun kóralé is also very subject to inundation, and the clearing of the rivers and ęlas in that division would have a good effect. The Provincial Road Committee consider that the work should be carried out by the District Road Committee in the interests of navigation, but the work will be too expensive for the District Road Committee to undertake without assistance from Government. As the clearing of the streams would greatly tend to diminish floods and improve cultivation, it is only reasonable that a portion of the cost should be borne by Government.

The most urgent want of the Pasdun kóralé, however, is a good system of cart roads. During the year under review the District Road Committee passed a large vote for the extension of the road from Ittapána to Uḍugama, and it is intended to carry the road on to Pęlawatta to join the Moragala road.

The building of the new bridge across the Maguru-gaṇga, at Badureliya, which is to be undertaken in 1893, will enable the District Road Committee to make some progress in opening up the Maha pattu South.

The road from Pimbure to Kalawellawa in Gangaboda pattu was taken in hand by the Village Committee, and will be improved by the District Road Committee when funds are available.

The planting of the abandoned Model Farm with good timber was suggested, and the Assistant Conservator of Forests has received instructions to start the work. A small block of 30 acres will be cleared as a commencement in 1893. The whole block consists of about 600 acres, and if it can be planted up with calamander, ubberiya, teak, nedun, ná, milla, and jak, it should in time be a very valuable forest. It is easily accessible, being situated close to the road and river, and within two miles of the railway.

The Rayigam kóralé suffers less from floods than other parts of the District, and it is well roaded, owing to the great interest taken in road making by the Mudaliyár, Mr. D. F. Jayasuria. In this division the subject of fruit-growing for the Colombo market deserves consideration. An Agricultural Instructor is stationed at Bandáragama, and he should be directed to give special attention to this matter. I have requested him to start the experiment on the six acre block selected as a site for the new resthouse. The only difficulty appears to be the question of funds, but if funds are not to be placed at the Instructor's disposal his salary might with advantage be saved.

The rapidly increasing importance of the Pasdun kóralé renders it desirable to divide it into two kóralés. The area of the division is at present 403¾ square miles, and in the outlying portions beyond the Kuda-gaṇga and Maguru-gaṇga there are no cart roads. It is impossible for one Mudaliyár to efficiently supervise so large an extent of territory. The Pasdun kóralé is the great tea district, forest district, and plumbago district of the Western Province, and its development will be accelerated by its division into two kóralés.

VI.—IRRIGATION.

With the exception of a small sluice-gate at Wewakumbura in the Pánaduré Totamuné no new irrigation work was undertaken.

A meeting of proprietors was held to consider the desirability of undertaking the proposed Warapitiya-ela scheme. The people agreed that Government should carry out the work, but as they also decided not to repay the cost the work was not undertaken.

The money required for the clearing of the Nikatu-ela was collected, and the work will be undertaken as soon as the specification and contract can be drawn up.

No portion of the cost of the Nikatu-ela sluice has been recovered, and there seems to be some doubt whether the proprietors of fields to be benefited are liable to repay the cost, as there is no record of any resolution that they would do so. It does not seem to me that any resolution is necessary under section 36 of the Ordinance. The proprietors render themselves liable to repay the cost by applying for Government aid.

VII.—WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

Some difficulty was experienced during the earlier portion of the year in collecting the tax, owing to a popular impression that the tax had been abolished. The headmen, however, succeeded in making large collections in August and September, and the accounts were finally closed on November 30. For the first time on record in this District there were no sales in distraint.

Although the grain tax has now been abolished there are still nearly 3,000 fields entered in the register paying a higher rate than one-tenth. The duty on these fields, due as ground share to the Crown, will have to be recovered until the difference between one-tenth and the higher rate has been redeemed. Every endeavour has been made to explain to the people the advantage of prompt redemption of the excess, and it may be expected that by the end of 1893 a considerable reduction will have been made in the number of fields paying duty to Government.

The number of fields redeemed during the year was 256, and the redemption value amounted to Rs. 3,643 36.

VIII.—FOREST WORK.

With the exception of supplying some fuel, on contracts, for the Railway, the Forest Department did practically no work in this District. There are two depôts, at Kalutara and Alutgama, one of which is empty and the other nearly empty.

The Kalutara District is the chief forest district of the Province, and a large revenue might be made out of timber and firewood if the forests were properly worked.

The large reserves in the Pasdun kóralé are being surveyed, and have still to be demarcated and settled, but there is a large area of forest land, not required for reserves, in which the Forest Department might commence operations.

The Assistant Conservator of Forests has now been instructed to supply fuel for the Railway, and it is to be hoped that he will also take steps to stock the depôts with timber. An enormous amount of timber is stolen from the forests in the Pasdun kóralé, and Government may as well supply the market instead of leaving it to timber-stealers to do so.

No contracts should be given for felling timber or firewood in this District. The facilities for removing timber by water are so great that no contractor can be expected to neglect the opportunity of doing a little timber-dealing on his own account. All forest operations should be carried out departmentally.

The present system of watching the rivers is very defective. A larger staff is required, and the Assistant Conservator of Forests should exercise more direct supervision over all the staff.

IX.—HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The record of the year is not a satisfactory one. A serious outbreak of dysentery occurred at Ittapana, resulting in several deaths. The people were so panic-stricken that many of them left the village, and coolies had to be taken from Kalutara to bury the dead bodies. A less serious outbreak of the same disease occurred at Alutgama.

There was considerable mortality among estate coolies from fever, most of the patients being new-comers from up-country.

Several isolated cases of smallpox were reported in the Kalutara division.

The following is the return of births, marriages, and deaths for 1891 and 1892.

	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
1891	5,659	1,436	3,604
1892	5,540	1,811	4,135

Much inconvenience has been caused to the planting community by the great delay in opening the District Hospital and Medical Officer's quarters at Néboda. There is not sufficient accommodation for coolies in the Civil Hospital at Kalutara, and the District Medical Officer has to find quarters as best he can in estate bungalows.

There are two hospitals at Kalutára and Pánaduré, and there are outdoor dispensaries at Kalutara, Pánaduré, Bandáragama, Horana, Matugama, Néboda, and Beruwala, with a branch at Moragala.

The Parangi Hospital at Matugama has been closed, and the building has been handed over to the Village Committee for a Gansabháwa. There are still, however, many persons in the District suffering from parangi.

The Sanitary Rates Ordinance should have the effect of improving the condition of Pánaduré. It would be desirable to include Alutgama in the schedule.

X.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE, &c.

There was a serious outbreak of murrain about the middle of the year in Pasdun kóralé, and a large number of cattle died. The disease might have been checked at once had proper segregation of the diseased cattle been enforced by the headmen, but it was not until the epidemic had spread widely through the kóralé that it was brought to my notice that the rules were not being strictly enforced. Steps were at once taken to prosecute offenders, and to destroy diseased cattle when found straying, and the epidemic has been stamped out for a time. The Pasdun kóralé, however, is seldom entirely free from murrain and hoof-and-mouth disease.

In consequence of a circular letter from Government instructions were sent round to the headmen in regard to hydrophobia, and several cases were reported, in which persons and animals were bitten by mad dogs. It is probable that mad dogs were not more numerous than usual, but that little attention had previously been paid to this disease. All the persons who were bitten were treated by native vedaralas, and only one case has come to my knowledge in which a man is known to have died from hydrophobia.

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

It is estimated that about 815 acres of land were brought under cultivation during the year, of which about 400 acres are planted with tea, 400 with cocoanuts, and 15 with cinnamon. There was little or no extension of paddy cultivation.

The Chairman of the Kalutara Planters' Association has furnished me with some statistics relating to the tea enterprise.

There are now thirty-two estates in the District, which employ a large force of Sinhalese labour. The returns for all the estates have not reached me, but on twenty-four of them a sum of Rs. 155,485 was paid to Sinhalese labourers. The total amount distributed among the villagers was probably not less than Rs. 170,000.

XII.—WORKING OF THE GANSABHÁWAS.

There is one President stationed in the Pasdun kóralé, who holds courts at Agalawatta, Welipenna, and Yatadolawatta. 904 civil cases and 471 criminal cases were instituted during the year.

There were 22 appeals in civil cases and 12 in criminal cases. In appeal, 33 judgments were affirmed and 1 set aside.

XIII.—CRIME.

In the Kalutara totamuné and the Pasdun kóralé, which are within the jurisdiction of the Kalutara Police Magistrate, so far as can be judged by the number of cases instituted, there has been a marked decrease in minor offences, and an increase in homicides and thefts of cattle. In the Pánaduré totamuné and the Rayigam kóralé, which are under the jurisdiction of the Pánaduré Magistrate, there is an apparent increase both of serious crime and of lighter offences.

The figures for 1891 and 1892 are as follows :—

	No. of Institutions.	Thefts of Cattle.	Murders.
Kalutara.			
1891	2,057	57	3
1892	1,665	72	6
Pánaduré.			
1891	2,102	95	7
1892	2,220	131	9

Cattle stealing is rife both in the Rayigam and Pasdun kóralés. An early visit to the District by the Itinerating Magistrate would probably have a salutary effect.

XIV.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

A considerable portion of my time was given to the working of the Road Ordinance. The minor roads were constantly inspected, and a new road from Ittapana to Udugama was commenced.

The Local Board received its share of attention. The chief items of interest are the introduction of a dog tax, and the raising of the assessment rate to enable the Board to light the town.

A large amount of fresh work was entailed on me by the change in the administration of the police and by the new system of work in the Fiscal's Department.

Irrigation meetings were held in all the subdivisions of the District, and members of the local committees were elected.

Crown lands for village reserves were selected in all the kóralés, and they have been gazetted as village forests.

My time was also occupied with the working of the Grain Tax Ordinance, inspection of tanks, elas, &c., consideration of irrigation and flood-outlet schemes, acquisition of lands for the railway, and for resthouses, &c.

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The year was an unusually dry one, the rainfall being only 69·48 inches The rainfall in 1891 was 110 inches, the average of the previous five years being 85 inches.

Messrs. Viner and Berwick, District Surveyors, with a large staff of assistants, commenced the survey of the proposed reserves in the Pasdun kóralé. It will probably take a couple of years to complete this important work.

A session of the Supreme Court was held at Kalutara in October and November. There were eighteen cases on the calendar, of which no less than eight were murder cases. Five men were sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was only carried out on two of them. In the other three cases the sentences were commuted to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment.

There are a large number of schools in the District. Most of those in the totamunés and Rayigam kóralé are well attended, while the attendance in the Pasdun kóralé is generally poor. The Pasdun kóralé is sparsely populated as compared with the rest of the District, and the estates provide employment for a considerable number of children.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Assistant Government Agent.

Kalutara, February 22, 1893.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, CENTRAL PROVINCE, FOR 1892.

THE comparative statement of revenue and expenditure for the years 1891 and 1892 is as follows :—

Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cause of Increase or Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
License, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	627,416	688,180	60,764	—	The arrack rent for 1892–93 realised more than the previous year
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	89,558	87,554	—	2,004	—
Post and Telegraph ...	40,615	41,445	830	—	—
Rents of Government Property	9,322	8,662	—	660	—
Interest	3,521	2,575	—	946	—
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	12,282	24,196	11,914	—	The Assistant Conservator of Forests refunded Rs. 10,667 in February, 1892, to meet surcharge
Sales of Government Property	47,248	45,273	—	1,975	—
Land Sales	21,034	68,441	47,407	—	Owing to the sale in 1892 of a large block of land in Dimbula. Stream reservations were sold at Rs. 50 an acre and lands granted at half-improved value
	850,996	966,326	120,915	5,585	
Government Railways ...	1,626,868	1,692,352	65,484	—	
Total ...	2,477,864	2,658,678	186,399	5,585	
		Net Increase ...	180,814		

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1891 and 1892.

	1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.
Pensions	23,197	26,893
Personal Emoluments	245,178	256,201
Other Charges	330,190	187,947
Total ...	598,565	471,041

It shows a net increase in the former amounting to Rs. 180,814. This is contributed, excluding railway receipts, chiefly by licenses and sale of Government property. The arrack rent of the Province for 1891–92 realised an abnormally high price, and one at which the rent cannot have been profitable to the purchasers. The item of Land Sales was swelled by the sale of a block of land in Dimbula, for which Rs. 239·75 per acre was paid, and by the decision of Government that proprietors of estates on which stream reservations existed should be allowed to purchase these stream reservations at a fixed price of Rs. 50 per acre.

There was a decrease in expenditure amounting to Rs. 127,524, but no special comment on this is called for.

The abolition of the paddy tax makes it unnecessary to refer to the collections for 1892, beyond pointing out that the entire tax for the Central Province was collected within the year, and that in only seventeen cases was recourse had to sale in default.

My Assistant at Mátalé has in his report for 1892 disposed of the fallacious idea, which seems to be very generally prevalent outside the Public Service, that the collection of the paddy tax absorbed most of the time of revenue officers and their staff. I invite reference to his remarks, which I fully endorse, and which will be supported by every Revenue Officer in the Colony. In uncommuted districts a fortnight's travelling twice a year for each Government Agent or Assistant Agent is the limit of the saving in this direction which has been effected. In commuted districts the Assistant Government Agent is saved a quarter of an hour's work with each collector once a month.

I annex the usual progress returns :—

Paddy Commutation, 1891.

	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
One year's revenue, exclusive of exemption, 1891	Rs. 54,955	Rs. 20,539	Rs. 22,122	Rs 97,616
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1890	—	—	Rs. 947*	Rs. 947
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue	—	—	4	·9
Collection in 1891	Rs. 54,955	Rs. 20,539	Rs. 22.797	Rs. 98,291
Percentage of collections to one year's revenue	100	100	103	100·6
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1891	—	—	—	—
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue	—		—	—

Paddy Commutation, 1892.

One year's revenue, exclusive of exemption, 1892	Rs. 55,049	Rs. 20,519	Rs. 24,355	Rs 99,923
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1891	—		—	—
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue		—	—	—
Collections in 1892	Rs. 55,049	Rs. 20,519	Rs. 24,355	Rs. 99,923
Percentage of collections to one year's revenue	100	100	100	100
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1892	—	—	—	—
Percentage of arrears to one year's revenue	—	—	—	—

Police Assessment, 1891.

One year's assessment tax, 1891	Rs. 7,637	Rs 1,144	Rs. 2,113	Rs. 13,894
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1890	Rs. 1,165	Rs 684	Rs. 523	Rs. 2,372
Percentage to one year's assessment	16	16	25	13
Collections in 1891	Rs 6,680	Rs. 4,142	Rs. 2,123	Rs. 12,945
Percentage to one year's assessment	87·50	99	100	95
Arrears outstanding on Dec, 31, 1891	Rs. 955	Rs. 1·50	Rs. 512	Rs. 1,468
Percentage to one year's assessment	12·50	·03	24	10

Police Assessment, 1892.

One year's assessment tax, 1892	Rs. 7,772	Rs. 4,143	Rs 2,104	Rs. 14,019
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1891	Rs. 955	Rs 1·50	Rs. 512	Rs 1,468
Percentage to one year's assessment	12·50	·03	24	10
Collections in 1892	Rs. 6,726	Rs. 4,114	Rs. 2,085	Rs. 12,925
Percentage to one year's assessment	86·50	99	99	92
Arrears outstanding on Dec. 31, 1892	Rs 1,046	Rs. 29	Rs. 531	Rs. 1,606
Percentage to one year's assessment	13	·06	25	11

Grant-in-Aid Roads.

	1890. Rs	1891. Rs.	1892. Rs.
Amount due	27,245	26,393	123,554
Collected	27,122	26,166	122,079
Arrears of 1889 collected	285		—
Arrears of 1890 collected	—	123	—
Arrears of 1891 collected	—	—	227

Arrears outstanding on December 31, 1891.

Planters contribution to grant-in aid roads	Rs. 227
Percentage on one year's revenue	·86

Lands sold during the years 1891 and 1892.

District.	1891.			1892.		
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.
Kandy	108	507 2 21	14,160 24	55	246 1 5	4,969 24
Mátalé	13	41 3 1	513 55	54	94 3 5·12	1,538 78
Nuwara Eliya	48	189 2 32	6,050 39	23	411 2 29	62,051 95
Total	169	739 0 14	20,724 18	132	752 2 39·12	68,559 97
Average per acre	—	—	28 94	—	-	91 8

* Of this sum Rs. 272 is deducted as additional exemptions to headmen, &c., the actual arrears being only Rs. 675.

Claims inquired into and how disposed of during 1891 and 1892.

1891.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Number of lots at Rs. 10 per acre ...	24	—	3	27
Number of lots at half-improved value...	2	1	—	3
Number of lots on certificates of quiet possession	104	196	—	300
Number of lots for sale ...	2	10	2	14
Number of lots declared Crown ...	13	17	—	30
Total ...	145	224	5	374
1892.				
Number of lots at Rs. 10 per acre ...	6	2	—	8
Number of lots on half-improved value...	2	—	—	2
Number of lots at certificates of quiet possession	13	34	—	47
Number of lots for sale ...	1	—	—	1
Number of lots declared Crown ...	—	28	—	28
Total ...	22	64	—	86

Recovery of Survey Fees on Certificates of Quiet Possession issued in 1891 and 1892.

District.	1891.						1892					
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount of Survey Fees.		No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount of Survey Fees.	
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.
Kandy	37	94	0	35	290	0	17	30	1	37	92	50
Mátalé	37	871	2	21	1,452	90	121°	611	0	16	980	30
Nuwara Eliya	1	1	1	25	5	0	—	—			—	
Total ...	75	967	1	1	1,747	90	138	641	2	13	1,072	80

° Out of this number 63 lots were free surveys, for which no fees were recovered. (*Vide* Colonial Secretary's letter to Surveyor-General, No. 372 of November 3, 1888, and No. 71 of February 2, 1892, to Government Agent, Central Province.)

Statement of Lands purchased by Europeans and Natives in 1892.

	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
By Europeans	50	529 3 11	65,192 56
By Natives	82	222 3 28·12	3,367 41
Total ..	132	752 2 39·12	68,559 97

Return of Lands sold during the year 1892, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 and the Minute of May 14, 1875.

How disposed of.	No. of Lots.	Extent. A. R. P.	Amount. Rs. c.
By sale ...	103	694 3 32·37	67,767 24
By half-improved value ..	29	57 3 6·75	792 73
By certificate of quiet possession ...	138	641 2 13	1,072 80
Total ...	270	1,394 1 12·12	69,632 77

Number of lots sold for default of paddy commutation in 1892 ...	17
Number of lots sold to private parties in 1892 ...	4
Number of lots bought in by the Crown in 1892 ...	13
Number of lots re-purchased by the former proprietors in 1892	17°
Number of lots sold to others in 1892 ...	—

* Three lots purchased by the Crown in 1887, 11 lots in 1888, 1 lot in 1889, and 2 lots in 1890, were restored to the former proprietors by cancellation of sales in 1892.

Statement of the Sale of Stamps in the several Kachcheriés of the Central Province during the years 1891 and 1892.

	Kandy.				Mátalé.				Nuwara Eliya.			
	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.		1891.*		1892.†	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
General Stamps ...	42,113	22	47,388	99	4,419	30	4,718	0	—		1,307	0
Foreign Bill Stamps ...	282	15	308	0	—		—		—		—	
Judicial Stamps ...	39,394	37	42,224	94	1,650	90	1,391	5	—		213	0
Telegraph Stamps ...	29,468	35	30,893	32	1,491	75	1,678	87	—		354	70
Postage Stamps ...	36,294	76	36,605	38	5,621	14	3,852	60	—		1,059	45
Total ...	147,552	85	157,420	63	13,183	9	11,640	52	—		2,934	15

* Stamps were not sold at the Kachchéri in this year.
† Stamps were sold only during August, September, and October.

TOLLS.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts from tolls from 1887 to 1892 :—

Year.		Rs.	Year.		Rs.
1887	...	41,720	1890	...	34,806
1888	...	42,037	1891	...	36,735
1889	...	37,311	1882	...	38,759

ARRACK.

Below is a comparative statement of the sale of arrack rents for the years 1887 to 1892 :—

Description of Rents.—(1) Kandy town and gravets, (2) Dumbara and Pata Héwáheta, (3) Tumpane and Harispattu, (4) Yatinuwara and Udunuwara, (5) Udapalata and Uda Bulatgama, (6) Nuwara Eliya District, (7) Mátalé District.

Year.		Sold for Rs.	Year.		Sold for Rs.
1887-88	...	276,050	1890-91	...	380,000
1888-89	...	356,660	1891-92	...	470,000
1889-90	...	375,500	1892-93	...	552,000

Expenditure by Public Works Department during 1892.

		Construction. Rs.	c.		Upkeep. Rs.	c.		Total. Rs.	c.
Buildings	...	91,933	49	...	39,296	29	...	131,229	78
Roads and Bridges	...	114,329	68	...	232,876	50	...	347,206	18
Irrigation	...	18,871	8	...	1,618	59	...	20,489	67
Total	...	225,134	25		273,791	38		498,925	63

Expenditure on Urgent Minor Irrigation Works during 1892.

Name of Work.		Amount of Estimate. Rs.	c	Amount spent in 1892. Rs	c.	Balance remaining unexpended on December 31, 1892. Rs.	c.	Remarks.
Alakolamada-ela ...	...	127	2	127	2	—		Completed
Hapugodamaha-ela	...	20	0	19	10	0	90	do.
Wandurugala-ela ...	...	20	0	19	81	0	19	do.
Mutukeliyawe-wewa	...	155	0	115	0	40	0	do.
Mulahal-ela ...	...	14	32	14	32	—		do.
Happawara ela ...	...	30	0	30	0	—		do.
Seven small elas in Nuwara Eliya District ...	...	147	0	110	7	36	93	do.
Total ...		513	34	435	32	78	2	

Road Ordinance Collections.

On December 31, 1892.	Kandy.	Nuwara Eliya.	Mátalé.	Total.
Value of labour whether commuted or not ...	Rs. 123 ...	Rs. 90 ...	— ...	Rs. 213
Percentage to one year's revenue ...	·11 ...	·22 ...	— ...	·11

Communal Labour Return for 1892.

Division.	Mileage of Roads repaired.	Number of Wells, Tanks, Spouts, &c., repaired.	Number of Edandu Bridges, &c., repaired.	Number of Ambalams repaired.	Number of Schools repaired.
Udunuwara ...	57	13	8	24	3
Yatinuwara ...	47	4	1	1	—
Tumpané ...	65½	37	8	16	—
Harispattu ...	112¾	26	6	25	5
Pata Dumbara ...	113½	29	6	57	6
Uda Dumbara ...	197¾	19	19	34	4
Pata Héwáheta ...	102	250	—	28	2
Udapálata ...	45	—	—	—	—
Uda Bulatgama ...	12	160	50	10	4
Total ...	752½	538	98	195	24

FOOD SUPPLY.

In Kandy proper this is always fairly sufficient, except in a few of the outlying portions of Dumbara, where the maha crop of paddy was perhaps below the average; the harvest having been injuriously affected by unseasonable rains. The maha kurakkan crop was fair. The yala harvests of paddy and fine grain were both poor, owing to the ravages of flies and to want of seasonable rain. There was, however, no scarcity of food.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

This was on the whole very good. The outbreak of cholera on the North road, which is dealt with in the report of the Assistant Government Agent, Mátalé, happily did not spread far into the interior, and in Kandy proper hardly affected the local population at all.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

No serious outbreak of cattle disease occurred. A few cases were reported from Lower Héwáheta and Ambagamuwa, some of which were visited by the Government Veterinary Surgeon.

LEGISLATION SUGGESTED.

Some further amendment of the Branch Roads Ordinance of 1874 is required. I addressed a letter to the Government stating the points on which I considered amendment called for, and I now invite reference to that letter. It is to be regretted that so little interest is evinced by those who are served by grant-in-aid roads in the exercise of the powers which the Ordinance confers on local committees. These it is very difficult to get elected at all: and when they are elected it is not easy to get them to meet.

Consolidation of the various Ordinances relating to the registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, which are scattered over the Statute book, is also urgently needed.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

I repeat the recommendation of last year and of previous years in favour of the erection of a new post office for the town of Kandy. A similar building for Nuwara Eliya, which was more urgently required, is now in course of construction, and it is hoped that in 1894 provision will be made for a post office for Kandy.

More dispensaries for the use of villagers, especially in Upper Dumbara, are greatly needed. Wherever these have been established they have become enormously and increasingly popular, and their multiplication is, I think, the soundest means for combating the inefficiency and charlatanism of the native vedarála, to which my Assistant at Nuwara Eliya refers in his report for the past year.

Of irrigation works the most promising is undoubtedly the Bówátęnna scheme in Mátalé North, and this I hope to see commenced before the end of this year. In the Kandy District there are no works of any magnitude, save perhaps the Minipé-ęla, which I can recommend as likely to give a fair return for the expenditure to be incurred. Landowners show a strong disinclination to pay anything in the way of a rate for interest or maintenance on the cost of repairs to their ęlas, and now that the paddy tax has been abolished I cannot see any justification for rendering them gratuitous assistance. The result must for a time be prejudicial to the cultivation of paddy; but in all probability it will not be long before the people realise that they cannot get along without help from Government, that that help is not obtainable gratuitously, and that it is worth paying a reasonable price for. I invite reference to the remarks of Mr. Fowler on the difference that exists between irrigation tanks and ęlas. This difference no doubt accounts for the apparent recklessness with which the people in the Nuwara Eliya District have allowed themselves to be thrown on their own resources for the maintenance of their ęlas. Cultivators under a tank know that if the tank bursts nobody will get any water. Each cultivator under an ęla thinks, and hopes, that if the ęla is damaged it will be below the point at which it has any interest for him.

The complete failure of the Bódi-ęla, which has cost from first to last about Rs. 80,000, is much to be regretted; but any attempt to repair it would, I fear, only result in throwing good money after bad.

The extension of the Má-ęla from Rikiligaskada towards Hangurankęta is a work which has much to commend it, and is one towards which the landowners are quite willing to contribute: but before it is undertaken it must be established thatt here is a sufficient volume of water. On this point I have my doubts, but hope I may be mistaken.

The Minipé-ęla is a work which received much consideration from the late Sir John Dickson, and is one the careful examination of which I should like to see revived. In 1885 it was made to give way to the Elahera scheme, which, in its original and complete form, has—wisely I think—been abandoned. The Minipe-ęla belongs to a class of works the success of which has not hitherto been very encouraging, and the actual resident population of the country through which it passes is not numerous. The lands would, however, be readily accessible to the people of Dumbara and Bintenna, and would, I believe, be taken up by them.

CRIME.

I do not think there was any unusual development of crime during the year. Much has been said of the extent to which theft of cacao was prevalent. When I was temporarily in charge of the Central Province in 1885 and 1886 I referred to this question in my Administration Report for the year 1885 under the head "Legislation" (p. 37 A), and I invite reference to what I then said. That the thieves are generally persons employed on the estates, I have little doubt, and it is beyond question that these thefts are encouraged by neighbouring Moormen, and others, who own small (very small) gardens. The application of any remedy for this no doubt crying evil is fraught with difficulty, and for many reasons special legislation for the protection of estate produce should, if possible, be avoided. What is known as the Whipping Ordinance has been introduced in the Kandy, Mátalé, and Panwila Districts, and it is hoped that this measure (which by many Public Officers is not regarded with unqualified approval) may have some deterrent influence.

Most of the crime of this country is, in my opinion, traceable to the greatly increased prevalence of gambling. In the towns domestic servants and youths without any special occupation spend their nights in gambling; and in the villages of the interior the vice is gaining a

lamentably firm hold upon the present population. In both cases the result is an obvious tendency to commit petty thefts and burglaries. It is easier to deplore such a state of things than to suggest a remedy for it, especially in the face of the little encouragement which is accorded by the minor courts to the efforts to suppress gambling on the part of the police, either regular or rural.

The transfer of the control of the police to the Government Agent's is of too recent a date to justify any strong expression of opinion as to the advantage or otherwise of the step. I have never been very sanguine on the subject; but I have done my best, since the system was introduced, to give it a fair trial, and I feel bound to say on behalf of the chief headmen of this Province that they have shown a laudable desire to act in the same spirit. I do not, however, believe that the two elements of which the police is now composed can be satisfactorily fused into one; nor do I think that a Colony which has advanced as Ceylon has done is being fairly treated as to police administration by offering it a makeshift of this kind

GENERAL.

As evidence of the steady progress of the Province towards prosperity I annex a return furnished to me by the Registrar of Lands, and invite special attention to the increase in the number of deeds registered, of entries, and of duplicates examined. The very large increase in the amount secured on mortgages affords most satisfactory evidence of the confidence which is felt in the tea industry :—

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Business.				
Number of deeds registered	5,366	6,220	854	—
Do. entries	7,862	9,783	1,921	—
Do. certificates issued	549	427	—	122
Applications	425	459	34	—
Copies and extracts	459	516	57	—
Number of duplicates examined... ...	7,498	10,036	2,538	—
Do. duplicates indexed	5	3	—	2
Do. Fiscal's seizures registered ...	381	229	—	152
Do. entries affected thereby ...	717	473	—	244
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.
Total amount secured on mortgages ...	2,402,081 63¼	6,624,759 70	4,222,678 6½	—
Total value of transfers of properties by sale, gift, &c.	6,021,608 29½	10,689,171 80½	4,667,563 51	—
Revenue.				
Value of stamps...	19,819 50	30,368 25	10,548 75	—
Deficiency of stamp duty recovered on notarial duplicates	11 80	36 75	24 95	—
Fines, &c.	124 50	88 0	—	36 50
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances	—	—	—	—
Total ...	19,955 80	30,493 0	10,573 70	36 50

It is also satisfactory to note that there has been considerable extension—estimated for the Kandy District by the Ratémahatmayás at 687 acres—in the opening of land for tea by natives. I cannot say what may be the quality of the leaf—which is generally sold to some neighbouring European planter—but the gardens which I have seen appear to be carefully and well cultivated.

The Ratémahatmayás also report 700 acres of new land—mostly in Lower Dumbara, Harispattu, and Lower Héwáheta—opened in cacao. As regards these latter figures I do not pretend to guarantee them as correct. The plantations are individually so small and so scattered that it must be very difficult to compute their acreage. In Lower Héwáheta I saw some very fine cacao planted by Chetties and Tamils on extensive portions of old abandoned coffee estates; but elsewhere all that I have seen are small patches, which I fear only serve as pretexts for the possession of stolen produce.

As regards education it is—to me—satisfactory to note the progress which is being made in the establishment of vernacular schools under the management of Buddhist and Mohammedan societies. The greed for elementary English education—which generally stops short of the acquirement of any solid acquaintance with the language—and the neglect of a proper knowledge of their own language is not, in my opinion, beneficial to the native population, and the Theosophical Society is to be congratulated on and should be encouraged in its efforts to provide really good native schools for native and Buddhist boys and girls. The stimulus given to Mohammedan schools is due almost entirely to the energy of Mr. Siddi Lebbe, an old Kandy resident, and there are now thirty-one of these schools in the Kandy District, attended by 581 boys, who are taught Arabic and Tamil.

I should not pass unnoticed an admirable institution conducted in Kandy by some English ladies for the education of the daughters of Kandyan chiefs. It is no small thing to have made an attempt—even partially successful—to bring out into the sunshine of knowledge and womanly accomplishments a class which native prejudice has hitherto consigned to the gloomy and uncultured life of a Kandyan walawwa.

P. A TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MÁTALÉ DISTRICT FOR 1892.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE usual statements of revenue and expenditure are annexed. The most interesting item is the increase of Rs. 1,557·37 under the head of "Paddy." This is due to more extended cultivation of crop-commuted fields, chiefly in the Kandapalla kóralé. The cause was the plenteous maha rains in the end of 1891 and beginning of 1892.

The sale of judicial stamps seems to steadily decrease. In 1890 the amount was Rs. 1,962·65.

The decrease under "Rent of Lands" is caused by fewer chenas being allowed.

The large item of Rs. 3,076·79 under head of "Overpayments recovered" is a saving on the previous year's vote for the Forest Department.

"Postage Stamps."—Under this head there is shown a decrease of Rs. 467·30, but the figures do not show the total amount spent in stamps in the district, as the postmasters obtain their supplies from Colombo. For instance, the Mátalé postmaster purchased over Rs. 1,500 worth in Colombo, and neither the Dambulla nor Elkaduwa postmasters get their supplies here.

The revenue derived in the district from arrack, railway, post office and telegraph stamps is not brought to account here.

The expenditure figures call for no comment.

Comparative Statement of Revenue collected in Mátalé District during 1891 and 1892.

Head of Service.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Land Revenue :—				
Paddy ...	22,799 26	24,356 63	1,557 37	—
Rents exclusive of Lands :—				
Road tolls ...	11,307 0	12,210 0	903 0	—
Ferry tolls ...	18 0	11 0	—	7 0
Stamps :—				
Revenue (various sources) ...	4,365 90	4,758 65	392 75	—
Fines and Forfeitures :—				
Police Courts ...	2,247 95	1,402 53	—	845 42
Government Agents ...	153 0	540 67	387 67	—
Other Departments ...	130 0	380 0	250 0	—
Reimbursements :—				
Judicial stamps ...	1,650 90	1,394 70	—	256 20
Survey fees ...	119 0	331 0	212 0	—
Recoveries on irrigation works ...	—	10 32	10 32	—
Hospital stoppages ...	15 80	10 75	—	5 5
Collections at dispensaries ...	1,633 48	1,587 66	—	45 82
Cemetery fees ...	22 50	49 50	27 0	—
Police rates in towns and rural districts ...	2,123 27	2,087 28	—	35 99
School books and stationery	92 59	129 39	36 80	—
Fees for title deeds ...	19 56	56 96	37 40	—
Sundries	232 76	160 67	—	72 9
Post and Telegraph :—				
Postage stamps ...	4,319 90	3,852 60	—	467 30
Rents of Government Property :—				
Rents of Government buildings and houses ...	660 0	660 0	—	—
Garden rents ...	31 82	20 67	—	11 15
Rent of lands ...	1,140 21	794 55	—	345 66
Miscellaneous receipts :—				
Overpayments recovered ...	0 79	3,076 79	3,076 0	—
Unclaimed deposits ...	181 6	39 21	—	141 85
Sundries	16 37	—	—	16 37
Sale of Government Property :—				
Timber	7,640 63	6,410 20	—	1,230 43
Sundries	2 0	8 99	6 99	—
Land Sales :—				
Crown lands sold ...	513 55	1,521 53	1,007 98	—
Interest :—				
On arrears of revenue ...	43 93	70 88	26 95	—
Total ...	61,481 23	65,933 13	7,932 23	3,480 33

Comparative Statement of Expenditure, Mátalé District, for 1891 and 1892.

Head of Expenditure.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments	32,522 57	32,129 96	—	392 61
Other Charges	11,480 6	11,025 14	—	454 92
Pensions	553 75	1,256 27	702 52	—
Transport	1,964 46	1,687 90	—	276 56
Miscellaneous Services	234 9	27 50	—	206 59
Total Expenditure	46,754 93	46,126 77	702 52	1,330 68
Total Revenue collected	—	65,933 13	—	—
Excess of Revenue	—	19,806 36	—	—
Excess of Expenditure	—	—	—	—

Percentage which the expenditure bears to the revenue of the district, 69·96.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The rainfall recorded in Mátalé, Dambulla, and Pallégama was respectively 81·98, 59·73, and 163·01 inches. The records for the last five years in the first two named places are respectively 53, 61, 52, 62, 117, and 80, 46, 42, 43, 91. The first months of the year account for most of the fall in 1892, owing to the large rainfall in the north-east monsoon, specially noticeable in Mátalé East and on the Laggala range. In the middle of the year the fall was poor, and at the end the north-east may be said to have failed.

In Mátalé South the fields suffered a good deal from flies; but, on the other hand, the garden produce was plentiful. The price of cocoanuts has gone up, and native cacao-growers got higher prices for their fruit. Coast rice went up to a high figure. Kohonsiyapattu and the two Asgiri kóralés are said to have suffered most; but Gampahasiyapattu did much better, many people going there to buy paddy for their own consumption, and several finding employment in pounding it in order to gain a small profit on the sale of the rice. The promise was unfortunately better than the fulfilment. Everything looked very bright at first, but unseasonable rain did a good deal of damage. On the whole, however, the crop cannot be said to have been bad for the maha, and was perhaps better than for some years previous. For the yala the crop was certainly a poor one. I noticed deficiency chiefly in the Asgiri kóralés. In the large ranges in Asgiri Udasiyapattu there was really very little cultivation. The chenas were very fair, and the people all over Mátalé South found considerable employment on estates.

In Mátalé North the plentiful maha rains filled all the tanks, and the crop was the best reaped for many years. Previous disappointments led to the people cultivating their chenas first, they having lost faith in the possibility of rain continuing. They were therefore very late in their field cultivation, and in Kandapalla chiefly sowed three months paddy. They reaped, however, a very fine crop, as can be seen, as far as Kandapalla is concerned, in the increased amount collected for tax on crop-commuted fields. At Welimitiyáwa I saw fields being cultivated, which had not been touched for seven years, and in many other places land was cleared of what must have been several years' growth of jungle and weeds. Their chena crops were good also. Under many of the tanks it was not necessary to use much of the stored water. The crop, though a good one, was not reaped in many places till very late, owing to the death of the buffaloes. For the yala, however, the rains were very poor, and cultivation was accordingly scant. In fact it took place only under a few tanks where there was water. The Udugoda kóralés do not, as a rule, get much yala crop except under the streams. I was often told of fields being uncultivated for want of buffaloes, and later in the year the people were cultivating, where they were more determined, with the mamoty instead of the plough. The maha rains at the end of the year failed, and the present extent of cultivation is unfortunately small. Wagapanaha Pallésiyapattu was the worst off. I found it necessary to apply for an advance for seed paddy for that kóralé. Government granted the request, which enabled the people to cultivate without paying an exorbitant interest for their paddy. Indeed, without the advance, I believe there would have been no cultivation. The paddy was bought in Rattota and sent up to the people, who in October repaid the money lent, *i.e.* Rs. 286·75.

In Mátalé East the paddy cultivation was normal, and chenas, which, with game and vegetables, chiefly supply the people with food, were very fair.

III.—WORKS REQUIRED.

The list in last year's report is repeated :—

Bówétenna amuna and ela.
Ereula tank.
Hattota amuna, which, however, may be carried out by Messrs. Reeves & Gow.
Moragalla Mahawewa.
Extra accommodation at the Kachchéri. (This will be carried out this year.)
The establishment of a receiving office for the forwarding to Kandy of deeds to be registered.
The inconvenience of there being no Deputy Fiscal.
Want of a general survey.
Alteration of the judicial limits of the Mátalé Courts.
Settlement of chenas.
Wells.
Improvement and extension of Ambena channel. (This has been surveyed.)
Atirahapitiya-ela (partly completed).
Extension of cultivation under Elahera and Attaragalléwa.
Improvement of the North road, which seems to lack proper foundation.
Maningomuwa bridge.
Bridges at Pallépola and Medabedda on the Akuramboda road to replace the present stick bridges.
Pallégama hospital (now being built)

Of last year's list I have omitted the following, which have been carried out :—

The widening of Ereula spill.
Dambulla tank.
Bandára amuna.

I have also omitted Kumára-ela, as I think this may be carried out by the people. It would help to fill Náula tank by tapping the water flowing from the hills on the west.

My further list is:—

Kúrakolayáya amuna.
Dorawelagala amuna.
Kambarawa Bandana Dissáwawela amuna.
Tank survey of Inámalawa kóralé.
System of tank roads for Inámalawa.
Necessity of Government taking over some of the roads feeding Ukuwela Railway station.
Yatawatta dispensary.
Horse-bridge at Dekinde.
Necessity of making cross roads from the Akuramboda road to the North road.
Improvement of riding road from Rattota to Pallégama (will be started this year).
Removal of Mátalé dharma lines to Aluwiháré (will be soon carried out).
Definition of boundary between Mátalé and North-Central Province (in progress).
Extension of labour system to temple tanks.
A small yearly vote towards improving the halting bungalows.

Details of all the above works are to be found in correspondence in the Kachchéri, so they are not repeated here. As the last-mentioned is however more of a personal matter, a few words of explanation may be required. That some such accommodation is necessary in the jungle is obvious. The bungalows are used by officers of all Departments, but are kept up by what can be squeezed out of our District Road Committee, poor enough as it is; or our Gansabháwas, still poorer; or road votes, where the bungalows happen to be near a high road. The result is that the so-called bungalows are usually dirty, and in wet weather anything but water-tight either above or below. These remarks do not apply only to this district, but to others I have known. For instance, in Mannár I have spent the night in a cooly shed in drenching rain with about 200 coolies, men, women, and children all round me. A small annual vote would enable us to gradually improve these halting-places, and save us from many a dose of fever.

IV.—WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

Irrigation.

By letter 92 of February 13 I forwarded my irrigation report for the year to the Government Agent, so it is unnecessary to repeat all that was said there. The earthwork on the tanks was very satisfactorily done, and there are applications for five or six new tanks, which speaks well for the benefits conferred by past work. The works completed were:—

(1) Improvement to spill accommodation for Erçula tank.
(2) A masonry skeleton dam at Villattua.
(3) Bandára amuna.
(4) Repairs to Karavilahena.

The details of the above works will be found described in a report by Mr. Price, District Engineer, attached to my letter above-mentioned.

Atirahapitiya-ela.—In addition to the above, Rs. 2,550 was spent on the Atirahapitiya-ela in Udasiyapattu. This work was rendered necessary by disputes arising between the proprietors of Hunugala and the natives as to the use of the water, which runs very low in the dry weather. The work will, when complete, allow of all the water being turned into the irrigation channel after it has been used for the Hunugala estate water-wheel.

Two-thirds of the sum of Rs. 2,550 was paid by the proprietors of Hunugala and Mahatenna estates in consideration of the benefits derived from the work.

A further expenditure of nearly Rs. 1,000 is necessary to make the scheme a success.

Bówétenna-ela.—A meeting of the proprietors under this fine ela was held by the Government Agent at Náula, at which they bound themselves to pay a rate in consideration of further work to be done, and which will benefit the 92 acres under cultivation, and a further extent of 204 acres of Crown land. The estimates have not, however, been yet sanctioned. It was at first hoped that an extension of this ela would reach a much larger stretch of land, but on actual survey it was found that the extent was not more than 112 acres, which is almost entirely included in a grant allowed to Dullége Adígar. As the expense involved in reaching the land would be very heavy, and as there would be no Crown land for sale, this part of the scheme has been abandoned, but what is left promises very well.

Dambulla Tank.—This is a small tank under the Dambulla rock, not used for irrigation, but much used by the people and by passers by and coolies for bathing purposes. It also supplies two wells. His Excellency the Governor saw the tank on passing through, and, being impressed with its utility, sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 580 for stopping the leaks which rapidly emptied it. The Irrigation Committee voted an additional Rs. 100, and the work was carried out by the Public Works Department. It will prove a great boon to the neighbourhood and to the large number of pilgrims and coolies who use the North-road.

BRIDGES.

New culverts were put up on the North road at Aluwiháré and at Kawudupelella.

ROADS.

The Elahera-Pallégama road was improved.

The minor road through Akuramboda to Galéwela received, as usual, a vote from the District Road Committee far in excess of its fair proportion of the Committee's funds. I again urged that Government should take it over, but received a final reply in the negative. The road was kept in good order, but requires some substantial bridges, towards which I hope Government will extend a helping hand, as they are really beyond the resources of the Committee.

POSTAL.

New receiving offices have been opened at Udupihilla in connection with a new one just over the boundary at Alawatugoda. Also at Aluwiháré, Dullége, Mahawela, and Palápatwala. The district may be said now to be well served with these useful offices.

SCHOOLS.

New schools were opened at Maragomuwa and Opalgala in Mátalé East, Madawela in Mátalé South, and Embulambé in Mátalé North. The last-named school replaces that at Pannampitiya which was destroyed by fire, I fear on purpose, as it is the second time this has happened. The three largest schools at Akuramboda, Ovilikanda, and Nánla have respectively average attendances of 97·84, 94·53, and 94·29. The figures below show a small but satisfactory increase on last year's attendance, but it is only secured with considerable difficulty, and inattention of headmen immediately causes a falling off. The parents themselves are in many cases very careless, and when the schools are near estates the children often find employment there, which must sorely tempt the poor to send their boys to earn a few pence, rather than learn their lessons.

An experiment was tried during the year of a school for girls at Dambulla, advantage being taken of the schoolmaster's wife being fit to undertake such work. It was, however, not a success, and was closed after a few months, as there were not enough girls to meet the requirements of the Director, who wanted a regular attendance of thirty girls. The low-country girls in the bazaar were willing enough to attend, but the Kandyan girls of Pádeniya village would not do so. The experiment should be tried in a more populous part in Mátalé South, and there is now a proposal to start one in Rattota.

Comparative Statement (1891 and 1892) of Gansabhawa Schools only.

	Mátalé South.		Mátalé North.		Mátalé East.		Total.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Total number of schools ...	6	6	10	10	4	6	20	22
Total number of attendances ...	72,399	73,835	104,595	106,175	38,840	46,428	215,834	226,438
Average daily attendance ...	61·84	61·51	54·26	54·97	50·99	46·91	55·69	54·48
Average on list	115·27	114·95	88·46	93·85	76·94	68·45	93·56	92·42
Percentage attending school ...	54	53	61	58	66	63	60	58
Number on list	692	689	884	938	307	411	1,883	2,038
Number attending	374	365	539	544	203	259	1,116	1,168

LOCAL BOARD WORK.

The chief work of the year was the metalling of about a mile of roads in the town. The metal was purchased from the Kandy jail, and Government allowed the Board special terms for freight by rail.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

The report on work done will be found elsewhere. I may here mention that the division officers are very fairly prompt with their collections. Out of 13,292 men on our lists (excluding exemptions, dead men, and erroneous entries) 97·49 per cent. discharged their liability, leaving only 334 men, or 2·51 per cent., to be accounted for as absentees; almost all of these were low-country men and Moormen, who happened to be here in December, 1891, but left immediately afterwards.

V.—GRAIN TAX.

This was all collected without difficulty, the last cent of this tax being paid in in December. There were no sales. I have elsewhere referred to the increase for 1892, and to its causes. Judging from the occasional conversation of some of my friends, men who have been out a long time in the country, I am aware that there is a general idea that a Revenue Officer spends a large part of his time in collecting this tax, and that we shall have next to nothing to do now that it is abolished. As far as this district is concerned, I could have done all my own work under this particular branch for the last two years in four and twenty hours

VI.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The year was not more unhealthy than usual, but the district is unfortunately generally near the top of the list in its death-rate. Cholera visited us, as usual, along the North road from about June to September, but it did not spread into the villages as last year. There was a sharp attack on Dankanda estate in January amongst the resident coolies, the disease having been introduced by a gang of new coolies from India, who were passing to an estate beyond. My efforts to obtain some money for wells have succeeded, as this year a grant has been allowed for the Province. A new well has been sunk at Dambulla. At the end of the year there was the usual amount of fever, and more especially in Mátalé North. I append a statement, on information supplied to me by the various medical officers, showing how the dispensaries are appreciated. The use of English medicines is certainly on the increase. An application has been made for a dispensary at Yatawatta, which would serve not only villages in this district, but also the population living about the plumbago pits in Kurunégala, as well as a few estates.

The dispensary at Pallégama is to be turned into a hospital; the land has been acquired and the work is at present in progress.

Statement of Visits at Dispensaries in 1890, 1891, 1892, exclusive of Estates Branch.

District.	Name of Dispensary.	New Admissions.			Number of Visits.		
		1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Mátalé South	Mátalé	6,715	8,275	9,641	12,583	16,346	22,756
	Elkaduwa	278	249	183	91	90	113
Mátalé East	Rattota	2,030	2,150	5,343	1,371	913	1,317
	Pallégama	1,746	2,321	3,963	2,319	2,561	4,196
	Kongahawela ...	645	1,501	1,744	1,093	2,404	2,392
Mátalé North	Dambulla and Inámalawa	1,215	1,716	2,768	1,289	2,215	2,356
	Galéwela and Wahakótté...	2,278	4,621	7,103	1,484	2,068	2,525
	Nálanda and Paldeniya ...	1,282	3,176	6,645	1,830	4,418	8,313
		16,189	24,009	37,390	22,060	31,015	48,968

VII.—CRIME.

I attach the remarks of the Police Magistrate, Mr. J. H. Eaton, on this subject. As to cacao stealing, I have recently tried to find out from the planters how much they actually lost, but they find it very difficult to give any accurate estimates, and it may be much more than they think. I agree with Mr. Eaton's opinion that the man to catch hold of is the receiver, who is generally a Moorman, and I would certainly support the introduction of the lash. I happened the other day to be outside the court while a cooly was being sentenced for stealing his master's cacao. Immediately the case was over eight Moormen left the court, talking about the sentence pronounced. Their interest in the case was probably due to the fact that they were the very men who had profited by the pilferings from that estate. I have ascertained that there are men regularly employed in purchasing unripe cacao pods at very low prices in the villages: these are purchased for the larger boutique-keepers, who mix them with the good and so swell their profits.

I have not heard of much cattle stealing except in Kandapalla kóralé, where the people complained to me that Kurunégala people came over to steal their cattle, as they had lost so many of their own by murrain. It was, however, admitted that this was not done without the connivance of people on our side of the boundary.

As to toddy drinking, which continues to be a great plague, I may here mention an estimate made of the number of kitul palms in the district. The numbers were obtained for Government. I do not guarantee their accuracy, but give them as received from the headmen :—

In Mátalé South	...	...	...	90,000
In Mátalé East	...	...	...	25,000
In Mátalé North	...	...	...	3,460

It is stated that people find it much more profitable to make toddy than to make jaggery.

Mr. Eaton writes as follows :—

Cacao Stealing.—The all-absorbing topic of discussion in this district, as well as in the District of Dumbara, at the present time is *cacao stealing, and how to check it.* There can be no doubt that this crime is terribly on the increase, and that the planters are right in asking that more stringent measures be adopted for its repression. The longer I have to do with the judicial work of the courts under my charge, the more strongly impressed I am that the one sovereign remedy for the suppression of cacao stealing—as indeed for the suppression of thefts in general—is the introduction of the Whipping Ordinance. This is not a time for indulgence in asthetic sentimentalism. We have to cope with a gigantic evil that threatens one of the largest of our agricultural industries, and no measures can be deemed too drastic which are likely to give relief in this crisis to planters, both native and European. The large acreage of cacao under cultivation ; its rapid extension into different parts of the district ; the immunity from observation, which is afforded by the ample shade of the cacao trees ; the fact that in many cases long stretches of public thoroughfares go through those cacao estates ; and the further fact that in the boutiques of native traders—chiefly Moormen—is found a ready and safe market for stolen produce ;—all combine to provide incentives and facilities to peculation, which the village thieves are by no means slow to avail themselves of. It is almost painful to have to pass along the streets of our towns, or along the roads which pass by the side of village markets, and to feel that the enormous quantities of cacao seeds put out to dry in the sun, or stored up in gunny bags ready for transport, represent, in many cases, produce stolen from the estates. If all the cacao found in this way in the possession of these traders comes from the small native holdings, of which they are supposed to be the produce, then all one can say is, that the reproductive powers of these native trees must be little short of the miraculous. It is against these unscrupulous receivers of stolen produce that the law should direct its most stringent penalties ; for the observation is none the less true, though it is trite and commonplace, that if there were no receivers there would be no thieves. I would here mention an instance which illustrates the point I wish to enforce. A few years ago I sentenced a Moorman to rigorous imprisonment and to receive *twenty lashes* for buying stolen produce from an estate labourer. Some time after this sentence had been carried out I had the satisfaction of ascertaining quite casually that thefts of produce had ceased in that particular locality. The other offenders in that neighbourhood got to be on their good behaviour ; and though, probably, by this time this salutary dread of punishment has passed away—

> "As from the wing, the sky no scar retains,
> The parted wave, no furrow from the keel ;"

yet, the revival of it, in every well proved case of theft, in which the circumstances call for severity of punishment, will, I think, afford the only remedy that will deter them from indulging in their theftuous proclivities. The outcry against corporal punishment is the outcome of misdirected human sympathy in a country where we have to deal with degraded and barbarous races ; for, as has been well put by a modern writer : "Punishment is a complex thing, and the tendency of civilisation is to lay stress upon its corrective rather than its vindictive aspect. But we must remember that with uncivilised races this cannot be the case ; and that pains and penalties, considered simply as retrospective vengeance for the past, have been historically and, in some cases still are, essential to social development."

Illicit Traffic in Toddy.—This offence continues unabated, and will continue until the arrack renters are compelled to sell toddy in their taverns. The poor man has a right to his cheap drink; and if the renter, who buys the right to retail arrack and toddy, will, in order to push the sale of the former, suppress the sale of the latter, the villager, who is shut out from his cheap drink, will risk the penalties of the law in providing himself with the toddy, which is so easily manufactured in his own garden. The result of this enforced illicit traffic in toddy is that the villager has facilities for drinking a good deal more of it than he would drink if he had to procure it at the tavern ; and the imbibing of these larger quantities ends in innumerable petty thefts. Even the Tamil labourers on estates have been thoroughly demoralised by the abundant facilities for indulgence in this cheap drink, and I have no doubt that a good deal of theft of produce is indulged in by these labourers, for the purpose of bartering it for toddy, in well-known village haunts.

Gansabháwas.—I would advocate strongly the giving of criminal and civil jurisdiction to the President of the Gansabháwa in Mátalé South, just as is given to the President of the Gansabháwa in Mátalé North. Trivial cases will thus be taken away from the jurisdiction of the Police Court ; and by this means the Magistrate will be saved much valuable time, and cheaper and speedier justice will be brought within the reach of the villagers. Besides, in a great many of these cases the President, knowing as he does the character of the suitors, and the ins and outs of their family and property quarrels, is in a better position to come to a right conclusion on the merits of each case.

VIII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

The district suffered from a very bad attack of murrain, said to be the worst known. We have been very free for some years, and the attack was not surprising, considering that there was a good deal of disease on our western and northern borders in Kurunégala and Anurádhapura. It was first heard of in a village near the Yatawatta gap, and seems to have been introduced from Kurunégala. This was at the end of March. It rapidly spread, and appeared in many places in Mátalé South, then along the North road at Lénadora. The Kachchéri Muhandiram, the President, and myself went up there, but we could do nothing. In this village the people own large numbers

of cattle, and hundreds of other cattle come to graze : it would be impossible for the people to tend all their sick cattle, each man owning about fifteen or thirty. They are in such numbers that the owners do not apparently care much whether they live or die! The wild animals in the neighbouring jungles die from a similar disease, and it is practically impossible in such a case to stop it. I tried to get made in every village "galas," where sick cattle could be housed, and medicines were supplied to a small extent. Mr. Lye, the new Veterinary Surgeon, visited the district in May, and saw some cases along the North road. In Mátalé South we were, I think, more successful in stopping the disease. Here the people do not own so many cattle, and value them much more. They were urged to take all care of them, and the number lost was not so very large. It lingered longest in the Asgiri kóralés. In Mátalé East it never appeared, but Mátalé North suffered everywhere very severely. The Kandapalla people made efforts to keep it out of their kóralé, but without success. It continued in that kóralé till the end of the year. I was frequently told at various villages that murrain had ceased, as there were no more cattle to die.

IX.—CULTIVATION.

The product which is making the most notable strides in this district is cacao. The Mátalé climate and soil has been shown to be most suitable for its cultivation, and clearings are being made in many places. At Márukona, Nugapitiya, Ratwatta, Warakámure, Tenna, Kaduwela, in Asgiri kóralé, close to Matalé, and in other places land is being bought freely for cacao by European planters. Natives are induced to sell their gardens and chenas, and frequently their paddy fields for the hard cash offered to them. They are planting it themselves in all available places, and it would seem likely that the Mátalé and Asgiri valleys will in a few years be almost a sheet of cacao. Seed is distributed amongst them occasionally from the Botanical Gardens, Pérádeniya. The output last year was perhaps less than was estimated, as the autumn crop was a very late one.

The cultivation of tea is also extending, chiefly at Ratwatta, Muandeniya, Nágolle, and Aluviháré.

I have already noticed the applications for tanks in the Kandapalla kóralé for paddy. Pálu Rotawęwa, Pahalawęwa, and Kuda Dissáwagewęwa having new clearings under them, and the gradual improvement of the tanks leading to small patches of new aswęddumas, for instance, at Hénayalę Puakpitiya, and under Bambaragaswęwa.

X.—INTERESTING EVENTS.

The abolition of Palapatwala toll from January.

A serious landslip in January under Kandanuwara hill carried away about sixty acres of an estate, mostly under tea. The whole mass was carried down the valley, and covered up a considerable extent of paddy land in the villages of Esingammedda, Alakolamada, and Gálékolua. The tax due on the damaged lands, Rs. 86, was remitted. It must be many years before the lands can all be cultivated again, as the position of the stream keeps on shifting. The villagers may cut connections with their channels through the *débris*, but the next heavy storm most probably washes them away, and renders their work useless, the stream shifting perhaps thirty yards away during the course of a night!—I should estimate that quite fifty acres of paddy land were seriously damaged.

In March the Government Agent made a circuit through Mátalé East, and in July through Mátalé North.

In June the District Engineer, Mr. W. Pole Fletcher, left the district to take up his duties in connection with the Chicago Exhibition. His name should be remembered with affection by the villagers of Mátalé North for his good work on their irrigation tanks and channels. Mr. W. C. Price was appointed to succeed him in December, Mr. Venning having done the work temporarily from Kandy.

In July the public of Mátalé town received a handsome gift from Mr. Duff, late of Colombo, in the shape of a piece of land, of about an acre in extent, adjoining the esplanade. This will materially aid the Board in improving the only playing grounds in Mátalé, the adjoining portions having since been acquired. A remaining strip is still wanted, for the purchase of which the Board has not yet succeeded in making satisfactory arrangements.

Mr. H. L. Moysey acted for me from December 19th during my absence on sick leave.

G. S. SAXTON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR 1892.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE statement of revenue and expenditure annexed shows an apparently large increase on the revenue of 1891, but this is due to a sale of Crown land, and to the sale of stamps locally instead of in Kandy, after the failure of the New Oriental Bank.

The revenue for the year, after deducting the value of Crown land sold, was really about the same as in 1891, the only noticeable increase being under the sub-heads Timber and Dispensary Collections.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply in the agricultural districts was sufficient, crops both of paddy and of dry grain being fully up to the average. The settlers at Lamasuriyagama, who were warned early in the year that gratuitous relief would be discontinued, worked for hire on roads and estates, and have certainly not suffered by the change of treatment. In Gangapaláta and in Walapané the people were as well off as they ever can be in the absence of some more certain means of subsistence than chena cultivation. The increase in the cultivation of Indian corn in the chenas is noticeable. It seems to be grown more for sale than for food, but it is in any case to be encouraged as a substitute for kurakkan cultivation.

LEGISLATION.

The settlement of claims to land is a question of great importance, which appears to require legislation. There is a very large extent of land in this district which is cultivated at intervals; for some of this land a rent is paid, while other land, precisely similar in every respect, is supposed to be private property, and is cultivated free of rent.

In the majority of cases there is not the shadow of a title to the land, except that it has been previously cultivated as chena at some time or other by people of the village.

The headmen sometimes pretend to know the boundaries, but in most cases merely say that such land is "Wesiyange Santaka," and inquiries lead to no useful result, for the decision of the Assistant Agent has no legal authority, and it is impossible for him to initiate legal proceedings. The claimant will take no steps to substantiate his claim; he is content to make his claim, and then borrows money on it, or sells it altogether to some one else, who keeps the deed till a convenient season when there is a change of Assistant Agents.

If the claimant could be compelled to prove his claim in a court within a given date, in failure of which the land could be legally declared the property of the Crown, some definite result might be obtained by inquiries into claims. At present they are futile, and the only existing safeguard against wholesale appropriation of Crown land is the honesty of the minor headmen, on which it is undesirable to put too severe a strain.

In Uda Héwáheta and in Walapané the Ratémahatmayás have no personal knowledge of their districts, having been brought from another Province, and they are dependent on their minor headmen for information as to the previous history of lands. The natural consequence is that in these divisions the Crown land is becoming more and more difficult to define.

In Kotmalé questions rarely arise.

I think that the time has come when restrictions should be placed upon the practice of so-called surgery and medicine by ignorant vedarales.

No one can hold a meeting for exemption from road tax without being struck by the number of men crippled for life through ignorance of the very simplest surgical operations, while the number of lives sacrificed to a want of knowledge of the properties of drugs can only be faintly guessed at by the medical men to whom some patients come as a last resort when little, if any, hope remains.

The vedarala cannot be abolished altogether, but it is surely not impossible to raise his status by rendering a certificate of qualification necessary before he can practise.

A difficulty has arisen, which throws a very large amount of additional judicial work on the Assistant Agent. Hitherto any case instituted in the Police Court has been heard by either the Police Magistrate or by the Additional Police Magistrate who sits for a week in every month at Nuwara Eliya.

Recently the Additional Police Magistrate has declined to hear cases in which process has been ordered by the Police Magistrate, on the ground that such issue of process constitutes a commencement of proceedings, and that he is not competent to continue the hearing of the case. The consequence has been that the Additional Police Magistrate's work is confined to the few cases which happen to be instituted during his stay in Nuwara Eliya, and as no one will, if he can avoid it, institute a case before him with the knowledge that it cannot be heard for a month, the number heard by him continues to decrease, and the Assistant Agent has practically the whole of the work of the court to do. If a resident Police Magistrate cannot be appointed, the appointment of an Additional Police Magistrate for the first four months of the year would meet the difficulty to some extent. From January to April the Assistant Agent is constantly absent, and when in Nuwara Eliya has no time to spare for judicial work. During the rest of the year the work of the court could be done by him without serious interference with his revenue duties.

WORKS REQUIRED.

The Bolagahandiwela-ela, referred to in so many reports, has been abandoned, much to my regret, for I know of no work so likely to benefit the people of Walapané.

It was found that the cost of the land, together with the charges for repayment of the cost of the work, would be more than the value of fully asweddumised land in Teripeha. The repayment would be by instalments, but, nevertheless, the people who were willing to buy the land consider the price too high. They are still willing to buy the land if the work is done for them gratis.

I have still hopes that they will eventually apply for the construction of the work on the terms laid down.

The extension of the Má-ela has been already discussed at length, and it is a work eagerly desired by the people, who readily agree to pay the water-rate.

The upkeep of the numerous elas constructed by Government is likely to prove a question of some difficulty. The people in most cases contributed earthwork as their share of the cost of the work, but no provision was made for cost of upkeep, and hitherto such repairs as were necessary, beyond mere earthwork, have been carried out, free of expense to the people, by Government.

This will not be continued, and owing to the obstinacy and short-sightedness of the people, several important and useful works seem likely to suffer.

The Mulahal-ela, in Walapané, a most successful irrigation work, is very badly in need of repair, but a large number of the landowners refuse to contribute, saying that it conveys sufficient water for their needs, and they are indifferent as to the wants of others lower down the ela.

This is one of the instances in which the Irrigation Ordinance, which seems intended mainly for tanks, is inapplicable to elas. Under a tank, each shareholder has an equal interest in the safety of the bund, but under an ela a breach or a leak does not affect those who hold land higher up the stream; in fact, it is rather to their advantage that land lower down should be abandoned, as the claims to the water are proportionately decreased.

A small work which is now being undertaken will do all that is required in supplying water for Lamasuriyagama. An ela is being formed from a point in the Bilihul-oya, about a mile above the settlement, and irrigates about one hundred acres of land. It can be extended considerably if necessary. All the land under it, which has not been allotted to the settlers, can be readily sold, and there is every reason to hope that in spite of the disastrous failure of the Bódi-ela, Lamasuriyagama

will yet be a prosperous village. It is noteworthy that the ela follows the line pointed out originally by the natives as the best for irrigating the Lamasuriyagama lands.

Roads are much needed in Maturata District, but unfortunately the interests of the different estates clash, and no single road can serve the whole district. The natural features of the country present enormous difficulties, and it is no easy matter to find a trace even for a bridle path.

The damage done by the extraordinary rain at the close of 1891 and the beginning of 1892 has not yet been fully repaired.

One road has been abandoned altogether, while it has been found necessary to adopt a new trace for a considerable portion of the main path from Maturata to Kandapola.

A bridge at Rambukpotawala over the Bilihul-oya is required. A wire bridge was put up here some years ago, but it soon became unsafe, and has not been used for a long time.

A hospital for Maturata District has long been needed, and probably if the planting community of the district could agree as to the most convenient site, the matter would have been brought forward, but, as in the case of roads, their interests are conflicting, and any one place would only suit the convenience of a few. Padiyapelella would be the most convenient site for the native population, and would, in my opinion, be the best for all concerned.

In Kotmalé bridges at Kadadoratota and Nayinkelinatota would be a great boon. These are both dangerous ferries, and several lives have been lost at them.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

Walapané and Gaṇgapaláta in Uḍa Hewahetá are the only divisions which give continual cause for anxiety, the remainder of the district being generally prosperous. But it is extremely difficult to devise any means of permanently improving the condition of the inhabitants of these divisions. All the efforts made to introduce new products failed, and the people seem to be incapable of any effort.

If water could be brought to Gaṇgapaláta, paddy would take the place of chena cultivation to a great extent, as the old fields exist, though there is no longer water available for their cultivation. But the hills have been denuded of forest, and the streams and springs have dried up. A great deal of good may be done in time by reafforestation, and I hope that this question will engage the attention of the Conservator of Forests.

In Walapané the same causes have led to the same result, and it is lamentable to see the present condition of what were evidently once flourishing villages. There are many ways in which the people of Walapané might better their condition, if they had energy to do so.

Sheep and cattle breeding might be profitably carried on where the patanas afford unlimited pasturage, and fowls, fruit, and vegetables all find a ready market in Nuwara Eliya and on the estates.

A cart road to the end of the patana above Nildandahinna would be of great value to the district, by facilitating the transport of produce, but its further extension would be a matter of great difficulty. To this point from the Uda Pussellawa road the construction of a cart road would be a very easy matter.

The health of the population has been good. I am afraid that paraṇgi is increasing in Gaṇgapaláta kóralé, and it is important that cases should be sent for treatment in the early stages of the disease. As elsewhere, it appears to be the result of a kurakkan diet.

The new hospital at Mulahalkele is now open, and if a hospital is established at Padiyapelella the medical wants of the district will be fully met.

CRIME.

Fifteen cases were referred to higher courts during the year, two of which were charges of murder, of which the accused were acquitted.

There were few charges of cattle stealing, and the condition of the district generally as regards crime appears to have been satisfactory.

CATTLE DISEASE.

There was very little disease among cattle, and that of an insignificant character. There has been no murrain since 1890; one or two doubtful cases occurred, but as the disease did not spread it was probably not murrain.

The energetic measures adopted by Mr. LeMesurier in the last outbreak of murrain have rendered cattle owners more careful than they were formerly, and timely notice is given when there is reason to dread infection.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

With the exception of the continual extension of tea, no new areas have been opened.

The reserves of forest on estates, and even of patana, are now very small. On the other hand, much has been done in planting trees for fuel hereafter.

NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

I was absent on leave from May to October, Mr. Lushington acting during my absence.

The improvement of Nuwara Eliya town is being carried on steadily by the Local Board; some land has been acquired by Government in order to prevent the disfigurement of the views by tea clearings and unsightly buildings, and more land might be acquired with advantage for the same object. The increasing popularity of Nuwara Eliya as a health resort justifies expenditure which brings no direct return, and much remains to be done which is beyond the means of the Local Board.

The experiments in trout breeding have been continued, and there is every reason to hope that in course of time they will prove relatively as successful as in New Zealand and Tasmania. The fish thrive remarkably, and although so far there is no proof that they have bred locally, there is every reason to hope that they will do so if the supply is regularly kept up. With the help of an Ordinance to protect non-indigenous birds, beasts, and fish, a great deal might be done by an Acclimatisation Society, and I trust that ere long this will be established. Ceylon is very much behind the sister colonies in this respect, though its natural advantages are equal to those of any.

April 13, 1893.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1892.

THE past year was on the whole a favourable one for the Jaffna, Vavuniya, and Mullaittívu Districts till the last quarter of the year, the paddy crops having been good, food supplies abundant, and the public health in general good.* The failure of rain, however, during the last quarter of the year, except in the Tenmarádchi, Púnakari, and Karaichchi divisions of the Jaffna District and the maritime pattus of the Mullaittívu District, rendered the prospects of the kalapokam of 1893 very gloomy. In the Vavuniya District many of the fields remained unsown at the close of the year, whilst in the peninsula of Jaffna and Islands sowing was much interfered with for want of rain at the sowing season, and subsequently the growing crops suffered at the close of the year from insufficiency of rain. In the Mannár District the kalapokam paddy crop was a very good one, but the outbreak of cholera in January, and again in May, and its continuance in a more or less severe form up to the end of August, caused much suffering, especially in the village of Pésálai, whilst the failure of rain at the close of the year, except in Marichchukkaddi and Iluppaikkadavai, has caused almost a total failure of the paddy crops in that district this year.

The revenue returns annexed show an increase in the gross revenue collected in 1892 of Rs. 53,316 as compared with the revenue collected in 1891, as follows :—

	Rs.
1891	687,471
1892	740,787
Increase ...	53,316

Deducting from the above collections on account of—

	1891 Rs.	1892. Rs.
Salt for export out of the Island	12,740 ...	2,600
Passage money of immigrant coolies	16,016 ...	15,638
Sale of Delft horses	1,050 ...	—
Total ...	29,806	18,238

The collection on account of ordinary revenue is for 1891 Rs. 657,665 and for 1892 Rs. 722,549, added to which the sums collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinance (in 1891 Rs. 80,770 and in 1892 Rs. 81,040) give the total contribution by the people to public objects in 1891 Rs. 738,435 and in 1892 Rs. 803,589.

The following statement gives the actual state of the ordinary revenue due and collected on account of 1892 as compared with 1891, excluding salt sold for export beyond sea, passage money of immigrant coolies, sale of Delft horses, and receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance :—

	Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1891	657,665
Deduct arrears of 1890 recovered in 1891	4,546
	653,119
Add arrears of 1891 outstanding on December 31, 1891, of which Rs. 7,126 have already been recovered	7,687
Total ...	660,806

* A few cases of cholera occurred in the villages of the Vavuniya District on the Mannár-Madawachchi road, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form.

	Rs.	Rs.
Total ordinary revenue collected in 1892 ...	—	722,549
Deduct arrears of 1884 collected in 1892 ...	45	
Deduct arrears of 1890 collected in 1892 ...	1,160	
Deduct arrears of 1891 collected in 1892 ...	6,706	
		7,911
		714,638
Add arrears of 1892 outstanding on December 31, 1892, of which Rs. 2,420 have already been recovered		6,761
Total ...		721,399
Real ordinary revenue of 1891		660,806
Do. 1892		721,399
Increase ...		60,593

All the revenue of the two years has now been collected, with the exception of Rs. 562 on account of assessment tax of 1891 and Rs. 4,341 on account of assessment tax of 1892, which will be recovered shortly.

Applying to the total general revenue the same calculations as have been applied to the ordinary revenue in regard to the arrears outstanding and recovered, it will be seen that, there really is an increase of Rs. 49,025, and not Rs. 60,593 as shown in the returns of revenue collected.

The increase in the real ordinary revenue has been chiefly as follows :—

	Rs.
Port Dues	1,178
Arrack and Toddy Rent	3,287
Land Revenue	41,571
Toll Rents	1,725
Revenue Stamps	3,199
Fines and Forfeitures	2,700
Post and Telegraph	590
Interest	350
Miscellaneous Receipts	7,724
Land Sales	7,199
Judicial Stamps	1,296
Survey Fees	317
Dispensary Collections	508
Prison Labour	334
Fees for Title Deeds	100
Timber	7,399
Firewood	356
Police Rates	58

Whilst there have been decreases in the real ordinary revenue chiefly as follows :—

	Rs.
Customs	1,369
Salt Rent	1,800
Warehouse Rent	328
Arrack and Toddy (unrented)	8,066
Sundries (Fees of Court)	4,291
Rents of Government Buildings	286
Rent of Lands	1,528
Salt, Retail	322
Crops, &c.	653
Sundries	701

Arrack and Toddy Rent and Toll Rents.—The increase was due to larger amounts having been realised by the sale of the rents of 1892 than of 1891.

Land Revenue.—To the paddy crop of 1892 having been one of the best on record.

Interest.—To the tardy payments of instalments by the salt renter.

Land Sales, Survey Fees, and Fees for Title Deeds.—To more lands having been sold in the Jaffna and Mannár Districts in 1892 than in 1891.

Dispensary Collections.—To the increase in the number of dispensaries in the Jaffna District.

Value of Prison Labour.—To increased manufacture of coir fibre in the Jaffna prison.

Timber.—To a larger quantity of timber having been sold to the Public Works Department, and private parties in 1892 than in 1891.

Firewood.—To increased sale of firewood.

Salt Rent.—The decrease was due to less amount having been realised by the rent in 1892 than in 1891.

Arrack and Toddy (unrented).—To there having been no pearl fishery in 1892.

Reimbursement, Sundries.—To there having been no refund of seed paddy advance as in 1891.

Rent of Lands.—To less number of chena lands having been rented in 1892 than in 1891.

Salt.—To the fishing in the Mannár District having been interrupted owing to cholera.

The increase and decrease under other heads of real ordinary revenue do not call for special remarks.

The total receipts under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows :—

	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.
Jaffna	68,878 94	69,246 63
Mannár	6,822 50	6,775 75
Mullaittívu	2,287 50	2,267 50
Vavuniya	2,781 25	2,750 20
Total ...	80,770 19	81,040 8

Excluding from the above such casual receipts as value of trees cut down on road sides, refund of charges overdrawn, &c., the actual contributions by the people in the shape of tax under the Thoroughfares Ordinance were as follows :—

	1891. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.
Jaffna	60,754	0	... 59,710	0
Mannár	6,822	50	... 6,774	75
Mullaittivu	2,017	50	... 2,223	75
Vavuniya	2,756	25	... 2,733	50
Total ...	72,350	25	71,442	0

The expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was as follows :—

	1891. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.
Jaffna	73,607	85	... 66,041	8
Mannár	7,067	97	... 7,412	25
Mullaittivu	2,176	2	... 2,274	46
Vavuniya	2,842	25	... 2,744	33
Total ...	85,694	9	78,472	12

WEATHER.

Jaffna District.

First Quarter.—There was comparatively little rain during the quarter. The rains of December, 1891, continued to about January 9 in heavy squalls in some divisions, and from January 10 the weather was cloudy with north-easterly breezes. From February 12 the weather was cloudy with some rain which, though it interfered with the reaping and threshing of paddy and caused some inconvenience to the cultivators, did not damage the crops to any extent. There was no rain in March, and the heat was great by day with heavy dew at night till the 23rd, when south-westerly and southerly winds set in.

Second Quarter.—There was rain almost throughout the district, heavy in some parts and light in others, on April 13, 14, 18, and 23, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and some partial showers on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th, which proved of great benefit to the dry grain and tobacco crops, and enabled the cultivators to plough their paddy fields. The heat during the month, more especially during the first fortnight, was very oppressive. The south-westerly wind which set in on March 23 continued till April 12, then went round to north for a time and afterwards became variable. On April 23 the wind again set in from south and south-west. In May there was no rain; wind in general strong from south and south-west with occasional lulls. During the last three days there were heavy clouds with distant lightning in the evenings in north, north-east, and north-west, and the wind blew in strong gusts from south-west. In June there were partial showers of rain on the 26th, 27th, and 28th. Wind was in general very strong from south and south-west during the first three weeks. In the fourth week there were heavy clouds with distant lightning and thunder in south, south-west, and east, with very little wind.

Third Quarter.—With the exception of some slight showers on the 1st and 3rd in the Jaffna and Valikámam North divisions, there was no rain in July. In August there was rain throughout the district between the 18th and 20th, and some partial showers on the 7th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 20th, 22nd, 23rd, and 30th, the weather having been generally cloudy throughout the month. In September there were some partial showers of rain on the 21st, 23rd, 24th, 26th, and 27th, and very heavy rain throughout the district on the 25th. The wind during the quarter was in general strong from south and south-west.

Fourth Quarter.—There was a failure of rain in October, there having been only some partial showers between the 12th and 15th, and heavy rain throughout the district on the 27th. In November there was rain between the 9th and 20th, but a failure of the usual heavy rains. In December there was again a failure of rain, the rain of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 29th having proved insufficient to flood the paddy fields.

CROPS AND AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

The kalapokam paddy crop was reaped during the first quarter. The crop was one of the finest on record in all divisions of the district, except Pachchilapali and Vadamarádchi East and some villages of Valikámam North, where the heavy rains of the last quarter of 1891 interfered with the sowing, and subsequently injured the young plants; but even in these divisions not less than "half crop" was reported to have been reaped.

The varaku crop was indifferent, having been damaged by the heavy rains of December, 1891.

The first quarter dry grain crop was indifferent, that of the second quarter was good, and those of the third and fourth quarters were fair.

Sowing of paddy for the kalapokam of 1893, which was very much delayed for want of the usual rains, was completed by the close of October. Paddy plants were generally reported as having suffered much from want of rain in all the divisions except Púnakari, Karaichchi, and Tenmarádchi, where there were prospects at the close of the year of a good crop. In the other divisions, with the exception of those in low lands, the plants were withering for want of rain.

The tobacco crop was all cut, and the palmirah fruit gathered in by the close of the third quarter, and the outturn of both was reported good.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya, regarding the weather, crops, &c., in those districts :—

Mannár District.

First Quarter.—There were good showers of rain in January and February, but none since. The south-west wind began early this year before the end of March.

The dry grain and paddy crops in Mannár island have been reaped and threshed during the quarter. The paddy crops on the mainland have been reaped and stacked. Crops generally good.

Second Quarter.—There were a few showers of rain in April and a little drizzling in June, but none in May.

The kalapokam crops were partly threshed during the quarter, and there has been a small cultivation of sirupokam.

Third Quarter.—There were slight drizzlings in July and August and a heavy thunder shower on September 24 night.

The kalapokam and sirupokam crops have all been threshed. Preparations for sowing the next kalapokam are nearly completed. The fields in some of the villages are already sown. The dry grain cultivation is in progress in some villages in Mannár island.

Fourth Quarter.—The rainfall was much below the average during the quarter, though there were light showers in November and December.

The rain was insufficient to fill the tanks except in Musali South. In some villages in that division the tanks were half and quarter full, and there is a prospect of saving at least half of the crop. The crops in almost all the other villages in the district will totally fail for want of rain.

Mullaittivu District.

First Quarter.—The rainfall registered during the quarter is as follows :—January, 3·41 ; February, ·74 ; March, 0 ; total, 4·15, inches ; against 8·30 inches during the corresponding quarter of last year, average for twelve years being 6·29 inches. Wind blew from the north-east during the first two months, and it was variable during March. The weather was hot during the day and dewy at night, as is usual in this quarter.

The kalapokam paddy crops in the manavari lands and the chenas throughout the district were reaped and stacked during the quarter, and the harvesting of the crops under tanks is now in progress. The crops are on the whole good. A small extent has been sown for idaipokam, a cultivation only undertaken in this district in exceptionally favourable seasons Tobacco was planted during the quarter in almost all villages in the district, and is doing well.

Second Quarter.—The rainfall registered during the quarter is as follows :—April, 2·09 ; May, 1·35 ; June, ·80; total, 4·24 inches ; against 15·23 inches during the corresponding quarter of last year, average for twelve years being 7·5. The wind blew from the south-west and the weather was hot.

The kalapokam crop has been threshed, and gave a fairly good return. A small idaipokam crop has been reaped and stacked, and is considered a poor one. A small extent only has been sown for sirupokam, and the plants are doing well. In the majority of tanks the water is insufficient for cultivation purposes. No dry grain cultivation worth mentioning.

Third Quarter.—6·88 inches rainfall was registered during the quarter as follows :—July, 1·20 ; August, 4·57 ; September, 1·11 ; total, 6·88 inches ; against 5·37 during the corresponding quarter of last year, average for twelve years being 5·16. The wind blew from the south-west, changing in September at intervals to north-east. The weather was hot.

A very small sirupokam crop was reaped. Preparation for kalapokam cultivation is going on. The paddy already sown is not doing well for want of rain. The tanks have not yet collected sufficient water for cultivation purposes, and a small extent has as yet been sown. Clearing for dry grain cultivation is in progress and sowing has been just commenced.

Fourth Quarter.—During October rain was deficient in some parts of the district. In November and December good showers of rain fell in almost all the villages, the tanks being half filled. Rainfall registered at Mullaittivu during the quarter is as follows :—October, 3·98 ; November, 11·86 ; December, 7·11 ; total, 22·95 inches ; against 26·52 inches during the corresponding quarter of last year, average for the past twelve years being 35·74. The north-east monsoon set in in November.

The kalapokam sowing season was not so favourable as last year, owing to the deficiency of rain in October. The tanks collected sufficient water for cultivation purposes only in November, and hence tank cultivation was delayed. The extent sown during the quarter is nearly equal to that of the corresponding quarter of last year. The paddy plants were attacked by worms called "nelivan" and "kollian," which devoured the young shoots, but the rains of November destroyed them, and the damage was not serious. Chena permits were issued for an aggregate extent of 524¾ acres, of which 243¼ acres are last year's chenas recultivated. Varaku and kurakkan were sown, and the plants are doing well.

Vavuniya District.

First Quarter.—The weather during the quarter has been dry and hot. The rainfall registered was :—January, 3·75 ; February, 1·54 ; March, 1·39 ; total, 6·68 inches. The average rainfall to the end of corresponding quarter of past three years was 6·89 inches.

The kalapokam crop of a few villages which were sown in proper time was reaped and stacked, and proved a good one. The kurakkan crop was reaped and stacked during the quarter, it was damaged by rain, and was below the average. The kalapokam paddy tithe rent of about half the number of villages in Kilakkumulai North and South was sold during the quarter. The lands left unsown for kalapokam are now being sown for idaipokam.

Second Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was :—April, 7·47 ; May, 1·94 ; June, 3·17 ; total, 12·58 inches. The south-west monsoon set in towards the early part of May, and is continuing. The average rainfall during the quarter for the twelve years from 1880 to1891 is 8·34.

The kalapokam paddy tithe rent of the district was sold during the quarter. The amount realised by the sale was Rs. 7,623·50, which shows an increase of Rs. 4,070·25 from that of last year. The small cultivation of gingelly carried on in the old chenas altogether failed for want of timely rain. During this quarter the villagers were mostly engaged in finishing off the deficiencies of tank labour of last year, while a few were doing this year's work.

Third Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was :—In July, 1·90 ; August, ·52 ; September, ·42 ; total, 2·84 inches. The average rainfall during the quarter for the twelve years from 1880 to 1891 is 6·29.

The sirupokam crop has been reaped and stacked and the rents sold. There was no sowing during the quarter. Cultivation of beds of tanks is going on to a larger extent than last year. The sirupokam crop in several villages, which were sown in anticipation of rain later on, suffered and resulted in partial crops and failure. Good crops were raised under the restored tanks. Bund and vaan clearing and earthwork are now going on. In some tanks good work has already been done.

Fourth Quarter.—The rainfall during the quarter was :—October, 2·39 ; November, 10·30 ; December, 3·60 ; total, 16·29 inches.

Sirupokam crop was harvested during the quarter. For want of timely rain the cultivation was not extensive, and tank beds were sown in preference to fields. The crop suffered for want of water, and was a very small one. Except in Melpattu division there has been little or no cultivation for kalapokam, the monsoon rains having failed. The tanks are empty, and scarcity of food may before long be expected. Crown chenas are being allowed for cultivation of dry grain. Bund clearing and earthwork were done in all the tanks of any importance.

The following is a return of the rainfall registered in the Jaffna, Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya Districts for the four quarters of 1892 as compared with 1891 :—

	Jaffna.		Mannár.		Mullaittívu		Vavuniya.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
First Quarter ...	4·01	1·70	2·75	6·61	8·30	4·15	2·72	6·68
Second Quarter ...	10·89	2·41	10·38	2·80	15·23	4·24	22 91	12·58
Third Quarter ...	0 86	5·77	0·04	3·22	5·37	6·88	8·60	2 84
Fourth Quarter ...	61·99	21·45	50 87	7·59	26·52	22 95	40·23	16·29
Total ...	77·75	31·33	64·04	20·22	55·42	38·22	74·56	48·39

FOOD SUPPLY.

The estimated outturn of the paddy crops of the Province amounted to 1,277,000 bushels;* the varaku crop, which was, as already remarked, an indifferent one, amounted to about 40,000 bushels, and the other dry grains yielded about 260,000 bushels; making in all 1,577,000 bushels local crops.

The import of grain coastwise and beyond sea amounted to :—

	Bushels
Paddy ...	1,134,300
Rice ...	120,110
Other grains ...	28,203

There were exported from the Province :—

	Bushels.
Paddy ...	4,456
Rice ...	3,070
Other grains ...	3,543

Apparently consumed, therefore, in the Province of both home-grown and imported grain:—

	Bushels
Paddy ...	2,406,844
Rice ...	117,040
Other grains ...	324 660

Taking half a bushel of rice as equal to one bushel of paddy, the quantity of rice imported and locally grown during 1892 would have amounted to 1,320,462 bushels, of which 1,100,000 bushels at least were probably consumed during the year. To this should be added some paddy, gingelly, &c., brought up from Anurádhapura, of which, however, there are no returns.

The yield of cocoanuts during 1892 was better than that of 1891.

Fish for local consumption was sufficiently well supplied in the market, as also the flesh of turtle.

The markets were well supplied during the year with vegetables, fruit, curry stuffs, &c.

The number of cattle slaughtered in the slaughter-house at Jaffna by licensed butchers was 332, as against 341 in 1891.

The tobacco crop was, as already remarked, good, and better than that of 1891.

The crop of palmirah fruit was also good, and superior to that of 1891, and the quantity of palmirah toddy drawn was about the average.

The import of arrack amounted to 20,404 gallons.

The following statements are connected with food supplies :—

Statement showing the Quantity of Grain imported Beyond Sea and Coastwise into the Northern Province during the Years 1891 and 1892.

	1891.			1892.		
	Paddy	Rice.	Other Grains	Paddy.	Rice	Other Grains.
Imported from beyond sea	1,114,429½	124,408 4/12	10,017¼	1,027,830	116,721¼	10,788½
Imported to the Province from Batticaloa ...	112,898	58¾	8,102	102,013	582¾	13,368¾
From other places beyond this Province ...	2,376	7,094½	2,390¾	4,457	2,806	4,046
Total ...	1,229,703½	131,561 11/12	20,510	1,134,300	120,110	28,203¼

To this must be added the quantity of wheat imported, as follows :—

1891 ...	1,671 bushels
1892 ...	1,219 "

*Jaffna ...	965,000
Mannár ...	148,000
Mullaittívu ...	53,000
Vavuniya ...	116,000
Total ...	1,277,000

Statement of Foreign and Coastwise Import of the following Articles in the Northern Province during the Years 1891 and 1892.

	Foreign				Coastwise			
	1891		1892.		1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons	Rs. c.
Arrack ...	—	—	—	—	28,591	28,591 0	20,404	20,404 0
	Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.		Cwt. qr. lb.	
Curry Stuffs ...	6,020 0 23	52,468 2	5,260 2 26¼	53,693 34	1,053 1 15	9,687 50	2,660 3 27	18,014 38
Potatoes ...	131 3 13	938 99	203 1 5	1,524 71	17 2 0	134 96	32 0 0	296 0
Tobacco, manufactured ...	0 1 8	28 93	0 0 27½	22 10	—	—	Baskets 2	7 0
Tobacco, unmanufactured	24 3 5¼	930 27	354 3 23½	12,423 61	4,782 3 10	126,208 0	5,482 2 22	165,365 25
	Bushels		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels	
Wheat ...	1,605¾	5,218 69	1,177¼	3,826 7	66	314 0	42½	173 0

TOBACCO TRADE.

The return shows an increase of 9,827 cwt. and 14 lb. in the export of tobacco beyond sea, and of 5,372 cwt. 2 qr. and 27 lb. in the export coastwise as compared with 1891, as follows:—

	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt. qr lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.	Cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. c.
1891 ...	40,874 1 14	947,987 50	20,124 3 20	413,208 94	60,999 1 6	1,361,196 44
1892 ...	50,701 2 0	1,053,942 0	25,497 2 19	463,938 50	76,199 0 19	1,517,880 50

To this should be added a quantity of tobacco sent to Mátalé, &c., by road, of which, however, there is no return. The quantity exported in 1885, viz., 80,690 cwt. and 3 qr., was, as remarked in the report of that year, the largest quantity ever exported.

The grievance brought under the notice of Government by the Jaffna traders, and referred to in my report of last year, regarding the differential duty on Indian and Jaffna tobacco imported into the Travancore States, which acted so unfairly against the interests of the Jaffna traders, has at last been removed.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

Jaffna District.

First Quarter.—The public health during the first quarter was not satisfactory. Fever of a bad type, cough, cold, diarrhœa, measles, jaundice, and what is called "influenza" having been prevalent throughout the district. Six cases of smallpox occurred in the Valikámam West division, the patients having returned from India only a few days before they were attacked.

Second, Third, and Fourth Quarters.—During the second, third, and fourth quarters the district was in general reported healthy, there having been no extraordinary prevalence of disease except during the third quarter in the Vadamarádchi West division, where measles and chicken-pox prevailed to a great extent and some cases of cholera occurred, said to have been introduced by returning pilgrims from India; and in the fourth quarter in Sarasalai and Madduvil of the Tenmarádchi division, where some cases of smallpox occurred.

The following are the statistics of cholera and smallpox in the Jaffna District as reported by the headmen:—

Cholera.	Attacks.	Deaths.	No. of Villages infected.
First Quarter ...	—	—	—
Second Quarter ...	—	—	—
Third Quarter ...	87	51	7
Fourth Quarter ...	—	—	—
Total ...	87	51	7

Smallpox.	Attacks.	Deaths.	No. of Villages infected.
First Quarter ...	6	—	1
Second Quarter ...	—	—	—
Third Quarter ...	2	—	1
Fourth Quarter ...	10	1	2
Total ...	18	1	4

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya regarding the health of the people in those districts:—

Mannár.

First Quarter.—The health of the people has not been satisfactory. There have been a few cases of fever in the district during the quarter. There were also cases of cholera at Pésálai and the neighbouring villages—185 residents and 9 immigrants in January and February.

Second Quarter.—The health of people has not been satisfactory during the quarter. Cholera broke out among the immigrants on May 1 and extended to the villages on 12th. It was very severe from May 26 to June 8, since which date it disappeared among the immigrants, but continued among the residents until the close of the quarter. In all there have been 347 cases and 252 deaths.

Third Quarter.—The health of people has not been generally satisfactory. There were 63 cases of cholera among the residents, of which 52 proved fatal. The epidemic was most severe at Silavatturai, and scattered cases in other villages. Three cases occurred in Mannár town. There were a few cases of fever in Mannár West.

Fourth Quarter.—The health of the district has been normal.

Mullaittivu.

First Quarter.—The quarter, usually the most unhealthy one of the year, has proved far less so this year; health was generally good.

Second Quarter.—Health of people generally good.

Third Quarter.—Health of people generally good.

Fourth Quarter.—The health of the people was generally good. Fever prevailed here and there, in some cases caused by the consumption of large quantities of the murali fruit, and in certain others, viz., at Tunukkai, the unsatisfactory state of the food supply.

Vavuniya.

First Quarter.—People suffered from fever and cold as is generally the case during the quarter, and the number of deaths from fever and other sickness registered during the quarter was 115 against 48 births.

Second Quarter.—In the beginning of the quarter the people, especially the children, suffered from cold and fever. The fall of a few showers of rain in the latter part of the quarter did much towards mitigating the sickness.

Third Quarter.—Health of the people generally has been good.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of the people generally has been fair.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

District.	Marriages.		Births.		Deaths.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Jaffna ...	1,356	1,631	9,002	8,726	5,763	6,895
Mannár ...	136	197	841	655	951	1,401
Mullaittivu ...	26	30	224	283	421	264
Vavuniya ...	17	32	215	256	328	444
Total ...	1,535	1,890	10,282	9,920	7,463	8,504

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Jaffna District.

First, Second, and Third Quarters.—Cattle were in general reported healthy, and well supplied with grass and water, except in The Islands division, where the diseases known as "munnadappan" and "narakaly" were reported to have prevailed in March. They were also reported healthy during the second and third quarters, but suffering from want of water and pasture.

Fourth Quarter.—During the fourth quarter their condition was not altogether satisfactory, owing to want of sufficient grass and water, consequent on the failure of rains in some divisions. In Valikámam North division cattle were reported to have suffered from the diseases known as "munnadappan" and "narakaly.

The following is a return of the number of cattle reported to have died in the Jaffna District from unusual sickness:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats	Buffaloes.
First Quarter ...	—	—	—	—
Second Quarter ...	—	—	—	—
Third Quarter ...	6	4	8	—
Fourth Quarter ...	34	—	—	—
Total ...	40	4	8	—

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Government Agents of Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya regarding the health of cattle in those districts:—

Mannár.

First Quarter.—The cattle on the mainland have suffered much from hoof-and-mouth disease, and a few of them are reported to have died of it.

Second Quarter.—The cattle in the district suffered during April and May from hoof-and-mouth disease, but there were not many deaths among them. The disease is now at an end.

Third Quarter.—There has been no disease among cattle during the quarter, but as usual they suffered somewhat from want of food in July and August, when the weather was very dry.

Fourth Quarter.—Cattle murrain broke out in December in Perunkali and Iluppaikadavai pattu, over one hundred head of black cattle have died, and the disease is not yet stamped out.

Mullaittivu.

First Quarter.—No cases of murrain were reported during the quarter; there were a few cases of hoof disease and sore mouth in Karikkaddumulai North during March. The condition of cattle was otherwise good.

Second Quarter.—Health of cattle was not very satisfactory. Hoof-and-throat disease prevailed to some extent.

Third Quarter.—Health of cattle was not very satisfactory. Hoof-and-throat disease prevailed to some extent throughout the district.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of cattle was good in general. A few cases of hoof-and-mouth disease prevailed in Mullaittivu, but caused no mortality.

Vavuniya.

First Quarter.—Hoof-and-mouth disease among the buffalo and black cattle was prevailing, but no deaths reported.

Second Quarter.—Hoof-and-mouth disease prevailed to a great extent, and this greatly interfered with the cultivation for sirupokam.

Third Quarter.—Health of cattle generally has been satisfactory. In some villages there is still hoof disease. A few cases of murrain at Periakaddu and Sinnacheddikulam West were reported in July last, but the mortality was not great, prompt measures having been taken in time to prevent the spread of the disease into the neighbouring villages.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of cattle satisfactory. There were no reports of murrain or hoof disease.

IMMIGRATION.

The returns of arrivals and departures of immigrant coolies at and from Pésálai and Vankálai by the Government immigrant ships show a decrease of 1,567 in arrivals and 1,803 in departures :—

	1891.	1892.
Arrivals	47,254 ...	45,687
Departures	21,325 ...	19,522

There are no returns at this office of coolies conveyed to and from Colombo by the British India Steam Navigation Company's coasting steamers, or by the steamers of the Ceylon Steamship Company, Limited.

There were no arrivals or departures at and from the ports of the peninsula of Jaffna or Mullaittívu.

The usual immigration establishments were kept up.

The charter parties of the five vessels were renewed for a further term of three years in September.

Some cases of extortion practised on immigrant coolies at railway stations and other places in India having occurred, Mr. Jardine, under instructions from Government, entered prosecutions in the Ramnad Court against a police sergeant and constables, and with a great deal of trouble secured a conviction, and the accused were fined in sums varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.

SALT.

As in 1891 the season was not very favourable for the manufacture and collection of salt. The total quantity of salt manufactured and collected during 1892, and the cost per cwt., including cost of removal to stores, were as follows :—

Names of Pans and Lewayas.	Quantity collected. Cwt.	Cost per Cwt. Cents.
Manufactured Salt.		
Cheviateru salt pans	36,382 ...	20·98
Self-formed Salt.		
Karanavai leeways	24,776 ...	11·89
Total ...	61,158	

The total charges incurred during 1892 on account of salt were as follows :—

Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Cost of collecting and storing salt	11,601 21	
Watching natural formation of salt	1,088 52	
Destroying salt unfit for collection	1,054 96	
		13,744 69
Cost of establishment	4,060 0	
Commission to headmen	2,716 21	
Transfer of salt from one store to another within the Province	2,314 10	
Repair of salt stores	303 50	
All other miscellaneous charges	21 27	
		9,415 8
		23,159 77

The value of salt sold during 1892 was as follows :—

Quantity. Cwt.	Particulars.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	For Local Consumption.		
	Amount of the rent of the monopoly of the retail sale in the Jaffna District	55,200 0	
29,400	Sold to the renter in Jaffna at 40 cents per cwt....	11,760 0	
			66,960 0
7,791	Sold by retail at Mannár and Mullaittívu at Re. 1·99, Re. 1·91, Re. 1·74, Re. 1·66, Re. 1·61, and Rs. 2·07	13,933 4	
1,695	Sold to fishers and tavalams at Mannár and Mullaittívu at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	4,000 20	
38,886			17,933 24
	For Export beyond the Island.		
8,000	Naturally-formed salt from Tondamannár store at Rs. 6·50 per ton...	2,600 0	
lb. 68 46	Recovery for short delivery	149 65	
			2,749 65
46,949 46			87,642 89

The receipt and issue of salt during 1892 was as follows :—

Particulars.		Quantity. Cwt. lb.	Total. Cwt. lb.
Balance on December 31, 1891		175,563 0	
Collected during 1892		61,158 0	
			236,721 0
Sold for local consumption...		38,886 0	
Sold for export beyond the Island		8,000 0	
Sent to Batticaloa	25,000 0		
Sent to Hambantota*	29,100 0		
		54,100 0	
Wastage and quantity short delivered by contractors ...		2,642 28	
			103,628 28
Balance on December 31, 1892		—	133,092 84

TIMBER AND FIREWOOD.

The expenditure in 1892 on account of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 25,840·07, and the revenue from timber and firewood to Rs. 32,061·48, leaving timber and firewood in stock at the end of the year to the estimated value of Rs. 14,030·82.

The following is an account of timber, &c., sold by public auction and of sales at the depôt, &c. :—

No. of Logs.	Description of Timber.	Amount for which sold. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
	By Public Auction.		
107 ...	Palai	1,241 0	
55 ...	Satin and five sawn pieces... ...	705 50	
			1,946 50
	By sale at the Depôt, &c.		
	By sale to Public Departments	—	11,238 39
	By sale to private parties for local purposes	—	4,141 95
	Royalty on timber felled by private parties	—	1,599 49
	By sale of confiscated timber	—	75 0
	By amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years	—	27 60
			19,028 93
	By sale of firewood	—	13,032 55
	Total ...	—	32,061 48

From the issue of licenses for the collection of forest produce in the shape of green leaves a revenue of Rs. 526·20 was derived.

Exclusive of the timber enumerated above, 100 satin logs felled in the Mullaittivu District and 201 satin logs felled at Marichchukaddi, in the Mannár District, were sent to the Central Depôt at Colombo, and 26 palái, 23 satin, 58 yavaranai, 62 margosa, and 39 kumbuk logs were supplied to the Conservator of Forests on account of the Chicago Exhibition.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

There were 64 chetahs and 26 bears killed, for which rewards were paid.

TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE.

Imports and Exports.

	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.
Imports.		
Beyond sea	2,741,934 86	2,908,575 85
Coastwise	1,414,827 59	1,601,735 64
Total ...	4,156,762 45	4,510,311 49
Exports.		
Beyond sea	1,329,644 71	1,588,057 19
Coastwise	2,324,235 50	2,258,233 85
Total ...	3,653,880 21	3,846,291 4
Total Imports and Exports ...	7,810,642 66	8,356,602 53

	1891. Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	1891. Value. Rs. c.	1892. Quantity Cwt. qr. lb.	1892. Value. Rs. c.
Imports.				
Cotton thread and twist ...	665 1 20	42,981 13	576 0 19	35,756 26
Cloth (pieces) ...	160,984 0 0	128,396 53	152,486 0 0	142,323 59
Exports.				
Copperah	3,926 0 0	28,421 0	4,406 0 0	32,736 50
Bêche-de-mer	651 2 0	28,992 0	614 3 0	28,077 50
Jaggery	3,325 0 0	11,846 0	5,325 1 0	19,690 0
Palmirah timber (number) ...	177,047 0 0	44,146 11	139,115 0 0	47,885 38

* This is the first occasion, I believe, on which salt has been removed from Jaffna to Hambantota, itself a salt-producing district, for consumption in and sale out of the district. Under special instructions and arrangements made by Government the salt was conveyed by the steamers "Lady Gordon" and "Lady Havelock," of the Ceylon Steamship Company, Limited, and shipped during the south-west monsoon from Tondamannár, and from Jaffna during the north-east monsoon.

EXPORT OF SALT FISH.

Statement of Salt Fish exported during 1891 and 1892 beyond Sea and Coastwise.

	Beyond Sea.						Coastwise.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Rs.	c.		Cwt.	qr.	lb.	Rs.	c.	
1891	6,873	2	0	23,325	25	...	26,850	2	16	226,141	4	...
1892 ...	5,104	1	0	20,708	50	...	19,512	1	14	169,919	25	...

EXPORT OF PALMIRAH TIMBER.

The export of palmirah timber was :—

	Number.	Value. Rs.	c.
1891	177,047 ...	... 44,146	11
1892	139,115 ...	... 47,885	38

EXPORT OF ELEPHANTS.

Number ...	24	Average value ..	Rs. 1,000
Value ...	Rs. 24,000	Royalty ...	Rs. 4,800

These elephants were captured in the Northern, Eastern, North-Central, North-Western, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and brought to Mannár for exportation.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF CATTLE.

	Imports.				Exports		
	Cattle.		Sheep and Goats.		Cattle.		Sheep and Goats.
1891 ...	5,867	...	13,513	...	1,271	...	70
1892 ...	8,554	...	11,157	...	1,655	...	64

IMPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OILS.

	1891.				1892.			
	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons	Rs c.	Gallons.	Rs c.	Gallons.	Rs c.
Castor oil ...	265⅓	300 17	52½	75 0	445½	635 78	123	196 0
Cocoanut oil ...	—	—	8345¼	8,545 50	25	25 0	9,375½	9,684 5
Fish oil ...	½	3 0	16	23 0	2	10 0	42	68 50
Gingelly oil ...	—	.	166	323 0	4¼	8 50	650	936 50
Iluppai oil ...	-	—	68	85 0	—	—	36	34 0
Kerosine oil ...	102	57 0	17,048	7,764 0	1,912	996 40	29,578	12,383 0
Linseed oil ...	—	—	571½	714 0	132	157 0	643	936 50
Margosa oil ...	—	—	20½	40 0	—	—	145¼	212 50
Medicinal oil ...	58	146 0	½	4 0	½	20 40	—	—
Punnai oil ...	—	—	13	13 0	—	—	—	—
Vegetable oil ...	—	—	—	—	2,948¾	3,839 56	—	—
Wood oil ...	—	—	5	5 0	—	—	—	—
Total .	425⅔	506 17	26,306½	17,591 50	5,470	5,692 64	40,592¾	24,451 5

EXPORT OF DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF OILS.

	1891.				1892.			
	Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.		Beyond Sea.		Coastwise.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Gallons.	Rs c.	Gallons.	Rs. c	Gallons.	Rs. c.	Gallons.	Rs. c.
Cocoanut oil ...	167	172 0	13,003	14,166 75	480	414 0	9917½	10,265 0
Fish oil ...	—	—	10	16 0	—	—	49	108 50
Gingelly oil ...	—	—	579	1,178 0	—	—	178¾	504 0
Illuppai oil ...	25	40 0	—	—	—	—	10	25 0
Kerosine oil ...	—	—	448	311 50	92	69 0	524	526 0
Margosa oil ...	—	—	33	38 0	—	—	19	29 0
Medicinal oil ...	7	10 0	21	175 0	—	—	24	85 0
Linseed oil ...	—	—	9	20 0	—	—	—	—
Wood oil ...	—	—	4	5 0	—	—	—	—
Castor oil ...	—	—	4½	27 0	—	—	—	—
Total ...	199	222 0	14,111½	15,937 25	572	483 0	10,722¼	11,542 50

PALMIRAH FIBRE INDUSTRY.

The traders in palmirah fibre extended their operations during the year to Mannár, with the result that there is an outcry amongst the owners of palmirah gardens that their trees are being destroyed by persons tearing off the stalks at night in order to extract the fibre. The Assistant Government Agent of Mannár considers that special legislation is necessary to put a stop to the practice.

The following are the quantity and value of palmirah fibre shipped from the different ports of the Province for Colombo during 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		1892.	
	Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Value. Rs. c.	Quantity. Cwt. qr. lb.	Value. Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	1,942 0 17	19,629 20	3,368 0 0	36,182 0
Kayts ...	150 3 8	2,070 0	53 0 0	536 0
Kankésanturai ...	3,129 3 1	51,380 0	1,687 0 0	19,865 0
Point Pedro ...	3,806 1 0	49,480 0	6,884 3 19	96,713 0
Mannár ...	—	—	185 0 0	3,376 0
Total ...	9,028 3 26	122,559 20	12,177 3 19	156,672 0

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works for 1892 :—

Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Bazaar Fund.	Irrigation Fund.	Total.
By Public Works Department.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
New works and buildings ...	3,089 3	—	—	—	3,089 3
Repairs to buildings ...	52,679 55	—	—	—	52,679 55
Alterations and additions to buildings	3,932 26	—	—	—	3,932 26
Additions and improvements to roads	14,350 84	—	—	—	14,350 84
Maintenance of roads ...	56,145 36	26,574 57	—	—	82,719 93
Maintenance of inland navigation	2,937 64	—	—	—	2,937 64
Repair of bridges ...	5,966 15	—	—	—	5,966 15
Departmental ...	1,268 84	—	—	—	1,268 84
Miscellaneous ...	1,645 59	—	—	—	1,645 59
Estimate of 1891 brought forward for expenditure in 1892 ...	15,921 81	—	—	—	15,921 81
Irrigation works ...	—	—	—	20,202 79	20,202 79
Total ...	157,937 7	26,574 57	—	20,202 79	204,714 43
By Provincial Road Committee.					
Upkeep of roads, &c ...	500 0	21,620 27	—	—	22,120 27
Repairs to resthouses ...	—	3,399 8	—	—	3,399 8
Building a new resthouse at Mannár from resthouse collections ...	—	—	—	—	1,671 43
Repairs to markets from market fund ...	—	—	—	—	299 63
Total ...	500 0	25,019 35	—	—	27,490 41
By Government Agent.					
Scavenging and sanitary works ...	5,019 81	—	—	—	5,019 81
Repairing Government bungalows ...	378 75	—	—	—	378 75
Repairing and sinking wells ...	1,500 0	—	—	—	1,500 0
Building Chunnakam market ...	—	—	2,912 26	—	2,912 26
Repairing bazaars, &c. ...	—	—	130 0	—	130 0
Covering cooly sheds on the Mannár-Madawachchi road with Calicut tiles ...	3,986 45	—	—	—	3,986 45
For the suppression of cholera ...	13,100 0	—	—	—	13,100 0
Total ...	23,985 1	—	3,042 26	—	27,027 27

The new works provided for in the Supply Bill for 1892 were the following, viz. :—

	Rs.
Erection of three resthouses on the Mannár-Madawachchi road ...	12,500
Public Works Department cooly lines	3,000

Of the amount allowed for resthouses about one-third was expended in 1892 in laying foundations and felling the timber necessary, and the balance was brought forward for expenditure in 1893.

With the amount allowed permanent cooly lines were erected at Panikkankulam

The beacon at Kankésanturai, on which but little work had been done in 1891, as well as the cemetery wall at Mannár, were completed in 1892.

The unexpended balance of the vote of 1891 for metalling the North-Central road, Rs. 11,623, was brought forward for expenditure in 1892, and only Rs. 9,193 was expended. A further vote of Rs. 10,000 provided in the estimate for 1892 for metalling this road was not fully expended, and a balance of Rs. 6,626 was left at the close of the year to be brought forward for expenditure in 1893. In this connection I would urge the employment of pioneers to complete the metalling of this road.

An additional amount of Rs. 4,000 was allowed in 1892 for re-tiling the cooly bungalows, and it was found possible to complete the re-tiling of all the cooly bungalows and to re-tile two cholera sheds.

An expenditure of Rs. 2,698 was incurred for draining and laying out the grounds of the Mantota hospital, and Rs. 1,233 in roofing the salt store at Mannár.

A vote of Rs. 2,000 was allowed in the Supply Bill of 1892 for the conversion of the Association ward of the Jaffna prison into twenty cells. The work is being carried out by the prisoners under the supervision of the jailor, the money allowed being appropriated for the purchase of materials.

An amount of Rs. 4,576 was voted for a refund to the Provincial Road Committee of money expended by the Committee on improvements in Karaiur, as recommended by the Cholera Commission, on an arrangement with Government that the proceeds sale of the unoccupied lands at Karaiur were to be paid to the Committee on the completion of the works. The improvements were completed in 1884, and the amount refunded was the value of lands sold in Karaiur up to the end of 1891. A further sum of Rs. 1,419, proceeds sale of lands since sold, is now due to the Committee.

An amount of Rs. 4,997 was expended in the repair of the Grand bazaar, Jaffna, on a vote allowed by Government on the condition that a further sum of Rs. 3,129 was to be appropriated from the old Bazaar Fund.

A vote of Rs. 1,100 was allowed for the repair of the Dutch church at Jaffna, and the work was carried out after some correspondence with the Consistory of the Wolfendhal church, which resulted in the building being purchased by Government at a cost of Rs. 6,000.

Sums varying from Rs. 700 to Rs. 6,500, on an aggregate amounting to Rs. 35,457, were voted for the repair of seventeen buildings in the Province, of which the most important were :—

	Rs.
Reconstruction of the roof of the Fiscal's office, guard room, &c., Jaffna ...	3,439
Repairs to the District Judge's residence, Fort, Jaffna	5,219
Repairs to the Residency, Mannár	3,125
Reconstruction of the roof of the Customs, Point Pedro	3,920
Repairs to the Sub-Collector's quarters, Fort, Mannár	1,114
Repairs to the Assistant Agent's Office, &c., Kachchéri, Mannár ...	1,849
Repairs to the Kachchéri, Mannár	1,040
Repairs to the Police Magistrate's residence, Chavakachchéri ...	2,839
Repairs to the roof of the Dutch church, Fort, Jaffna	1,098
Repairs to Queen's House, Fort, Jaffna	6,428

An amount of Rs. 4,989 was spent in improving the Vavuniya-Parayan-Alankulam road, and an amount of Rs. 4,991 in providing culverts on the road from Mankulam to Mullaittívu.

With Rs. 1,500 allowed in the Supply Bill, supplemented by a vote of Rs. 548 by the Provincial Road Committee, wells were sunk as follows :—

Jaffna District.—A well at Palavi, in the Púnakari division.

Mannár District.—A well at Parappankandel and another at Periakattaikadu, and the well sunk in 1891 at Katkadantakulam was completed.

Mullaittívu District.—Wells at Kokkilai, at Kulamurippu, and at Teravil, and three other wells repaired.

It was found necessary in 1892 to acquire the land on which the good water well resorted to by almost all the inhabitants of Mannár is situated. An amount of Rs. 300 was allowed and the land was purchased.

The Adappankulam tank at Marichchukkaddi, from which the supply of drinking water was obtained during the last two fisheries, was breached during the heavy rains of 1891 and repaired at a cost of Rs. 950.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The unexpended balance of Rs. 118·55 on Rs. 1,650, sanctioned in 1891 for clearing the bund and constructing lines, stores, roads, &c., at Maha Rambaikkulam, and Rs. 1,202·40 on Rs. 1,500, also sanctioned in 1891, for stopping up a gap between two hills at Madukanda, were brought forward for expenditure in 1892 and Rs. 1,310·78 expended. A sum of Rs. 369 was allowed on estimate for filling in the breach in Maha Rambaikkulam.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,500 for the completion of the restoration of Vengalachcheddikulam, and another for Rs. 3,440 for cutting a channel from the sluice at Periakulam to the head of the fields, were sanctioned against the apportionment of 1892, and the works completed.

The amount of Rs. 150, sanctioned in 1891 against the vote for urgent minor works for the transport of cement pipe sluices to the village tanks, not having been expended owing to the continued heavy rains at the close of 1891, a fresh estimate was submitted and sanctioned against the apportionment of 1892, and twelve sets of cement pipe sluices were transported from Vavuniya and inserted in the following tanks in the Mullaittívu District, viz. :—

Oddaruttakulam	Kodálikkallu
Tunukkai	Mulhavalai
Karuppaddamurippu	

Another estimate, amounting to Rs. 52, was sanctioned against the apportionment of 1892 for the transport of five sets of cement pipe sluices from the Vavuniya District for insertion in the following tanks in the Mullaittívu District, viz. :—

Nedunkeni | Thanduvan | Kalikkadu

A number of sluices having remained at the factory at Puliadiyirakkam, in the Mannár District, at the end of 1891, an estimate amounting to Rs. 200 was submitted and sanctioned against the apportionment of 1892 for removing them to the village depôts, and 17 junction blocks, 790 two-feet pipes, 100 one-foot pipes, and 91 cap sluices were removed.

As remarked in the report for 1891, the unusually heavy rains having caused serious settlements in the bunds of Iratperiyakulam and Mandukkoddai the following estimates were sanctioned for the necessary repairs to the bunds of—

	Rs.
Iratperiyakulam	2,630
Mandukkoddai	1,700

A settlement also occurred in the bund of Periakulam, the restoration of which was taken up in 1891, and an estimate for Rs. 670 was submitted and sanctioned for its repair, and the work carried out.

A sum of Rs. 690 was, on the recommendation of the Assistant Agent of Vavuniya, conditionally allowed for the repair of bunds in the following small village tanks, viz :—

Ayamperumal	Muriakulam
Katkulam	Karuppaddamurippu

The conditions not having been complied with before the close of the year the money was not expended.

With the exception of Rs. 28·66 expended on trifling repairs to the spills of Olukkulam and Yakkawe, no expenditure was incurred on the urgent minor irrigation vote of Rs. 1,000.

Under the vote of Rs. 2,000 for surveys, the survey of Allaikalluppoddakulam in the Mullaittívu District, taken up in 1891, was completed, and the surveys of the following tanks carried out, viz. :—

Mullaittívu District.

Kanukkeni

Vavuniya District.

Karadiyankulam	Erupotana	Vavalai

On the upkeep estimate of Rs. 3,364·96 an amount of Rs. 2,235·35 was expended on the maintenance of all the restored tanks and the sluiced village tanks, and Rs. 988·91 in providing a house for the Assistant Superintendent of Village Tanks of Vavuniya and Mullaittívu Districts, pay of messenger, and for the purchase of padlocks for a sluiced tank, Peria Navatkulam.

The following is an abstract of expenditure incurred during the year from the unexpended balance of 1891 and the vote of 1892 :—

	Amounts for which Estimates were sanctioned in 1892.			Amount expended.	
1892.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Amount apportioned for 1892, Rs. 30,000 ...	14,401	0	...	13,652	29
Amount sanctioned for urgent minor works, Rs. 1,000	30	0	...	28	66
Amount sanctioned against the vote for salaries and allowances... ...	75	0	...	75	0
Amount sanctioned for irrigation surveys ...	2,000	0	...	1,911	80
Amount sanctioned for maintenance ...	3,364	96	...	3,224	26
1891.					
Add unexpended balance of 1891 brought forward for expenditure in 1892 and expended ...	1,320	95	...	1,310	78
Total ...	21,191	91		20,202	79

Mr. Jacotine, who was seconded for service as Superintendent of Village Tanks, Mannár, by the Director of Public Works, returned to his post in the Public Works Department, and Mr. Winslow, who was a Superintendent of Village Tanks at Anurádhapura, was appointed in his place early in the year.

A special sale of lands under Kanagarayankulam, restored in 1891, was held on the spot in June at the upset price of Rs. 5 per acre without any fees, on the condition that the purchasers were to pay the necessary water-rate ; and 282 acres 1 rood and 27 perches were sold at an average of about Rs. 6·50 per acre, the purchase amount being payable in ten yearly instalments. The remaining 108 acres and 28 perches were sold to the villagers at an upset price of Rs. 5 per acre.

Among other matters that formed the subject of correspondence with the Central Irrigation Board were—

(*a*) Scarcity of labour consequent on the new palmirah fibre industry
(*b*) Large *versus* minor irrigation works
(*c*) Restoration of Giant's tank

A very great deal of useful work in clearing and repairing bunds of tanks, cutting channels, and clearing jungle round villages, &c., was carried out under the irrigation rules by the villagers, under the supervision of the Superintendents of Village Tanks.

The channels from the breaches of the Giant's tank to the several tanks below it in the Mantotta District were surveyed, and levels taken by the Superintendent of Village Tanks with a view to defining the height to which the bunds of the tanks should be raised when repaired, so as to prevent the waters of the lower tanks submerging the fields of the upper tanks and regulating the spills and spill-channels.

The people are now beginning to learn how to repair the bunds of their village tanks in a proper manner under the supervision of the superintendents. I noticed this in particular in connection with the repairs which were being carried out by the people on the bund of Puvarasankulam, on the Vavuniya and Parayanalankulam road.

The Assistant Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavuniya have been requested to order the headmen to place themselves under the instructions of the Tank Superintendents and learn how to do the earthwork on tank bunds, so that they may be able to supervise the work carried on in village tanks under the superintendence and orders of the Tank Superintendents.

WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The Grain Tax Ordinance, No. 11 of 1878, not having been brought into operation in the Northern Province, the paddy tax was, as in previous years, recovered in commutation and rent under the Ordinance No. 14 of 1840.

As remarked in the Administration Report for 1891, the commutation agreements entered into for seven years in 1883 expired in 1890. The wishes of the people as to a fresh agreement were ascertained, and where the people elected to do so commutation was renewed for five years from 1892. The tithes of the uncommuted lands were sold in rent. All the tax due for the year was recovered within the year. No lands were sold during the year for default of commutation tax.

The tax on dry grain was abolished in 1890, and that on paddy at the close of 1892.

All money due on account of paddy and dry grain on rent or commutation was paid in before the close of the year, and there is now nothing outstanding on account of paddy or dry grain.

The last crop of paddy, on which a tax was recovered, was a bumper crop.

The following is a statement of the amounts recovered on account of paddy during the last twenty years in the Province :—

Year.	Jaffna			Mannár.	Mullaittívu	Vavuniya.	Grand Total.
	Paddy Rented.	Paddy Commuted.	Total.	Paddy Rented.	Paddy Rented.	Paddy Rented.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873 ...	12,587	83,587	96,174	11,393	7,978	—	115,545
1874 ...	13,510	82,248	95,758	3,091	8,362	—	107,211
1875 ...	20,391	77,800	98,191	5,523	8,631	—	112,345
1876 ...	22,102	64,290	86,392	10,181	13,074	—	109,647
1877 ...	11,356	63,908	75,264	2,500	6,682	—	84,446
1878 ...	27,159	63,432	90,591	13,478	10,589	—	114,658
1879 ...	15,358	64,508	79,866	4,253	6,232	—	90,351
1880 ...	22,786	62,113	84,899	9,620	5,618	5,038	105,175
1881 ...	85,599	10,993	96,592	13,769	6,304	7,607	124,272
1882 ...	46,890	32,726	79,616	12,456	4,966	5,852	102,890
1883 ...	52,398	36,515	88,913	13,401	6,682	8,435	117,431
1884 ...	11,548	78,086	89,634	10,938	5,409	7,189	113,170
1885 ...	11,397	76,129	87,526	17,576	5,859	12,457	121,418
1886 ...	20,440	78,086	98,521	16,533	6,143	9,794	130,991
1887 ...	10,246	78,081	88,327	5,018	2,712	4,321	100,378
1888 ...	11,007	78,081	89,088	16,347	5,922	8,040	119,397
1889 ...	12,631	78,081	90,712	19,788	6,193	7,592	124,285
1890 ...	8,461	78,081	86,542	8,423	3,111	7,162	105,238
1891 ...	60,511	—	60,511	13,013	5,291	7,520	86,335
1892 ...	70,568	25,951	96,519	14,371	5,304	11,564	127,758

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO PUBLIC WORKS.

In my report for 1891 I gave as follows a list of the works remaining to be carried out during a series of years of those brought forward in previous reports :—

There remain, therefore, yet to be provided for—	Rs.
Further improvements, Central road	50,000
Do. Mannár-Madawachchi road	56,000
Do Mankulam Mullaittívu road, including cost of repair of bridges washed away in 1882	40,000
Do. Vavuniya Horawapotana road	20,000
Do. Road from Vavuniya to Parayan Alankulam on the Mannár Madawachchi road	18,400
Do. Elephant Pass causeway	30,000
Restoration of old Dutch dam road on the north of the peninsula ...	30,000
Reclamation of tidal flats in front of Karayúr, exclusive of prison labour (say)	20,000
Replacing dangerous wooden bridges in the peninsula of Jaffna with substantial iron bridges	200,000
Works in regard to hospitals other than Mántai	25,000
Markets other than Chunnákam	40,000
Sub-Collector's office, Vankálai	2,500
Sub-Collector's house, Mullaittívu	2,500
House for Assistant Agent, Mullaittívu	10,000
Experiments in regards to artesian wells (say)	5,000
For wells an annual vote of Rs. 1,000 to	1,500
Extension of Mannár causeway (as submitted in the Administration Report of 1885) in the form of a bridge as far as Mannár, placing a draw-bridge in the middle of the portion across the channel to admit of the passage of vessels*	—
Landmark at Point Pedro	—
Professional inspection of the coast between Point Pedro and Valvettiturai, between Point Pedro and Kotkóvalam, and at Kankésanturai ...	—
Water supply for Mannár town	—
Retiling houses in Vavuniya	—
Conversion of present resthouse at Púnakari into a hospital ...	
A new resthouse at Púnakari	
Medical Officer's quarters at Púnakari	30,000
Hospitals and Medical Officer's quarters at Pallai in Pachchilaippalli ...	
Do. do. at Kandávalai in Karaichchi ...	
Repairs of roads in Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions	10,000

* To this should be added the raising by one foot at least of the portion between Tallalai and Sirutívu.

To these must be added :—

(1) A work which I believe to be required consequent on the increase in steam communication and trade, viz., a beacon and light at Mandatívu to guide vessels to the outer anchorage, Jaffna, during the north-east monsoon, and in connection with it a light on the obelisk marking the entrance to the channel, and the light at the Customs jetty, to guide boats in at night. The cost of the beacon and lights will, I believe, amount to about Rs. 6,000.

(2) A light for the beacon at Mullaittívu, which is now the subject of correspondence with Government and the Director of Public Works.*

(3) Improvement of the road from Puthukudiyiruppu to Karaichchi (10 miles), opened in 1886 by the Provincial Road Committee. In 1887 some work was done on this with the amount allowed by Government for relief works. The road will be of great benefit to the people of the Jaffna and Mullaittivu Districts, if bridged and gravelled. It is not, however, within the means of the Road Committee to do this, and Government aid is necessary.

(4) Completing repairs of Fort at Mannár.

(5) Erection of a bridge across Kanakarayan-ár at Paranthan, to old trace to Mullaittivu.

I pointed out in the report for 1890 that a recent inspection of the public buildings of the Province by the Public Works Department showed that many of the buildings required extensive repairs, and that their repair should be a first charge on the amount available for public works. The repair of some was provided for in the Supply Bill for 1892. A further sum equal to that allowed for 1892 will be required in 1893.

The following is what I wrote in the Administration Report for 1890 regarding certain buildings required in the Púnakari and Karaichchi divisions and some of the roads of the Province :—

Annexed are copies of diary entries regarding the state of the Púnakari division, concerning which and the Karaichchi division I have reported to Government :—

"I would recomend the erection of the following buildings in 1892 :—

"A new resthouse at Púnakari, the present resthouse being taken over as a hospital and repaired.

"Medical Officer's quarters at Púnakari.

"A hospital and Medical Officer's quarters at Palai in Pachchilaippalli.

"A hospital and Medical Officer's quarters at Kandavalai in Karaichchi.

"Large hospitals like the one recently erected at Mántai are not required; smaller and less expensive buildings will suffice.

"The cost of what I have recommended ought not to exceed Rs. 30,000.

"I explained fully the want of these hospitals by letter No. 5 of January 6, 1891, and was told to bring them forward amongst the proposals for works for 1892.

"The work of re-tiling the cooly sheds with Cannanore tiles should be continued.

"*Roads.*—I would very strongly urge the completion of the metalling of the Central road. There is now only a small portion between Iranaimadu and Panichchaikulam remaining unprovided for in the Northern Province. The sections between Galkandamadu and Madawachchi,† Madawachchi and Anurádhapura, and Anurádhapura and Tirupane, have now to be provided for for a distance of about 36 miles. I would suggest a sum of Rs. 50,000 being allowed for metalling the Central road in 1892. The improvements of the Mannár-Madawachchi road, the Vavuniya and Parayan-Alankulam road, the Vavuniya and Horawapatna, and the Mullaittívu new trace, as it is called, should be steadily carried on.

"I would suggest that from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 be allowed for each of these, and Rs. 10,000 for the thorough repair of the roads in the Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions of the Jaffna District."

On account of the above provision was made as follows in the Supply Bill for 1893 :—

	Rs.
Dispensary and residence for Medical Officer at Palai	4,720
Erection of a lighthouse, &c., at Mandativu	8,400
Flat-tiling clerks' quarters at Vavuniya	2,425
Re-tiling buildings at Vavuniya	5,000
North-Central road	10,000
Kudyiruppu-Karaichchi road, grant to Provincial Road Committee ...	5,000
Mannár-Madawachchi road	5,000
Sinking wells (Government Agent)	1,500
Sinking wells (Public Works Department)	1,500
Repairs of existing buildings	32,638

I would recommend that provision be made on account of Public Works as follows in 1894 :—

	Rs.
Completion of the repairs of existing buildings	40,000
Completion of the metalling of the Central road‡	40,000
Improvement of the Mannár-Madawachchi road	10,000
Improvement of Mannár causeway	10,000
Improvement of Mankulam-Mullaittívu road	5,000
Restoration of bridges on Mankulam-Mullaittívu road washed away in 1882	20,000
Improvement of the Vayuniya-Horawapatana road	5,000
Improvement of the Vavuniya to Paraiyan-Alankulam road ...	5,000
Conversion of present resthouse at Púnakâri into a hospital ...	
A new resthouse at Púnakari	25,000
Medical Officer's quarters at Púnakari	
Medical Officer's quarters at Kandavalai in Karaichchi	
For wells, the usual vote of	1,500
Repairs of roads in Karaichchi and Púnakari divisions	10,000
Grant-in-aid for improvements—road from Putukkudiyiruppu to Karaichchi (balance)	5,000
Bridge across Kanakarayan-ár at Parantan, old trace to Mullaittívu ...	20,000
Completing re-tiling houses in Vavuniya	5,000
Extending grain shed, Kankésanturai§	—

In reference to what I stated in my Administration Report of 1891 regarding pioneers and a dredger, I have to remark that I saw pioneers working on the Central road during a recent circuit, and I trust, therefore, that a division of pioneers will be permanently employed in the Province in future.

As regards a dredger, I have again to urge that one be provided for use in this Province.

---

* A lantern for the Mullaittívu beacon has been received, and a light will be exhibited shortly.

† The portion between Galkandamadu and Madawachchi is in very bad order, and should be metalled.

‡ In both Nothern and North-Central Provinces.

§ Rs. 2,096 were provided for in the Supply Bill of 1893 for this, but the amount was appropriated for the repairs to the Medical Officer's quarters, Jaffna, and I have been instructed to bring this work forward with the proposals for 1894.

PROPOSALS IN REGARD TO IRRIGATION WORKS.

I reported as follows in my Administration Report for 1891 :—

Of the Irrigation works recommended in former reports I submitted in the Administration Report for 1890 that the following were not works that Government would be likely to undertake for many years to come, viz.:—

	Rs.
"The Karaichchi scheme...	1,000,000
"The larger scheme in connection with the Giant's tank proposed by Mr. Parker	1,000,000
"The smaller scheme in connection with the Giant's tank proposed by Mr. Parker	600,000
"Restoration of Tannimuppa	95,000

I also submitted that the Nantikadal scheme was not a work that Government should undertake for the reasons given by me in the report.

Periyakulam and Venkalacheddikulam have been restored. Pavetkulam and Periya Olukkulam have still to be considered.

To these must be added the restoration of the newly-discovered tank, Kanukkéni.

In regard to irrigation works in the Mannár District I wrote as follows :—

"On behalf of the people of Mannár I would strongly urge some work being undertaken in connection with the ancient channels leading from the tékam into the Giant's tank, if it be not considered expedient to restore the Giant's tank itself.

"The people insist that there is no absolute necessity for the restoration of the tank, and that if the channel were restored and the tékam repaired, sufficient water would be diverted into their tanks to meet present requirements. I would strongly urge that the proposals be considered, and that a survey, plan, and estimate be framed for restoring the channels and carrying out the necessary repairs and other works that may be required at and near the tékam. The restoration of the bunds of the smaller tanks, the clearing of the ván (channels), the erection of spills where necessary, and the supplying of sluices should be systematically carried out in connection with the restoration of the channel and the work at the tékam.

"I feel convinced that the cost of these works in a country like the Mantai pattu will not be great. Even now water often comes down into the tanks by the old-channel and through the breaches in the bund of the Giant's tank when there is no rain in the district.

"Of the Mannár District, and more especially of that part of it which would be benefited if the proposed works were carried out, I wrote as follows in a former report :—

"'The soil of the District of Mannár is good. It is well suited for paddy, palmirahs, cocoanuts, fruit trees, dry grain, tobacco, and vegetables. All that is required is a regular supply of water for irrigation during the south-west monsoon months, and occasionally during the north-east monsoon months when the rains fail. There are in the district extensive grazing grounds for cattle, goats, and sheep.

"I would again urge that something be done in the way of irrigation works in the Mannár District.'"

As regards the Mullaittívu District I stated as follows :—

"I believe the first work that should now engage the attention of Government is the restoration of the Kanukkéni tank, of which I wrote as follows in my report for 1889 :—

"'On December 23 I inspected the recently discovered tank, Kanukkéni, about three miles from Mullaittívu. It was come on when a new road was opened to Kumulamunai. I have reported the result of my inspection. This tank should certainly be professionally inspected and reported on. I believe that it would be a far more useful work to the people than the Nanthikadal scheme. The tank had for its object, as I believe, the impounding of the waters of the Kodalikkallu-ár. If restored, I believe it would be of great benefit to the paddy cultivators of Mullaittívu, Sílavattai, Kanukkeni, and Kumarapuram. The tank must, I think, have been of the size of Mannadu. How it has remained so long undiscovered, I cannot understand, lying as it does within three miles of Mullaittívu. The people seem to have known little about it, as they in 1874 asked Sir William Gregory to build an anicut across the Kodalikkallu ár in order to impound the water, the very purpose for which this tank appears to have been constructed.'"

"The tank is now being surveyed and I believe its restoration could be taken up as a minor work by the Central Irrigation Board. The estimate of the cost of restoration has not, however, yet been made."

This tank has since been surveyed and reported on. The estimate for its restoration amounts to Rs. 90,000.

The plans and estimates serve to show that the tank must have been at one time a large and important one. It lies within three miles of the town of Mullaittívu, and if restored, besides providing for the irrigation of a large extent of land, would no doubt prove of very great benefit to the people of the town and its neighbourhood in improving the water supply.

As regards the Mullaittívu and Vavuniya Districts I wrote as follows :—

"In accordance with the suggestions made in a report addressed by me to the Secretary, Central Irrigation Board, on December 10, 1889, I beg to recommend that the following tanks be restored in the Vavuniya and Mullaittívu Districts:—

Periya Olukkulam, Vavuniya District.
Pumaduwa, do.
Marutamadu, do.
Matavuvaitakulam, do
Maha Rampaikkulam, do.
Púvarasankulam, do.
Pandara Iluppaikkulam or Alaikkalluppóddakulam, Mullaittívu District.
Maha Kachchatkodi, Vavuniya District.
Pirappamadu, do.
Nainamádu, do.
Anaivilunthan, Mullaittívu District.

"Of these the following are now being surveyed, viz. :—

Periya Olukkulam in Vavuniya District.
Pumaduwa do.
Marutamadu do.
Púvarasankulam do.
Matavuvaitakulam do.
Pandara Iluppaikkulam or Alaikkalluppóddakulam in Mullaittívu District.

"The above are all fine village tanks, and I believe that the restoration of all of them could be undertaken as minor irrigation works by the Central Irrigation Board.

"If restored, I feel convinced that they would be of much benefit to the people.

"Annexed to this report are copies of extracts from the report referred to, made in December, 1889, after a circuit in the Vavuniya and Mullaittívu Districts regarding these tanks."

In regard to the Púnakari division of the Jaffna District I stated as follows :—

"As regards the Púnakari division of Jaffna District I beg to invite attention to the annexed copy of diary entries made during a circuit of that division in December last, and to urge that the matter of restoring and carrying out certain irrigation works in that division be taken up as minor works by the Central Irrigation Board. They are the following :—

"The restoration of Vannarai and Pallavarayankattu tanks.

"The construction of a spill in the eastern end of Malappuvillu to prevent the waters of Malappu Kokkadayan, Kavaikulam villus escaping into the sea.

"It is believed that if this work were carried out a sufficient supply of water could be retained in these villus for the irrigation of the fields of Púnakari, Nallúr, and Alankéni."

In a memorandum dated February 23, 1892, I submitted to the Central Irrigation Board the plan that should, in my opinion, be pursued in regard to irrigation works in the Northern Province, and urged the special claims the people of this Province have on Government for a liberal policy in regard to irrigation works.

The restoration of Maha Rambaikkulam has been sanctioned this year (1893), and the work is now in progress, and the Surveyor-General has been requested to cause a survey of the irrigable lands under the tank to be made as early as possible.

Plans and estimates have been submitted for Kanukkéni tank, and the matter of the restoration of the tank is under consideration by the Central Irrigation Board.

Plans and estimates for the modified scheme for restoration of Periya Olukkulam, amounting to Rs. 14,360, have been submitted, and it is to be hoped the work will be sanctioned this year.

The cultivators under the Giant's tank have agreed to pay one-tenth of their crop annually if the tank be partially restored, and the channels from the tékam cleared. Mr. Parker has recently again visited the Mannár District to inspect and report on the proposed works, and I trust that they will be undertaken in 1894.

A modified scheme similar to that of Periya Olukkulam should be submitted for the restoration of Marutamadu in the Vavuniya District.

After the completion of Kanukkéni, Periya Olukkulam, and Marutamadu (if sanctioned) the matter of restoring Tannimurippu should, I think, be considered.

Annexed is copy of diary entry made by me after inspection of this tank in June :—

Kumilamunai, June 28, 1892.

My chief object in coming this way was to make a visit to Tannimurippu and Kuruntankulam and inspect the bund of the former before it became again covered and rendered impassable by jungle.

Both tanks have been fully reported on by Mr. Parker; they have been surveyed by Mr. Emerson, and an estimate for their restoration has been drawn up by the Public Works Department. There is no necessity for me to enter into any description of these tanks. They are now easy of access, a road having been opened as a relief work from Kumilamunai to Othiamadu which passes in a south-westerly direction about half a mile from Kuruntankulam and close to the bund of Tannimurippu. Started at about 8 A.M. accompanied by the Interpreter, Mr. Ramalingam, the Udayár, Police Vidhans, and guides. The road passes over the bunds and through the abandoned tanks Marichchukaddi and Arumukattankulam, and through some fine forest. On the side of it, near Kumilamunai, the Udayár has purchased a piece of land which he is now planting with cocoanuts. Left our carts at the path leading to Kuruntankulam and walked on to the southern ván of Tannimurippu, where we got on the bund: walked over the bund till we reached the sluice near the northern end, and left the bund where a stream, referred to by Mr. Parker, flows into Kuruntankulam from Tannimurippu; walked across the bed of Kuruntankulam to the hill, ascended the hill, which I had, however, visited before when I had not time to make an inspection of the tank; went on to the ruins described by Mr. Parker, where the inscribed stone, broken into three pieces, now lies half buried; returned to the path leading to the road, which we reached at about 5 P.M. Heavy rain set in accompanied by vivid lightning and thunder soon after we started on our return to Kumilamunai, where we arrived at about 8 P.M.

A stream which crosses the road near the path, and called the Kuruntan-ár, flows, it is said, from the breach of Kuruntankulam, and is probably the stream which flows into the tank called by Mr. Parker the Vannan-ár. Judging by the state of the streams flowing through Tannimurippu, there must have been heavy rain in the Wanni. The bund of Tannimurippu between the breaches is in a wonderfully good state of preservation so far as I can judge, and I cannot understand why so large a sum as something over Rs. 100,000 is estimated by the Public Works Department as the cost of repair. Mr. Parker's estimate amounts to about Rs. 75,000 for restoring the tank sufficiently to admit of its holding 12 ft. head of water.

I am now quite satisfied that the restoration of the tank, so far as suggested by Mr. Parker in his report, is a work that should be undertaken by Government as an experiment, if it desires to promote immigration from the peninsula to the Wanni District; and it was to obtain information to admit of my forming an opinion on this point that I have visited Kumilamunai and the tank. I do not know of any work so likely to attract settlers from the peninsula. Kumilamunai is already a flourishing village of Tamils who originally came from the Tenmarádchi division: the climate is much like that of many parts of the peninsula; the soil is well adapted for the growth of all the products dear to the Jaffna Tamils, viz., palmirah, cocoanut, mango, orange, lime, jak, tobacco, paddy, and dry grain; there are fine pasture grounds in the neighbourhood for cattle and sheep; fish can be obtained in abundance from the sea close by, and for eight months of the year communication by sea is easy with the ports of the peninsula and Chemmalai, about seven miles off on the coast. Mr. Parker has, however, in his report entered fully into all the advantages the Tannimurippu scheme holds out to the people of the peninsula, and which, I believe, many of them would avail themselves of if Government would take the matter up in earnest, restore the tank, hold out inducement to the people of the peninsula to settle under it, and leave them to do so. The Jaffna Tamil is reluctant to go to Kaláwewa and other places inland, which he looks on as hotbeds of fever, and where he is cut off as it were from home and its associations. This would not be the case in regard to Tannimurippu and Kumilamunai, where he would be in a country and climate very like his own, and amongst his own race, and within easy distance of his own people.

Kanukkéni, Tannimurippu, and Kuruntankulam should, I believe, be restored by Government as one great scheme for promoting immigration from the peninsula: I feel convinced that all that is at present required could be carried out for Rs. 80,000. This and the Giant's tank scheme, on the west, are the two schemes which I believe would promote immigration from the peninsula.

LEGISLATION.

The following is what I submitted in my Administration Report for 1891 :—

Of the recommendations that have been made from time to time under this head, the following yet remain to be provided for, viz. :—

(1) The revision of the schedule system and Thésawalamai.

(2) The revision of the Marriage Ordinance in reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court appearing in vol. V., No. 3, page 9, of the *Supreme Court Circular*.

The matter of the schedule system and the Thésawalamai has, as remarked in the report for 1890, been the subject of correspondence with Government, and requires the immediate attention of Government.

PUBLIC WORKS OR ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES WHICH MOST OCCUPY ATTENTION.

Public Works.

The improvements of the means of communication within the Province and with other Provinces, more especially the improvement of the Central road until it is made a really good metalled road, and of the Mankulam-Mullaittivu, Mannár-Madawachchi, Vavuniya, Pariyan Alankulam, and the Vavuniya-Horawapatana roads.

The steady carrying out of irrigation works, more especially the repairs of village tanks.

The establishment of hospitals and dispensaries in the more remote divisions of the Province.

In a sanitary point of view, the sinking annually of wells until each village or group of villages is supplied with a good well.

Dredging of the channels in the neighbourhood of the peninsula of Jaffna and the channel at Mannár, and the improvement of Kayts harbour and its approaches.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

The revision of the schedule system and of the Thésawalamai.

The doing away with the uncertainty that now exists as to which law, the Thésawalamai or the Matrimonial Rights Ordinance, No. 15 of 1876, really prevails in the Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya Districts.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

I repeat what I stated in the report for 1891 :—

In the towns of Jaffna, Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya, and the western parts of the peninsula of Jaffna, the people are fairly well provided with means within their reach of obtaining treatment for sickness at the Central Government hospitals of the several stations, at the Friend in Need Society's hospital, at private establishments, at the medical establishments of the American Mission, and from private practitioners.

East and south, however, of Chávakachchéri, in the Pachchilaippali, Púnakari, and Karaichchi divisions of the Jaffna District, in the Wanni pattus distant from Mullaittivu and Vavuniya, in the maritime pattus of the Mannár District, and in some parts of the Island of Mannár, the people are ill-provided with means for obtaining treatment, especially during the wet season, when fever prevails to a great extent and communication with the central stations is at times cut off. The practice now is for the Medical Department, on the report of the occurrence of fever or any other sickness in any of these remote districts, to send a medical practitioner with medicines for distribution. From what has fallen under my observation, and from what I have heard, I feel satisfied that such a system in many instances does more harm than good. What is required, in my opinion, are hospitals and dispensaries within easy reach of the people, where they can be treated, nursed, and properly attended to by qualified persons. Expensive establishments are not needed for this purpose.

I would again urge the establishment of general hospitals in Púnakari, Palai, and Mántai.

I remarked as follows in the Administration Report for 1890 :—

"A hospital and Medical Officer's quarters have already been built at Mántai.

"In reference to a recent report made by me regarding the Púnakari, Pachchilaipali, and Karaichchi divisions, and the recommendations submitted therein that hospitals sufficient for the requirements of the divisions be erected at Púnakari, Palai, Pachchilaipali, and Kandávalai in the Karaichchi, I was directed to bring these buildings forward in the proposals for works for 1892.

"Dispensaries have been opened at Mankulam in Mullaittivu District, Batticotta, Púnakari, Delft, and Palai; and I believe dispensaries are about to be established in Vedamarádchi East, at Chempianpattu, and at Kandávalai in the Karaichchi."

Arrangements have already been made, I believe, to open dispensaries at Puttur in Valikámam East and Varani in Tenmarádchi. A dispensary has not been opened at Kandávalai. Outdoor dispensaries have been opened at Marichukatty, Silavaturai, Vidattaltivu, and Talaimannár, in the Mannár District.

The Assistant Agent of Vavuniya and Mullaittivu, Mr. Short, in his Administration Report for 1891, recommends the establishment of a dispensary at Nedunkéni in the Vavuniya District and of paraṅgi hospitals at Kokkilai and Putukkudiyiruppu. And he also suggests that where outdoor dispensaries are established small resting sheds be provided for the patients who may come long distances for treatment and medicine. I fully agree with Mr. Short that the resting sheds are very necessary.

The proposed hospitals at Púnakari, Kandávalai, and Palai, and the dispensary at Nedunkéni with resting shed as suggested, and the paraṅgi hospitals at Kokkilai and near Putukkudiyiruppu, and the erection of a resting shed at Mankulam dispensary, should now, I believe, engage the attention of Government and the Medical Department.

A dispensary was erected at Nedunkéni in 1892, and a Medical Officer was stationed there at the close of the year.

In the report for 1892 the Assistant Agent of Vavuniya and Mullaittivu recommends the opening of dispensaries in the divisions of Panankámam and Métkumúlai of the Vavuniya District, and at Tunukkai of the Mullaittivu District.

Resting sheds have been erected at Mankulam on the Central road and at Nedunkéni. There is now a very neat permanent building serving both as dispensary and Medical Officer's residence at Viddattaltivu. This building may be taken as a model for others. Permanent buildings similar to it with a resting shed, or madam, divided into two compartments, one for males and the other for females, should be erected by degrees in all places in which dispensaries, which are doing really good and useful work, have been established. The cost of such buildings would not be great.

There are now the following hospitals, dispensaries, and quarantine stations in the Northern Province :—

Jaffna District.

Hospitals.—Civil hospital at Point Pedro; Friend-in-Need Society, general hospital, Jaffna; quarantine station at Fort Hammenheil, Kayts; dispensary at Manipai under the American Mission.

Outdoor Dispensaries at Jaffna, Point Pedro, Valluvettiturai, Kankésanturai, Kayts, Chávakachchéri, Palai, Batticotta, Chempianpattu, Varani, Púnakari, Delft, and Puttur.

Mannár District.

Hospitals.—Civil hospital at Adampan in Mantota.

Immigrant Hospitals at Mannár, Vaṅkalai, Pésálai, and Puliadiyirrakkam.

Immigrant Dispensaries at Mankulam, Uyilankulam, and Chettikulam-ár.

Cooly sheds where medicines are kept for immigrants at Vannankallár, Kompanchanjakulam, Muruṅkan, and Ollukkulam.

Outdoor Dispensaries at Talaimannár, Silavaturai, Viddattaltivu, and Marichukaddi.

Mullaittivu District.

Hospital.—Civil hospital at Mullaittívu.
Outdoor Dispensary at Mankulam.

Vavuniya District.

Hospital.—Civil hospital at Vavuniya.
Outdoor Dispensary at Nedunkéni.

Besides, there are permanent cholera and smallpox hospitals at Jaffna.

The late Assistant Government Agent of Mullaittívu, Mr. Short, has recommended the erection of parangi hospitals at Putukkudiyiruppu and Kokkilai.

The Assistant Agent of Mannár remarks that the immigrant hospitals should be entirely separated from the ordinary hospitals. I fully concur with the Assistant Agent in the opinion expressed by him. A civil hospital with Medical Officer's quarters for the inhabitants of Mannár, similar to those at Vavuniya and Mullaittívu, is very much required in Mannár.

NATURE OF WORKS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

On the 10th and 12th January I was at Valluvedditurai and Point Pedro with a party of police in reference to a case of riot and assault.

From January 29 to February 12 I was engaged in holding the paddy rent sales, filling up headmen vacancies, attending to applications for exemption under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, as also to inspection of roads, public buildings, &c., in the several divisions of the district.

On the 23rd, 25th, and 27th May and 7th and 9th June I visited Tondamannár to see to the shipment of salt for Galle and Hambantota in the steamers of the Ceylon Steamship Company.

On the 15th June I proceeded to Kanagarayankulam to hold a sale of the lands under the tank, on the special conditions on which they were advertised for sale, and after making a circuit of the Vavuniya and Mullaittívu Districts returned to Jaffna on the 15th July.

On the 12th August I started for Colombo by sea to attend the meeting of the Government Agents, and on my return (also by sea) visited Mannár. From Mannár I went down the Mannár-Madawáchchi road to fix on sites for and arrange for the erection of three resthouses on that road, and then visited Vavuniya in reference to disputes amongst the officers, to inspect the ground selected for the new Experimental Garden, and to arrange for the journey of Mr. Waring, Railway Engineer, to Jaffna, in connection with the survey of the line of railway from Kurunégala to Jaffna. Returned to Mannár by the Madu road, visiting Madu, and holding a meeting of the proprietors of paddy lands at Mantota to settle some disputes in connection with irrigation works under the rules. At Mannár renewed the charters of the immigrant vessels for a further period of five years. Embarked at Pésálai on the evening of the 20th September. Visited Paumben, Kachchaitivu, and Delft, and anchored at Eluvativu to fix on a site for a preventive station; came on to Kankésanturai, where I had an interview with Mr. Waring, and then to Jaffna.

On the 24th November I proceeded to Marichchukaddi to inspect the satin timber felled there for the Central Depôt, Colombo, and to ship it for Colombo in the schooner Carmel Maria. Returned to Jaffna on the 5th December after inspection of roads, buildings, &c., in the Mannár District in time to meet Major Knollys, Inspector-General of Police, on his first visit to the Province.

Between the 14th and 18th December I was engaged in inspecting public buildings, &c., in the Jaffna District for the purpose of signing completion reports.

Bringing into operation the new prison rules and making arrangements for the new system of prison discipline, and for the new system of working the regular and rural police occupied much of my time.

The enforcement of the rules framed under the Irrigation Ordinance and other duties required of me as President of the Provincial Irrigation Board also engaged much of my attention.

CRIME AND CATTLE STEALING.

The Jaffna District was not, I regret to say, free from serious crime during 1892, four murders at least having been committed and several riots and assaults, the result of caste prejudices and religious disputes, having occurred. In two cases of murder six accused were put on their trial, but were acquitted. In one a young woman, a noted thief, pushed, it is said, a child into an abandoned well for the sake of her necklace. She was acquitted by a merciful jury, but was subsequently tried for theft of the necklace and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the other, five men (Pallas) were put on their trial for the murder at night of a Wellala dumb man in a cattle fold at Achchuveli. The murder was no doubt the result of caste disputes between the Wellalas and Pallas. It is alleged in some quarters that the murder was really committed by the Wellalas themselves, in order to get up a charge against the Pallas.

In a case in which a man was alleged to have killed his brother-in-law by a blow on the head with a stone, the accused was discharged by the Crown Counsel.

The accused, in another case, who had murdered his brother-in-law with a blow on the head with a crowbar, escaped from the custody of the guard when being taken to the Point Pedro Police Court, and has not since been apprehended.

The skull, hair, and bones, supposed to be those of a female of Valluvedditurai, a petty trader in bazaar articles, were found under a tree in the jungle at Marutankeni. The woman was in the habit of frequenting the house of a headman, and it is supposed she was first murdered and then taken out and hanged on the tree, jealousy having been the cause of the murder.

A Sinhalese man, Jaconis Appu, of Negombo, calling himself a vedarala, an ex-convict, when lodging in a house in Karavetti, drugged the inmates one night and ran off with their jewels. He was arrested, tried at the last sessions of the Supreme Court, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. He admitted that he had been in jail for a similar offence in Kurunégala, that he had once been in jail for coining, and that he had been flogged for escape.

A notorious thief and highway robber, one Sinna Ampalawany Ayar *alias* Sinnattampy Canapaty Ayar, who had been repeatedly in jail, was after some difficulty arrested on charges of waylaying females at the bazaars and robbing them. He was tried before the Supreme Court at its second sessions and sentenced to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment, which was subsequently reduced to ten.

The Mannár, Vavuniya, and Mullaittívu Districts were tolerably free from serious crime.

A case of murder or manslaughter occurred in Mulliavalai of the Mullaittívu District, a man having, it is said, in a fit of jealousy killed another man by a blow on the head with a club. He was tried and acquitted.

As regards cattle stealing, I have to repeat the remarks made by me in my Administration Report of 1886 :—

As regards cattle stealing, although I believe it prevails to some extent, more especially in the remote parts of the Province, where the natural features of the country afford facilities for the removal of cattle without detection, it is by no means so prevalent as it was some years ago. The Assistant Government Agent of Vavuniya attributes this in a great measure to the enforcement of the system of cattle sale certificates, which, if strictly carried out everywhere, he believes would be an almost absolute check on cattle stealing. It has been enforced in this Province for some time. What is required now is that the payment of a fee to the Police Vitanais for granting cattle sale certificates should be legalised.

TEA SHOPS.

Tea shops have recently become quite a feature of the peninsula of Jaffna. I first noticed the hawking of tea at the pearl fishery of 1888, when two or three tea cans were carried about the camp. In 1889 the number increased, and in 1891, at Marichchukkatti, there were several tea boutiques, which were much frequented by the Mohammedan divers. There are now tea shops at Jaffna near the Kachchéri, the Courts, the Custom-house, and in almost all the bazaars of the peninsula. Tea is retailed at 1 cent the tumbler without milk, and 2 cents with milk.

EVENTS OF INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

The Assistant Agency of Vavuniya was reduced to the Third Class from the beginning of the year.

A general meeting of the subscribers of the Friend-in-Need Society, Jaffna, was held at Queen's House on the 28th January.

On and after the 12th March, on orders from the Postmaster-General, the mails were closed and received as follows :—

	Closing.	Receiving.
Central road	7·30 P.M.	5 A.M.
Point Pedro and Kankésanturai	6·30 A.M.	6·30 P.M.

An inspection of the pearl banks was made in March, and the report of the Master Attendant by telegram was as follows :—

Sixteenth.—Have carefully examined Muttuvarattu Paar and the Karativu Paar and some intermediate places, very few oysters left on Muttuvarattu Paar. Only picked up 880 oysters on it in 5 days with four boats and twelve divers at work. Oysters in small detached spots, few and far between, only averaged two and a half to a dive, and only to be found on a small proportion of bank. On a very large proportion of bank no oysters whatever were found ; would not pay divers to come over and pick up the few oysters now on bank, which evidently was well cleared of oysters at last fishery. No prospect of a fishery this season. I will now proceed with a regular inspection, and will be in this neighbourhood till end of this month. I have wired Colonial Secretary, "Oysters all disappeared from Karativu Paar : only picked up nine on it."

On the 19th March a schooner, which had discharged a cargo of paddy from Akyab, and was taking in ballast in the outer anchorage at Jaffna, capsized owing to a sudden squall, described as a whirlwind, having got under a sail which had been spread as an awning. No lives were lost. She was raised, and took a cargo of tobacco to Cochin.

About 100 Arab divers who had come to Mannár in anticipation of a pearl fishery came on to Jaffna to engage themselves in the chank fishery.

The branch of the New Oriental Bank Corporation at Jaffna suspended payment on the 9th June, about the time the claims against the Old Oriental Bank Corporation were finally settled.

In the early part of June five Arab divers, who went out to sea to dive for chanks and bêche-de-mer, were reported to have been drowned. One body was washed ashore at Colombutturai.

The lands under the restored tank Kanagarayankulam were sold on the 16th June on the spot at a reduced upset price of Rs. 5 per acre, payable in ten annual instalments without fees.

The markets in the Province were made over to the Provincial Road Committee from the 1st July under the Ordinance No. 19 of 1891.

The annual festivals at Madu took place, as usual, in July. The pilgrims were reported to have numbered about 2,000. Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Mannár the pilgrims were not allowed to remain in the place for more than a day.

Specimen logs of palai, satin, yavaranai, margosa, kumbuk, palmirah, and tamarind were supplied to the Conservator of Forests for the Chicago Exhibition.

Mr. Waring arrived at Jaffna on the 25th September after making a preliminary inspection of the proposed railway route from Kurunégala to Jaffna.

On the 27th October a guard vessel was placed off Mandativu with a Preventive Officer, a Health Officer, and three Tidewaiters to serve as a check on the vessels at the outer anchorage, and to ensure their prompt inspection on their arrival. A light to guide vessels into the outer anchorage was exhibited from the vessel.

Messrs. Waring and Maine arrived at Jaffna on the 4th December, and a survey of the railway preliminary trace from Kankésanturai southwards was soon after commenced by Mr. Maine.

Major Knollys, Inspector-General of Police, came to Jaffna by sea on his first visit of inspection on the 5th December, and left by land on the 13th December.

The paddy tax was abolished by Ordinance No. 4 of 1892.

Jaffna Kachchéri,
May 1, 1893.

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE VAVUNIYA DISTRICT FOR 1892.

Area, 1,062 square miles; Population, 8,159. Established as a separate District in 1880.

I.—REVENUE.

THE revenue for 1892 was only Rs. 63 below that of 1885, the largest revenue ever collected. The figures are :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1880 ...	10,233	56	1887 ...	13,350	93
1881 ...	13,822	41	1888 ...	18,584	53
1882 ...	12,702	29	1889 ...	16,224	39
1883 ...	16,629	48	1890 ...	15,203	96
1884 ...	13,967	14	1891 ...	17,905	98
1885 ...	21,197	02	1892 ...	21,134	85
1886 ...	20,940	02			

Half of the revenue was derived from paddy, the tythe having realised Rs. 11,571·63, a figure which has only once been exceeded,—in 1885.

Arrack realised Rs. 3,905, a figure rather below the average.

Stamps.—Revenue Rs. 630, judicial Rs. 1,331·35, total Rs. 1,861·25, against Rs. 2,370·40 in 1891. The sale of judicial stamps was the largest ever made, and, excluding stamps sold for chena permits, the same may be said of revenue stamps also.

No chenas were allowed in 1892, and hence the decrease in the number of stamps sold. In 1891 stamps for chena permits realised Rs. 329. The figures show a year of more than average prosperity.

Land Sales.—The demand for Crown land was larger than usual 480 acres 2 roods were sold, realising Rs. 3,409·55, a slightly larger sale than in 1891. Application was made for the survey of 63 acres more.

Sale of Government Property.—Timber yielded Rs. 1,367·50, which is twice as much as it has ever yielded before, timber having been required in larger quantities for the construction of the new resthouses on the Mannár-Madawachchi road.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The percentage of expenditure to the revenue for 1892 is 106. It is the lowest expenditure, except that of 1887, since the establishment of the district.

The reduction of the Assistant Agency from the Second to the Third Class effected a saving of Rs. 3,400.

The chief items of expenditure are :—

	Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments	15,775	85
Commission on grain collection	1,156	40
Transport	2,000	00
Experimental garden	1,000	00
Relief, works (1891) &c.	1,334	77
Sundries	1,154	84
Total ...	22,421	86

Under "Personal Emoluments" a sum of Rs. 4,400, being half-salary and transport charges of Assistant Agent, should properly be debited to Mullaittivu.

The yearly expenditure since the district was established is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
1880 ...	26,585	61	1887 ...	22,224	03
1881 ...	24,324	38	1888 ...	23,654	08
1882 ...	22,620	6	1889 ...	23,165	20
1883 ...	22,423	53	1890 ...	24,444	63
1884 ...	22,919	56	1891 ...	23,414	56
1885 ...	22,847	39	1892 ...	22,421	86
1886 ...	22,532	85			

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

The year's rainfall was considerably below the average. It was :—

	Inches.
First Quarter	6·68
Second Quarter	12·58
Third Quarter	2.84
Fourth Quarter	16·29
Total ...	38·39

the average for the previous twelve years being 55·98.

Fortunately there was water in the tanks in the early part of the year, and good showers of rain fell in the second quarter, which, though they did not refill the tanks, materially assisted the idaipokam cultivation.

The north-east monsoon was a failure, and, except in parts of Melpattu division, the tanks received no water.

47 Lm

Paddy.—Three crops were reaped last year.

		Extent Sown. Bushels.		Estimated Produce. Bushels.
Kalapokam (February and March)	...	5,633·12	...	45,652·16
Idaipokam (May and June)	...	2,132·16	...	17,597·00
Sirupokam (September and October)	...	771·08	...	4,293·16
		8,537·00		67,543·00

An average of nearly 8-fold for the year, or 17½ bushels per acre. The actual outturn was no doubt considerably larger.

Except under Vavuniya, Mamadu, and Kanakarayankulam, and in parts of Mélpattu, there was no kalapokam cultivation as is usual from October to December, and the prospects for the present year are gloomy. There is no seed paddy in many parts of the district, and in the event of the tanks filling with the May rains advances will have to be made to enable cultivation to be carried on.

Dry Grain.—Very little dry grain was raised in 1892, Crown chenas not having been allowed except in special cases. The extent sown was 362 acres, and the estimated crop 2,172 bushels.

Tobacco.—The total extent cultivated is returned by the headmen at 151 acres, and the produce 155,400 leaves.

Prices ranged as follows :—

First quality	.	...		Rs. 15 to Rs. 20	per 1,000 leaves
Second quality	...			Rs. 10 to Rs. 15	do.
Third quality	...	...	...	Rs. 5 to Rs. 10	do.
Second growth	...	...	...	Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 5	do.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The difficulty of arriving at a correct estimate of the quantity of grain used for food in the district is even greater here than in the case of Mullaittivu, where the Customs returns serve to some extent as a guide.

In 1891, the estimated quantity of grain raised in the district gave little more than half the minimum amount required for consumption. For 1892 the figures give much the same result, though the crops were undoubtedly larger, viz. :—

					Bushels.
Paddy, produce	...	...	...	...	61,360
Deduct seed	..	...	...	...	8,582
				Total ...	52,778
Dry grain, produce	...	...	...	...	2,172
Deduct seed	...	...	...	...	17
				Total ...	2,155

Balance after converting paddy into rice :—

					Bushels.
Rice ..	...	...	...	...	26,389
Gram ...	...	...	...	...	2,155
				Total ..	20,544

which, divided among a population of 8,159, gives 3½ bushels per head for the year, 6 bushels being about the quantity required.

As a matter of fact, however, a large percentage of the grain grown locally is exported to Jaffna. I have heard some headmen express an opinion that as much as from 50 to 75 per cent. of the grain grown in their division is sold out of the district; but without more reliable figures it is useless to attempt further calculations. It may, however, be safely assumed that the crop estimates are considerably below the actual yield.

There was no scarcity of food during the year under review, though towards its close the supply of grain began to run low, and distress is now being felt in many parts of the district.

Game and jungle produce of all kinds largely supplement the food supply of the district.

Prices last year ranged as follows :—

Rice	...	...	...	From Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 5·00		a bushel
Paddy	...	...	...	,, 1·52	1·66	,,
Kurakkan	...	..	...	,, 1·09	1·50	,,
Gingelly	...	...	...	,, 3·26	4·00	,,

V.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

I repeat under this head what I wrote in 1891 :—

I concur in the suggestion made by Mr Lewis in his report for 1889 regarding certain amendments in the Cattle Trespass Ordinance.

Cattle trespass is the bane of the cultivator's life, and, I imagine, of the headmen's life also. Complaints are constant and universal and the police vidhâns, if they attend to every one of them, would have time for little else; they do not, however, attend to as many as they might, and complaints come daily to the Kachchéri of alleged neglect of duty by the headmen in this respect. There should, I think, be a fixed rate of remuneration to the headman for this work (a very important work in this district) according to the distance he has to travel, and he should also be liable to fine for wilful neglect of the duty imposed on him by the Ordinance.

VI.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) A bridge at Parantan, on the old road to Mullaittivu. On this subject I quote from my report of last year :—

The Mélpattu Mudaliyár, who lives on the further side of this river, calculates that during 1891 the road was impassable for no less than fifty days ; this must mean serious inconvenience to the people of Mélpattu generally, most of whom live beyond the river. This road is not bridged at all, but Parantan is the only place where it is ever rendered impassable, and a bridge there would open the road for traffic throughout the year.

(2) The extension of the telegraph line from Madawachchi to Vavuniya and on to Mullaittivu. This, for administrative purposes, is very necessary, and especially so while the two districts are being worked by one officer.

They are the only two districts in the Island now unconnected by wire with headquarters, and the telegraph system cannot but be incomplete as long as two revenue and judicial districts remain without telegraphic communication ; a line could be cheaply erected, and would cost little extra to work.

(3) Cheap foot-bridges over the large rivers that are rendered impassable in the wet season. The advantages of uninterrupted communication need not be enlarged upon, and of the liability of this district to interruptions by floods there can be no doubt.

(4) Improvements to the clerks' quarters, Vavuniya. Every roof requires to be re-covered with a better class of tile than that now in use, in order to keep the houses dry and healthy in wet weather.

A commencement is to be made in this direction during the current year.

(5) *Tanks.*—The partial restoration of Periya Olukkulam. This is a scheme that would be worth taking up, even if there was no resident population under the tank. The magnificent bund of this tank remains unutilised for want of comparatively small repairs at the sluice and the construction of a spill.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 14,200 was prepared last year for these improvements, and this comparatively small expenditure will secure at 11 ft. head the largest body of water in the district. The full restoration to 20 ft. head would cost Rs. 100,000, and is at present unnecessary. 11 ft. head is ample for present requirements, and the modified plan will in no way prejudice the larger scheme, should circumstances justify its adoption later on.

The present population under the tank is 63, and so large a body of water as Olukkulam is capable of holding up, even at this reduced head, is sure to attract others to the spot.

The villagers at present are unable to hold up enough water for the cultivation of even 50 acres of land.

A meeting has been recently held, and they consent to pay a tithe of their crops in perpetuity in repayment of the cost. There seems no reason, therefore, for delay in carrying the scheme into execution.

(6) *Maradan Madu.*—I recommend a similar modified scheme in the case of this village also. The tank is a good one, and has a good water shed. The population is 43, and a partial restoration will be ample for their present wants.

The estimate for the full restoration of the tank amounts to Rs. 42,000, which is too large a sum to spend on these villagers, who would be quite satisfied with a spill and a sluice and some slight repairs to the bund.

(7) Small repairs to village tanks with a view to increase their present holding capacity. Though last on the list, I consider this proposal perhaps the most important of all, and one calculated to effect the greatest amount of good to the inhabitants of the district.

VII.—SANITATION.

The medical work done in the district during 1894 is satisfactory. The number of those who resort to European treatment yearly increases.

In 1890 it was a little over 2,000. In 1891 it was over 3,000. Last year it was 5,096, as follows :—

	Indoor.	Outdoor.
Vavuniya hospital	355	2,961
Dispensary, Mankulam North	—	1,016
Dispensary, Mankulam South	—	764
Total ...	355	4,741

Of these, 4,427 are residents of the district, and represent over 50 per cent. of the population.

An outdoor dispensary for Nedunkéni was sanctioned last year, and the necessary buildings were erected. A medical officer arrived at the close of the year and has since been working among the Mélpattu villagers with considerable success.

Though unaccustomed to European treatment in this part of the district, 267 persons have applied for treatment during the first two months of the current year, and the success of the institution is already assured.

It now devolves upon Government to provide similar aid for the remote divisions of Panankamam and Metkumulai, and an outdoor dispensary at Tunukkai, in the Mullaittivu District, should be the first step in this direction. It will not reach all the villages of these pattus, but it is undoubtedly the place that has the next claim to attention, and the present year will, I trust, see the proposal carried out. This done, it will only remain to complete the system of District Medical Aid by the addition of one more establishment in a central village of Metkumulai, which will bring the whole district within comparatively easy reach of medical treatment.

The deaths last year were again above the average, 444 against 300·6, being the average for the previous ten years. There were no epidemics, and the fever season was perhaps less severe than usual.

The registered births numbered 256, which is slightly above the average for the last ten years.

IRRIGATION.

The wants of this district in the matter of irrigation are similar to those I have already touched upon in my report for Mullaittivu, and they apply here with double force in view of the entire dependence of the district upon irrigation for its food supply.

There are 390 village tanks in the district, of which six have been restored by Government, one is about to be restored, and 288 are in progress of gradual repair by the villagers under the irrigation rules. The remaining tanks are small and less useful than the others, and their improvement has been deferred to admit of work being concentrated upon the better class of tanks.

The result of the year's work is, on the whole, satisfactory.

The headmen of some divisions, and particularly in Cheddikulam, have taken a personal interest in the work, and fair progress has been made with the tanks, spills being cleared of jungle and a commencement made towards the restoration of the bunds. The want of skilled supervision was again felt last year, but the Udayars, who have been relieved of grain duties, are now under instructions to devote themselves entirely to irrigation work, and to acquire under the superintendents a competent knowledge regarding it.

The annexed statement shows the result of the year's work, a result due in large measure to the zeal and energy displayed by the Tank Superintendents in the discharge of their duties :—

	Northern Division.		Southern Division.	
	No. of Days.	Value of Labour Rs. c.	No of Days.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.
Labour called out ...	8,814	3,305 25	13,550	5,081 25
Labour done by shareholder ...	4,290	1,608 75	11,505	4,314 37½
Labour done by hired coolies and paid for direct ...	1,130	423 75		—
Labour for which fines were imposed	2,802	1,050 75	1,417	531 37½
Labour exempted ...	592	222 0	455	170 62½
Labour remaining to be dealt with ...	—	—	173	64 87½
Total ...	8,814	3,305 25	13,550	5,081 25

Of the six restored tanks three are inhabited by Tamils and three by Sinhalese.

Vavuniya was three parts full throughout the year, having received the water of Madukanda when that tank was emptied for repairs. A total extent of 452 bushels was cultivated during the year, part of which is not yet reaped. The estimated outturn of paddy under Vavuniya was 2,995 bushels. Some excellent work was done on the distributing channels which were in a very defective state, and the cost was defrayed by the shareholders.

Kanakarayankulam (Tamil) had no lack of water during the year, though the supply has since run out. In June a successful sale of land was held by the Government Agent. Special terms of purchase having been sanctioned by Government, viz., Rs. 5 per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, and Re. 1 per acre per annum water-rate, every available acre of paddy land (amounting in all to 389 acres) was quickly bought up. 109 acres were reserved for Wanni villagers and the rest sold to Jaffna cultivators; between 30 and 40 acres were cleared and sown within the year; and this hitherto desolate spot will shortly become a busy and, it is to be hoped, prosperous centre of cultivation.

Vengalacheddikulam (Tamil).—The restoration of this tank was not complete till the end of August, 1892, and the monsoon having failed it is still empty.

Several hundred acres of land have been surveyed under it, and if the Kanakarayankulam terms are offered the whole of it will be quickly disposed of.

Mamadu (Sinhalese).—The water supply here was, as usual, ample; two crops were raised from a total extent of 289 bushels, part of which is still unreaped. The year's outturn of paddy is estimated at 1,845 bushels.

Iratperiakulam (Sinhalese).—Two crops were reaped under this tank, estimated at 1,996 bushels of paddy. In July the remaining water was run out to enable a dangerous place in the bund to be repaired. The tank has not since filled.

Madukanda (Sinhalese) also gave two good crops, estimated at 2,421 bushels of paddy. The tank was then, as already stated, run dry for repairs, and is still empty.

The failure of the north-east monsoon precluded any test as to the capability of the dam, constructed in 1891–92 across a gap in the Madukanda hills to increase the water supply of the tank. The result of the next heavy rain will be watched with interest.

Meetings of shareholders were held in connection with the proposed restoration of the following tanks to consider estimates and the question of repayment of the cost.

Maha Irambaikulam.—An annual rate in perpetuity was promised conditionally upon admission on the part of Government of the claim of the villagers to certain lands.

The restoration of this tank has since been decided on.

Puvarasankulam (Tamil).—The shareholders declined the aid of Government, and have set to work to restore their own bund. Good progress being made in the work last year. They have already a permanent sluice, and will only require a masonry spill to supplement their annual work.

Maradamadu (Sinhalese).—A perpetual rate was readily agreed to. A modified scheme is recommended in the case of this tank.

Madaruvaitakulam (Tamil).—A rate in perpetuity was promised, but the scheme does not appear to be yet ripe for execution in view of the small resident population and the inaccessibility of the tank.

Punadu.—These villagers ask for the restoration of their tank, and bind themselves to pay a rate in perpetuity. The scheme should await the result of the proposed partial restoration of Periya Olukkulam, which is in the same neighbourhood and which gives better promise of success.

In the matter of small irrigation works, for which there is much scope in the Vavuniya District, the result of the first applications to the Provincial Irrigation Board for small loans is being awaited; if successful, other schemes will be taken up for the increase of the water supply and the extension of cultivation. Freed from the paddy tax, the people will be well able to devote a portion of their crops towards the improvement of the tanks. Two cement pipe sluices were fixed during the year, making a total of 128 in the district. They answer present purposes admirably and more are being applied for. When the villagers have satisfactorily restored their bunds, then permanent sluices and masonry spills might be given them in recognition of their work.

VII.—PLANS OF IMPROVEMENT.

The wants of the district may be summed up briefly :—

(1) An improved water supply;
(2) A less restricted range in the food supply;
(3) Improved means of communication;
(4) Increased facilities for obtaining medical treatment;

and something is done each year towards meeting these wants, but the progress made is slow.

The water supply can best be improved by an active endeavour to redeem the village tanks throughout the district from the state of neglect and disrepair in which they were found at the time when the irrigation rules were introduced.

A good deal is done each year by the villagers themselves in this direction, but progress would be all the more rapid for a little timely assistance.

A portion of the funds at the disposal of the Irrigation Board might well be devoted for a few years to this object.

A practical attempt is being made to induce the people to extend the range of their food products by the establishment of an experimental garden at Vavuniya, which, at the suggestion of the Government Agent, was sanctioned by Government last year. The scheme, which is still in its infancy, is one deserving of every encouragement, designed as it is for the purpose of bringing home to the Wanni villagers in a practical way the fact that there are other things worth growing besides paddy, kurakkan, and tobacco.

The means of communication do not improve each year in any very perceptible degree. Available funds do little more than keep open existing roads, and without more money there is little scope in this direction. Village labour is already sufficiently indented upon for the repair of the tanks, the clearing of paths, and village reservations.

Increased facilities for medical treatment are being yearly added, and there is real progress in this respect. Details of further proposals under this head will be found under sanitation.

It would be superfluous to devise other plans for the amelioration of the district as long as there is so much room for improvement under the above heads. There is enough here to occupy the attention of the officer in charge of the district for many years to come.

VIII.—CRIME.

There were two committals before the Supreme Court, one on a serious charge of assault on a woman with a heated iron, which resulted in acquittal, and the other a case of causing death by violence. An ordinary fracture of the arm in a drunken quarrel was by unskilful treatment aggravated into a serious illness, ultimately causing death. The person who deserved to be put on his trial was the native medical practitioner, who undertook to cure the fracture in a week and in fifteen days brought his patient to the verge of death.

There were no murders nor homicides.

Five charges of cattle stealing were brought to court, with the following results :—

Conviction	1
Acquittal	1
Dismissal	1
	3
Pending	2
	5

The work done in the Police Court was as follows :—

Pending on January 1, 1892		34
Instituted		214
		248
Committed to the Supreme Court	1	
Convictions	43	
Acquittal and dismissal	188	
		232
Pending on December 31, 1892		16

The charges consisted mainly of petty thefts and assaults, and offences against the revenue laws.

IX.—HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Cattle were generally healthy during the year. The total mortality reported was as follows :—

Murrain	15
Hoof-and-mouth disease	47
Total ...	62

Pasture was plentiful throughout the year, and there was no want of water.

X.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Four hundred and eighty acres of Crown land were sold in 1892, consisting of :—

	A.	R.	P.
Paddy land	459	3	37
Dwelling garden	6	3	37
Tobacco land	13	2	6
Total ...	480	2	0

Of this extent 18 acres 1 rood 18 perches had previously been brought under cultivation on lease, so that the acreage actually added to the cultivated area during 1892 may be put down as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Crown land sold	462	0	22
Crown land leased	80	0	0
Total ...	542	0	22
Paddy cultivation	521	2	19*a*
Tobacco	13	2	6
Dwelling garden	6	3	37
Total ...	542	0	22

a The greater part of this land was purchased conditionally upon its being brought under cultivation within a reasonable time, and though not yet all cultivated it is in process of improvement.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Elephants.—Only one license to capture an elephant was taken out in 1892, and an animal was caught.

Chetahs and Bears.—Rewards were paid at the Kachchéri for twenty chetahs and eight bears. Rewards should be offered for the destruction of venomous snakes.

Casualties.—There were three deaths from snake-bite; one from the bite of an alligator, and one from drowning in a well.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Vavuniya, April, 1893.

REPORT ON THE MANNÁR DISTRICT FOR 1892.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

THE revenue of this district amounted to Rs. 9,799·08, or a decrease of Rs. 12,053·68 when compared with the previous year.

The falling off is largely attributable to the fact that there was no pearl fishery, causing a decrease under the heads of "Arrack and Rum" and "Sundries" alone of Rs. 11,315·74; "Sale of Salt," too, shows a decrease of Rs. 1,674·21, pointing to a great falling off in the sea fisheries, due during the early months of the year, to the cholera panic, and during the closing months to unusual scarcity of fish. The decrease under head "Imported Grain" is a matter of congratulation, pointing as it does to a favourable harvest in the early months of the year.

The expenditure for the year exceeded the revenue by no less than Rs. 35,805·32; but it must be remembered that this expenditure includes a sum of Rs. 89,429·16 for the immigrant cooly service, and a sum of Rs. 12,084·97 on account of inspection of the pearl banks, neither of which can fairly be charged against this district. Omitting these two items from the expenditure, and reducing the revenue by the amount of passage money collected from immigrants, Rs. 15,637·83, there remains a surplus of Rs. 50,070·98 as representing the contribution of this district to the general expenditure of the Colony.

The people further paid a sum of Rs. 6,774·75 under the provisions of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

WEATHER.

The total rainfall for the year amounted to 20·22 inches against a fall of 64·04 inches in 1891. During the last three months of the year—the season for cultivating the only paddy crop raised—the fall amounted to but 7·59 inches against 50·87 inches during the corresponding period of 1891.

FOOD SUPPLY.

In Mannár island, where 10,522 out of a total population for the district of 24,549 reside, no paddy is grown. The palmirah, however, flourishes, and the cocoanut, too, is being increasingly cultivated, while the sea fishery affords by far the most important food supply. Rice, both from India and from the mainland districts, is purchased, or bartered for dried fish.

Seasons may be more or less favourable, and life at times is undoubtedly hard for the poorest classes resident in the Island, but the sea harvest and the palmirah always suffice to stave off absolute distress.

In the mainland districts paddy is the staple source of food supply, except in the half dozen fishing villages along the coast. Farming perhaps the richest soil in the island (in parts of Nanaddan crops of 100-fold are known to have been raised), free from that scourge of the interior districts, parangi, and indefatigable in their labour in the paddy fields, the people on the mainland still find life most precarious by reason of their entire dependence on a fitful rainfall during the north-east monsoon for the water to raise the one harvest possible in the year.

The year under review opened most favourably for the cultivators, an excellent crop being reaped in March and a sufficiency of paddy garnered to last them well through the year. The close of the year was, however, as gloomy as the opening was bright, the north-east rains failing totally, and rendering all cultivation impossible.

The headmen's estimate of the crops reaped in March amounted to 92,844 bushels of paddy, and the Government tithe realised Rs. 14,370·66; the actual crop was therefore, in the writer's opinion, about 150,000 bushels.

With eight months, February to September, in many years almost rainless, the raising of vegetables and the culture of fruit trees is impossible, and the people in their stead turn to leaves, roots, and fruits picked in the jungles: sorry substitutes for the garden-raised vegetables so cheap and easily procurable throughout the Jaffna peninsula.

Most of the fruits and vegetables consumed in the town of Mannár are brought by native boat from Colombo or Jaffna.

In all 25,137 bushels of rice were imported by sea into the district during the year, and adding to this the locally-grown rice, viz., 75,000 bushels, one obtains a total of 100,137, equal to 4 bushels per head per annum.

To this, however, should be added a considerable quantity of kurakkan and paddy, which it is impossible to estimate with accuracy, brought by cart and tavalam into the district from Vavuniya and Anurádhapura.

In the early months of the year rice sold at the following rates per bushel in the local market: country rice, Rs. 3·75; muttusamba, Rs. 4·5; and kallundai, Rs. 4; but by December country rice was unprocurable, while muttusamba had risen to Rs. 4·75 to Rs. 5·25, and kallundai to Rs. 4·50 and Rs. 4·80 per bushel.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Mannár has more than maintained its reputation as the unhealthiest district in the Island, the death-rate for the year amounting to no less than 57·1, against an average death-rate for the Island of 25·2 per thousand. During the early months of the year there was the usual mortality from fever and dysentery, but the two outbreaks of cholera in the months of January and May form the chief cause of the deplorable mortality disclosed by the statistics.

It is estimated that 314 residents and 138 immigrants fell victims to the cholera scourge.

The epidemic was confined almost entirely to Pésálai, the port of debarkation, the village of Erukkalampiddi (but 4 miles from Pésálai), the villages of Kallikaddaikkádu, and Puliyadiyirakkam along the immigration route, and to some villages in the Musali pattu, whither it was carried by tank-diggers from India. The first attack was traced to Sinhalese from Negombo who had settled on the seabeach near Pésálai for fishing, and they probably were infected by passing coolies; the Sinhalese, after six deaths in their camp, fled by sea, leaving one of their number stricken with the complaint in the Pésálai church, whence it spread through that village; the second outbreak was directly due to a Pésálai villager attending the dispensary, which is situated close to the cooly camping ground at that port, catching the infection from a tainted gang of coolies and carrying it back with him into the heart of the village.

The headmen and Medical Department worked well, and to their efforts and to the excellent arrangements for coping with and preventing the spread of the disease made by my predecessor, Mr. Pagden, is due the fact that the outbreaks were controlled so quickly, and that the mortality was not far heavier. The fearless devotion of the Catholic priests in tending those stricken of their community was beyond all praise, and proved of immense value to the Civil authorities in overcoming the panic and prejudices of the people.

The following are the means of obtaining medical relief within the reach of the people:—

On Mannár Island:

(*a*) At Mannár town a qualified practitioner with dispensary and hospital; the latter, though now thrown open to residents, has been for many years known as an immigrant hospital, and consequently the people of the place will not resort to it.

The building itself is altogether insufficient to meet the wants of a population of ten thousand people, and the erection of a properly designed building is an urgent and much-felt want.

(*b*) At Talaimannár, a dispensary under a medical officer with no professional qualifications.

(*c*) At Pésálai, a dispensary visited by the medical officer of Talaimannár once a week during the six months of the north-east monsoon. During the six months of the south-west monsoon—when Pésálai is the port of call for the immigrant vessels—the dispensary as well as a cooly hospital is in charge of a duly qualified medical officer.

On the mainland there are:

(*a*) An excellent general hospital and dispensary at Adampan, in the centre of the Mantai pattu, under a licentiate of the Madras University.

(*b*) A cooly hospital and dispensary at Puliyadiyirakkam under an officer who has been trained to a certain extent in the Madras University.

(*c*) For the six months of the north-east monsoon, when Vankálai is the port of call, a cooly hospital and a dispensary are open at that station under duly qualified supervision, while during the south-west months a dispenser visits the village weekly.

(*d*) Dispensaries at Vidattaltivu to serve the north, at Silávaturai to serve the centre, and at Marichchukkaddi to serve the southern parts of the district. The officers in charge of these dispensaries have no recognised qualifications, but are, I believe, as a rule sufficiently trained to treat the commoner diseases with benefit to the people.

(*e*) There are also medical officers at Uyilankulam and Cheddikulam-ár bungalow stations, to meet the requirements of passing coolies.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

The health of the cattle was good throughout the year in all parts of the district, except in Vellankulam, where an outbreak of murrain occurred in December and swept off a hundred head of cattle, for the most part the property of people of Jaffna and driven to this district for pasturage.

LEGISLATION.

(1) The registration of births should be made compulsory by legislative enactments.

At present population returns and statistics are largely vitiated, especially in the more out-of-the-way districts of the island by the non-registration of a large number of births. Until this suggestion is acted upon, annual fluctuations in the birth-rate, of great value from the statistician's point of view, cannot be observed.

(2) The extension of the provisions of the Prædial Products Ordinances, Nos. 9 of 1885 and 22 of 1886, to the palmirah is very advisable. Since the demand for the fibre of this tree has arisen (within the last five months in the Mannar island) no less than 2,663 trees are reported to have been killed by thieves recklessly tearing off the natural wrapper from the trunk of the tree. The depradations are for the most part carried on by night, and owners find it almost impossible to catch or identify the thieves. The trees that suffer chiefly from this "industry" are young palms, whose stems stand some 6 ft. above the ground, these, at once, yielding the most valuable fibre and offering the greatest facility for theft.

(3) For the island generally, and especially for the larger towns, the writer has in another capacity urged upon Government the great need of a Pawnbrokers' Act, which he now sees with pleasure, has been taken in hand.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

The following are the works most required :—

For Mannár Island.

(1) A water supply for Mannár town.
(2) A general hospital for the town and population of the island generally.
(3) The completion of the causeway.
(4) The extension of the Pésálai road to Talaimannar.

Of these, (1) is the most urgent, and it is to be hoped that the artesian borings to be made during the year 1893 will solve the difficulty ; failing this a supply might possibly be obtained in connection with the Giant's tank scheme.

(2) The present hospital is altogether inadequate to meet the wants of Mannár town and island. (See remarks under heading "Sanitation.")

(3) and (4), though desirable, are not of the same urgency as (1) and (2).

For the Mainland.

(1) The restoration of the channel from the Aruvi-ár and of the Giant's tank.
(2) The cutting of the channel from the Aruvi-ár to lead water to the tanks of the Musali pattu.
(3) The metalling of the Yakkáwe-Pésálai road as far as the 20th milepost from Mannár.
(4) A new road from Mantai to meet the Yakkáwe Pésálai road at the 6th milepost, and thence to run to Vankalai.
(5) A grant in aid of minor roads.
(6) A survey of the mainland.

(1) *The Giant's Tank Scheme* is immeasurably the most important need of the district, affording as it would to the most fertile fields and garden lands an assured water supply.

Steady work for the last ten years by the villagers on their tanks has raised the latter to their fullest capacity, and the time has come to supplement the water now available by turning into the village tanks the waters of the Aruvi-ár and by holding in reserve in the great reservoir a supply from which the subsidiary tanks may draw according to their requirements.

For eighty-seven years has this work been under the consideration of Government, and for the last ten years certainly of that period has the idea of undertaking it been most favourably entertained.

In 1883 the late Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, sent a most favourable reply to a petition from the Mannár people with regard to this work.

Since that year the work has been delayed only, so far as the writer can learn, from financial considerations. This difficulty has at length been removed. Meetings very largely attended of the inhabitants of the two pattus irrigable from the Giant's tank were held in December, and the people then unanimously resolved as follows :—

> That the restoration of the Giant's tank is expedient, that the aid of Government is necessary, and that we, the landowners, are prepared to pay to Government yearly one-tenth of our crops in kind or in money, as shall please us best, until all sums advanced by Government are repaid, and the Giant's tank restored to its fullest capacity, *i.e.* of fully cultivating the 12,000 acres in private hands.

The value of this tithe in a year of fair rainfall is now over Rs. 13,000, and it may be confidently expected to realise Rs. 24,000 per annum with an assured water supply. In the writer's opinion, indeed, it will yield not less than Rs. 40,000 within five years of the completion of the work.

Assuming the tithe to average only Rs. 24,000 per annum, it will realise within twenty years nearly five lacs of rupees, a sum more than sufficient to meet all that is at present required.

A memorandum dealing fully with this scheme has been submitted to the Central Irrigation Board.

Comments on the policy of Government would be out of place in this report, but it is a fact, and of the greatest significance, that the landowners passed this resolution within twelve months of the abolition of the paddy tax, and it is further beyond question that it is only that abolition which has rendered it possible for the people to make this great effort towards self-help.

(2) *The Musali Pattu Irrigation Scheme.*—The complement of the Giant's tank scheme. Probable cost Rs. 100,000; value of the tithe which the people have, as in the case of the Giant's tank, agreed to pay Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000 per annum.

A memorandum with regard to this work has also been submitted.

(3) *The Metalling of the Yakkáwe-Pésálai Road.*—This road is the only means of traffic between Mannár and the interior open at all seasons of the year. The first 20 miles of its length run through mud and clay, and it is of the greatest importance to the trade of the district that they should be improved. The metalling is to be commenced in 1893, and it is to be trusted that it will be steadily carried on until the 20th mile is reached, where the road meets natural gravel.

(4) The suggested road from Mantai might better be described as a deviation of the present Coast road, which between Vankalai and Mantai runs over low tidal flats, and can only be improved at prohibitive cost; the proposed trace runs further from the coast line and along higher ground.

(5) *A Grant in aid of Minor Roads.*—For the development of the mainland divisions such a grant is absolutely necessary; at present, after payment of the contribution to the principal roads, but Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,800 remain to upkeep the roads in Mannár town, and some hundred odd miles of useful minor roads throughout the district. This sum permits of no extension of road whatever, and of no permanent improvements; when the jungle has been cut back, wash-aways replaced, and ruts filled, the funds are exhausted.

(6) *A Survey of the Mainland Divisions.*—Another great want, especially for the mainland districts, is a proper survey. At present, with nothing but a sketch map procurable, the area and position of the various tanks and fields can only be stated approximately.

For administration purposes generally the want of a survey, at least of the cultivated lands, is much felt.

PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

The list of "works required" largely discloses the plans for material improvement.

In other matters industrial education is sorely needed, and the writer is attempting to bring about a commencement of work in this direction. The way, however, is by no means free from obstacles, among the first to be surmounted being the antagonism between the Wesleyan and Roman Catholic schools now open, each of which prevents the other from attaining satisfactory results. The want of industrial education is sufficiently indicated by the fact that all carpenters, masons, and other skilled labourers have at present to be imported from Jaffna.

The complete separation of the medical service for immigrants from that for the resident population is also a very desirable measure. In one instance at least the introduction of cholera into Pésalai has been directly traced to a villager attending the cooly dispensary.

CRIME, ESPECIALLY CATTLE STEALING.

The district has enjoyed its usual immunity from crime. The most serious offence of the year was committed in the Court itself, the secretary being detected in a course of systematic blackmailing.

Cattle stealing, in its ordinary sense, is unknown; rare instances, however, occur of unbranded cattle, from among the large herds running almost wild in the jungles of the Iluppaikadavai and Perumkali pattus, being seized, branded, and sold to Colombo traders.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

In Mannár island cocoanut cultivation on suitable land gradually extends, while on the mainland tobacco is being increasingly cultivated wherever soil is favourable, and water procurable. Paddy cultivation remains at a standstill, and must until the water supply is augmented.

IMMIGRATION.

Expenditure during 1892, Rs. 89,429·16; passage money recovered Rs. 15,637·83. Arrivals 45,687; departures 19,522.

Comparative statement of expenditure and receipts for the last five years:—

		Expenditure. Rs. c.		Receipts. Rs. c.
1888	...	69,765 65	...	19,370 25
1889	...	74,869 67	...	13,839 50
1890	...	78,076 93	...	13,719 25
1891	...	88,837 36	...	16,016 17
1892	...	89,429 16	...	15,637 83

Comparative statement of arrivals and departures during the last five years:—

		Arrivals.		Departures.
1888	...	51,838	...	28,688
1889	...	34,131	...	23,390
1890	...	40,695	...	16,735
1891	...	47,254	...	21,325
1892	...	45,687	...	19,522

The increase in expenditure noticeable since 1890 is mainly due to the chartering of a fifth vessel to ensure coolies being passed on from the port of embarkation without delay.

The Superintendent at Paumben, Mr. Jardine, brought to light and prosecuted successfully a case of blackmailing coolies by a sub-officer and constables of the Indian Police.

The case, owing to the death of the Magistrate before whom it was originally instituted and to other causes, dragged its weary length for many months, and cost a considerable sum of money; the latter will, however, be amply repaid by the deterrent effect of the conviction obtained.

To the Superintendent's persistence and unsparing pains in this matter is the successful result due.

The introduction of a telegraphic system of money orders between India and Ceylon, suggested by Mr. Jardine, has been approved, and will be brought into force from May 1, 1893. This will permit of kankanies on the coast obtaining money supplies from estate managers in the

course of a few hours. At present transmission of money by post entails several days' delay; consequently, when advances are urgently needed by kankanies, the Superintendent of Immigration has to make them out of his own pocket, and trust to the *bonâ fides* of estate managers to recoup him.

TRADE.

Total value of imports and exports amounted to Rs. 403,342·99, as compared with Rs. 385,450 for 1891.

5,041 cwt. of dried fish to the value of Rs. 20,080, twenty-four elephants valued at Rs. 26,750 (royalty recovered Rs. 4,800), 309,855 chanks valued at Rs. 9,846, and bêche-de-mer valued at Rs. 4,462, were exported from the district.

FORESTS.

Up to the close of the year no steps had been taken to proclaim reserve and village forests respectively. The matter is, however, receiving attention, and it is to be hoped that the necessary Proclamations will be issued before the close of 1893.

WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Improvement of the village tanks, the two outbreaks of cholera (in the time of my predecessor), and the Giant's tank scheme are the principal causes which have called for work "other than mere routine."

Mannár Kachchéri,
April 18, 1893.

W. H. JACKSON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT FOR 1892.

Area, 936 square miles; Population by last Census, 7,312, or 8 to the square mile.

THE year 1892 was one of average prosperity, though the revenue was down to Rs. 16,490, a low figure, and one not far removed from the famine years of 1887 and 1890, as the annexed statement shows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1881 ...	33,602	1887 ...	16,267
1882 ...	29,564	1888 ...	21,750
1883 ...	24,183	1889 ...	17,555
1884 ...	20,651	1890 ...	15,019
1885 ...	19,676	1891 ...	18,569
1886 ...	20,865	1892 ...	16,490

The district, however, never was a revenue-producing one; and a low figure does not necessarily indicate a bad year. The food supply, the sanitary condition of the people and cattle, the extension of the cultivated area, are more important matters than a high revenue; and except for the failure of the north-east monsoon in the inland divisions of the district, the effects of which belong to the current year rather than to that under review, there are fair indications of prosperity in this direction. The paddy crop was a good one, and yielded a slightly higher revenue than in 1891. The arrack rent fetched a higher price by Rs. 300. The salt revenue continues to decrease owing to a declining fishery, but the loss falls on Mannar and Negombo fishermen rather than on residents of this district. Stamps show a substantial increase, while the large decrease under Land Sales is due to the absence of fresh plans rather than to a lack of demand for Crown land.

Further particulars under each head are given below.

Paddy.—The year's crop was estimated at 42,432 bushels, an increase of 7,162 bushels over the 1891 estimate. The price of paddy was low last year, and hence there was little increase in the revenue derived from it, the tithe being sold at Re. 1·25 instead of Re. 1·50 as in the previous year:—

	Rs.
1891	5,291
1892	5,304

Arrack.—The rent realised:—

	Rs.
1891	3,689
1892	3,987

Salt.—The sale of salt yearly diminishes. The figures are:—

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1880	3,929	1887	2,667
1881	3,186	1888	2,194
1882	3,114	1889	2,102
1883	3,512	1890	1,644
1884	2,854	1891	1,496
1885	2,292	1892	1,281
1886	2,738		

the sale in 1892 being less than one-third of what it was in 1880.

Comparing these figures with the estimated value of the fishery, according to the export returns made up at the Customs, we have:—

	Value of Fishery. Rs.	Sale of Salt Cwt.
1880	103,355	3,929
1881	134,150	3,186
1882	160,276	3,114
1883	97,954	3,512
1884	69,990	2,854
1885	63,207	2,292
1886	82,295	2,738
1887	88,526	2,667
1888	61,640	2,194
1889	59,004	2,102
1890	49,653	1,644
1891	55,583	1,496
1892	38,234	1,281

showing conclusively that the reduced sale is due to a declining fishery industry.

The retail sale has varied very little during the last twenty years: the average sale during that period has been 290 cwt., while last year it was 302.

The total quantity purchased last year for district consumption was 336 cwt., which, allowing half an ounce per head per day, a very safe estimate, represents only about one-half of the quantity actually consumed. Where the balance comes from can only be conjectured, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that the salt-pans supply most of it free of charge. The protection of naturally-formed salt, scattered as it is over a very large area, is a difficult matter, and present arrangements are inadequate to prevent illicit collection.

Under "Stamps" there is an increase of 28 per cent., due partly to the issue of chena permits on stamps in 1892, the figures are:—

	1891. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.
Revenue	609	15	919	45
Judicial	693	80	906	10
Total	1,302	95	1,825	55

Land Sales.

The sale in 1891 was the largest for many years, 111 acres, and comparatively few surveyed lands remained unsold. Last year fresh plans were not ready, and hence the small sale (32 acres).

There was, however, a brisk demand for Crown land, survey fees for not less than 283 acres being deposited during the year. A surveyor is now engaged with these applications, and the lands will be brought forward for sale as soon as the plans are ready.

II.—EXPENDITURE.

The year's expenditure (Rs. 9,070·98) was 55 per cent. of the revenue. The addition of half salary and transport charges of the Assistant Agent, now charged at Vavuniya, would bring it up to Rs. 13,470, or 81 per cent.

The items of expenditure are—

	Rs.	c.
Person emoluments	6,169	44
Protection of salt revenue	329	70
Commission to grain assessors	594	27
Commission on stamps	36	16
Administration of justice	42	0
Miscellaneous charges	978	19
Charitable allowances	408	73
Sanitation	220	92
Transport	291	57
Total	9,070	98

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

The rainfall of the year was as follows:—

	Inches.
First Quarter	4·15
Second Quarter	4·24
Third Quarter	6·88
Fourth Quarter	22·95
Total	38·22

Over 20 per cent. below the average rainfall for twelve years, which is as follows:—

	Average for last Twelve years. Inches.
First Quarter	6·29
Second Quarter	7·05
Third Quarter	10·41
Fourth Quarter	35·74
Total	59·49

These figures have reference to the town of Mullaittivu only. No account is taken of the rainfall elsewhere, and inland it differs materially from that of the sea-board. Last year the fall inland must have been considerably less than the figures quoted, the north-east monsoon rains having largely failed. In the maritime pattus the sowing season, though late, was not unfavourable, and an average harvest is looked for. Under tanks cultivation commenced in anticipation of rain, which has not since fallen, and many crops have been abandoned.

Paddy.—There were three harvests last year :—

	Estimated Crop. Bushels.
Kalapokam (1st Quarter)	38,132½
Idaipokam (2nd Quarter)	335
Sirupokam (3rd Quarter)	287½
Total ...	38,755

The extent sown is returned as 3,892 acres, against 3,404 in 1891, the average yield being approximately 10 bushels per acre, or 5-fold.

These are the headmen's figures, and they err of course on the safe side. The actual outturn of paddy was no doubt a good deal larger; the crop was perhaps above the average.

Dry Grain.—The extent sown with dry grain during 1892 is estimated at 524 acres, being Crown land cultivated on permit at Re. 1 per acre; the crops kurakkan and varaku have not yet been reaped.

The dry grain harvest of 1892, derived from 631 acres sown in 1891, is estimated by the headmen at the very low figure of 3,150 bushels, or 5 bushels per acre. The crop was a fairly good one, and 10 bushels per acre would, in my opinion, be a nearer estimate and still within the mark.

Tobacco.—It is reported that 100 acres of land were cultivated with tobacco during 1892, and that the crop was 83,700 lb. of leaf, representing a money value of Rs. 9,800.

Good prices were realised: first quality selling for Re. 1 per bundle of 50 leaves, second quality at 62½ cents, and third quality at 37½ cents.

Tobacco cultivation in and near the town of Mullaittivu is a steadily growing industry, and new land is being yearly added to the cultivated area.

Elsewhere tobacco is chiefly grown in Kumulamunai, Kokkilai, in the maritime pattus, and inland in the Tunukkai division.

Indian Corn.—Small quantities of this seed were sown in chenas, and yielded a few bushels of grain. It is said that the people here do not care for this grain as an article of food, and hence take little interest in raising it.

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

My calculations last year favoured the conclusion that the district raised only about 90 per cent. of the minimum quantity of grain required for its consumption.

A similar calculation for 1892, in which grain known to have been imported and exported by land is included, gives even less satisfactory results.

Description of Grain	Raised	Imported.		Exported		Used for Seed.	Balance available for Food.
		Sea	Land	Sea	Land.		
	Bushels.	Bushels.		Bushels.		Bushels.	Bushels.
Paddy ...	38,755	-		6,899	5,000	7,732	19,124
Rice ...	—	1,808	25	12		—	1,821
Dry grain ...	3,150	-		590	300	59	2,201
Total ...	41,905	1,833		12,801		7,791	23,146

The quantity of grain available for food was by the above return as follows :—

	Bushels.
Rice	11,383
Dry grain	2,201
Total ...	13,584

which, divided among a population of 7,342, gives 1·85 bushel, or 51·80 quarts per head, for the year. Taking one quart for a family of three (man, woman, and child) as the lowest daily consumption, the above calculation gives only 42 per cent. of the minimum required quantity. There must be something very wrong here. A quart per day for three people is a low estimate, and even to get this quantity the crop estimates must be doubled all round. This can be safely done in the case of the dry grain crop, which is not liable to tax and of which no accurate account is kept, but it is difficult to believe that the paddy crops on which tax was paid were under-estimated by 50 per cent.

The land import and export figures are not reliable, and it is difficult therefore to arrive at any definite conclusion on the subject.

Paddy, varaku, kurakkan, and gingelly are grown in the district, rice is imported. The percentage imported grain bears to that grown in the district is 8·13, but this figure cannot be relied on as accurate, for crop estimates are unreliable, and no proper account is kept of imports and exports by land.

Prices of grain ranged as follows :—

Rice	...	...	Rs. 2·50 to	Rs. 5·00	per bushel.
Paddy	...	...	1·00	2·50	do.
Kurakkan	...	...	0·75	2 00	do.
Varaku	...	...	0·50	2·00	do.
Gingelly	...	...	2·00	5·50	do.

There was no scarcity during the year. The maritime pattus have fish, game, cocoanuts, palmirahs, and jak to supplement the food-supply. The inland villagers rely on game and jungle produce as accessories to their staple food.

The breadfruit tree is unknown, and should be introduced. Under the bunds of tanks breadfruit and jak ought to do well, and if generally planted would make an appreciable addition to the food supply of the district.

V.—LEGISLATION.

Some amendments in the Cattle Trespass Ordinance, in the shape of legalising a fee to the police headmen for assessing damages, and inserting a penal clause rendering them liable to fine for neglect of this important duty, have been recommended in previous reports, and still appear desirable.

VI.—WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) *Roads.*—The completion of the Mullaittívu-Mankulam road.

That Mullaittívu is not yet safe from interruption in its communication with the rest of the Island is a matter calling for attention. During 1891 communication was three times cut off by floods for periods lasting for about 24 hours, besides numerous minor detentions of several hours' duration, for want of comparatively small approach structures to the Kanakarayan-ár bridge, which at such times assumes the (for a bridge) absurd position of being unapproachable from either side. The old approach bridges were swept away in 1882 and have never been rebuilt.

The above is quoted from my last year's report, and still applies, no provision having yet been made for this necessary work. For years the half of a fine iron bridge on the old Central road has been lying unused and rotting within eight miles of the spot where its re-erection is so much required. A comparatively small vote would secure a good iron bridge either here at Olumadu or higher up the river at Parantan on the old Mullaittívu trace, where a bridge is also much needed.

Excellent work has been done on this road during 1891 and 1892 in the construction of good masonry culverts at a cost of Rs. 5,000, in each year, and the first 12 miles on the Mankulam side are now in good order.

It is a pity that similar provision has not been made to continue this useful work in the current year. It is quite time that Mullaittívu should have at all events one properly bridged outlet.

(2) The gradual construction of a coast road through the district in connection with the Island Coast road. Such a road would gradually convert the present desolate shore into a populous and cultivated district.

(3) *Tanks.*—The restoration of Kanukkéni tank within six miles of the town of Mullaittívu. This scheme is now before Government and will, I hope, before long be sanctioned. The estimate is Rs. 90,000; the extent to be benefited is calculated at 1,800 acres. There is population close at hand, and good prospects therefore of the success of the scheme, which, indirectly, will benefit the whole town of Mullaittívu.

(4) *Buildings.*—(*a*) Thorough repair of all the public buildings in Mullaittívu.

(*b*) The conversion of the present quarters of the Assistant Agent into a kachchéri, and the erection of a new house for the Assistant Agent.

(*c*) Conversion of the present kachchéri into a post office and postmaster's residence.

(*d*) Erection of suitable houses for the court and kachchéri officers.

(5) *General.*—The extension of the telegraph line through Vavuniya to Mullaittívu. These are the only revenue districts now unconnected by wire with headquarters.

VII.—SANITATION.

There was no abnormal sickness in the district last year; perhaps there was less than usual, the death-rate being considerably below the average.

Since 1880 the average number of deaths has been 311; last year it was 264, or 35·95 per 1,000. No disease made its appearance in an epidemic form. The births registered exceeded the deaths by 19. As a rule the deaths exceed the births.

The sanitary condition of the people is still, however, far from satisfactory. Much suffering undoubtedly exists, the result of poverty, malaria, and insufficient medical aid. Distance and the want of means of transport prevent many from availing themselves of European treatment, who would otherwise gladly do so. Many, unable to move, die in remote villages without any treatment at all.

The means at hand of obtaining medical assistance are yearly improving. Prior to 1890 the only medical establishment in the district was the Mullaittívu hospital. In 1890 an outdoor dispensary was opened at Mankulam, at which over 1,000 cases were treated last year. In 1892 a similar establishment was erected at Nedunkéni, and is already doing good work in a part of the district hitherto far removed from any medical aid. It was regularly opened from January 1 of the present year, and in the first two months, notwithstanding the fact that the villagers of that division are unaccustomed to European treatment, a great many cases applied for medical aid.

The medical work done in the district during 1892 is as follows :—

	Indoor.	Outdoor.
Mullaittívu hospital	354	2,098
Mankulam dispensary	—	1,016
Total ...	354	3,114

making a total of 3,468 persons; of these 746 are non-residents of this district, making the number of resident cases which resorted to European treatment 36 per cent. of the population.

"Madams" for patients were erected both at Mankulam and Nedunkéni, and will enable sick persons who come from long distances to remain a few days near at hand for treatment.

Four hundred and twenty-nine persons were vaccinated during the year.

As regards future requirements I recommend the following:—

(i.) A temporary parangi hospital and outdoor dispensary for Putukudiyirippu.
(ii.) An outdoor dispensary and madam for patients at Tunukkai.

Special measures for the relief of parangi should not be any longer delayed. The fate of the miserable cripples, victims of neglect and starvation, who wander about begging, and whose company is yearly recruited from Putukudiyirippu and other villages, calls loudly for attention. A careful estimate of the number of persons at Putukudiyirippu suffering from parangi, made by the headmen in November last, shows a total of 125 men, women, and children (15 per cent. of the population), of whom the majority are children. That some of these children will ultimately join the band of cripples there can be little doubt. Few parents will bring their children ten miles to hospital for treatment for parangi, and those who would otherwise do so cannot leave them there alone nor remain with them; consequently the disease is allowed to run its course, with results in some cases most disastrous to the child.

It is generally admitted that good food plays an important part, perhaps the most important part, in the treatment of parangi disease. The majority of patients belong to the poorest class, and do not and cannot get proper food at home. An outdoor dispensary, therefore, would be of little use towards effecting the object in view, viz., the eradication of the disease from the village. Patients must be fed and isolated, as well as medically treated, and I consider the establishment of a temporary parangi hospital in the village as absolutely necessary for the well-being of this populous village.

Tunukkai, the centre I propose for an outdoor dispensary, is 12½ miles from the nearest medical establishment, and 40 miles from the nearest hospital. It is a point at which five roads converge from Jaffna, Mannár, Vavuniya, Mullaittivu, and Karaichchi respectively, and as such it is a convenient centre for a medical establishment. It will serve, besides travellers, all the Tunukkai villages (population 358), as well as those of Panankámam in the Vavuniya District (population 478), which are now practically beyond the reach of medical assistance.

VIII.—IRRIGATION.

The village tank labour system has been carried on steadily and successfully during the past year. In 1891 the bunds were cleared of standing jungle, and the work assigned for 1892 was that of spill clearing and earthwork, the object in view being to form a piece of each bund to proper height and slope, and then to continue the work year by year until the restoration is complete.

4,091 days' labour, representing a money value of Rs. 1,534·12½, were called out on sixty-three tanks (an average of sixty-one days to each tank), with the following results:—

	Days.	Value. Rs.	c.
Done by villagers	2,408	903	0
Done by coolies and paid for by villagers ...	284	142	0
Exempted on account of poverty, inability to work, &c.	160	60	0
Fined	1,118	559	0
Remaining to be dealt with	119	44	62½
Total ...	4,089	1,708	62½

The total number of days' labour actually carried out was 3,042, an average of 48 per tank, leaving 763 days to be gradually carried out by hired labour as fines are recovered. Useful work was done in clearing the spills hitherto choked with jungle, and allowing a free way for the surplus water to escape, and the number of breaches will, it is hoped, be henceforth appreciably less.

The earthwork was devoted towards making up a piece of each bund to serve as a guide for future years' work.

On the whole, there was less trouble in getting the work done than in the previous year, and the improvement of village tanks will now, it is hoped, advance more rapidly than has hitherto been the case.

No large irrigation works were undertaken during the year. The restoration of Kanukkéni is still under consideration. Under Periyakulam, restored in 1891, cultivation has commenced, but the development of the scheme awaits the sale of Crown land under it, which is fixed for June 8 next. All the land the tank is capable of irrigating is likely to be quickly bought up, but it is somewhat disappointing to find that the irrigable extent is estimated by the Public Works Department as low as 160 acres; over 300 acres have been surveyed and advertised for sale, and the tank which fills rapidly will, it is to be hoped, prove capable of irrigating that extent at least once a year.

The survey of Allakallupoddakulam or Pandarakulam was taken up in 1892, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 42,000 was prepared for the restoration of the tank. The tank is estimated to irrigate between 500 and 600 acres, and it has, I believe, a good water shed. The present want is a resident population, but if inducements are offered to the populous villages of Mulliavalai and Vattapalai, which are in great need of paddy land, to acquire it here, the scheme is likely to prove a success.

It is estimated that in the event of restoration 250 acres would be taken up at once, but the scheme should await the result of the sale of Periyakulam lands.

In the matter of small irrigation works, so important, in my opinion, for the Wanni districts, I regret that little has been accomplished. The fault is not wholly with the villagers, who are ready enough to see the advantages held out to them by the Irrigation Ordinance and to bind themselves to the necessary conditions as to repayment. Several meetings were held in the early part of the year, at which applications for small sums necessary for the improvement of village tanks

were made and undertakings entered into for the repayment of the loan, but none have yet been sanctioned. The procedure seems to be too complicated, and the officer in immediate charge of the district has no voice in the disposal of even the smallest sums; hence the absence of results. All the village tanks are more or less in a dilapidated state; there are few that could not be materially enlarged and improved by a small expenditure of money. To effect this small loans are necessary, and with the safeguards as to repayment provided by the Ordinance they should, within certain limits, be readily obtainable.

Twelve cement pipe sluices were fixed last year, making a total of twenty-two and eight remain to be fixed. The people continue to appreciate them, and as soon as the present stock is exhausted more will be applied for.

IX.—CRIME.

As usual there is little to be recorded under this head. A man, suspected to have fractured a skull in a drunken fight, was committed before the Supreme Court for murder, but acquitted. A case of concealment of birth committed to the District Court resulted in a conviction and sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A similar sentence, with a fine of Rs. 50, was passed by the Police Court in a trial by consent, for grievous hurt.

There were nine complaints of cattle stealing, which have resulted as follows:—

Referred to Civil Court	4
Acquittals on evidence	2
Dismissed for want of evidence	1
Convicted	1
Abandoned, complainant fined	1
Total ...	9

The work done in the Police Court was as follows:—

Pending on January 1, 1893			9
Institutions	Penal Code	112	
	Ordinances	30	
			142
		Total ...	151

Disposals.

Commitment before higher court	2	
Convictions	27	
Dismissals and acquittals	110	
		139
Pending on December 31		12
Total ...		151

X.—CATTLE.

There was no scarcity of pasture during the year, nor did cattle suffer from want of water. There was no murrain, and not more hoof-and-mouth disease than usual. No mortality is reported from the latter disease.

XI.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Only 32 acres of land were sold in 1892, but this does not in any degree represent the demand for new land during the year.

As already stated applications for the survey of 283 acres came in, and survey fees for that extent were deposited. It is usual in this district, in view of the lapse of time that occurs between the application for and the sale of a Crown land, to allow cultivation on permit on deposit of fees and part value, and in this manner a considerable extent of new land was brought under cultivation last year, which extent, in view of the deposits made, may be considered as a permanent addition to the cultivated area.

The new cultivation may be classed roughly as follows:—

	Acres.
Paddy	99½
Kurakkan	23½
Tobacco	4
Cocoanuts	15
Total ...	142

a larger extent than has been added for many years past.

The 23½ acres of land cultivated with kurakkan were intended for paddy, but in view of the failure of the north-east monsoon was sown with dry grain instead.

Chenas are not of course taken into account.

XII.—EDUCATION.

One new school was started in 1892, a Jaffna Church Missionary Society Mission school in the town of Mullaittivu. A good bungalow was erected by voluntary subscription, and the school was opened from January 1 last.

In the existing schools there was no increase in the number of children on the school lists.

Annexed is a list of the schools for 1892 :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Jaffna Church Missionary Society.		
Tanniyutu	45 ...	4
Mulliyavalai ...	47 ...	4
Vattapalai	34 ...	8
Kumulamunai	18 ...	2
Vadduvákallu	19 ...	3
Kachchilamadu	16 ...	4
Putukudiyirippu	53 ...	7
Total ...	232	32
Roman Catholic.		
Mullaittivu	68 ...	29
Putukkudiyiruppu	13 ...	6
Mantalan	19 ...	6
Total ...	100	41
Hindu Schools.		
Kanukkém	12 ...	2
Alampil	9 ...	—
Total ...	21	2
Total for the District.		
Boys	...	353
Girls	...	75
	Total ...	428

XIII.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

A second year's experience of the district has not led me to modify the opinion expressed last year, that the Mullaittivu District suffers from want of sufficient attention. The average time spent in Mullaittivu itself is a week in the month, and the whole of that week is as a rule spent in wiping off the accumulation of routine work in court and kachchéri, little time remaining for devising or working out plans of improvement.

If the resident population is considered too small to require a separate Assistant Agent, the appointment of an Office Assistant with judicial powers would relieve the Assistant Agent of the combined districts of the routine which now occupies so much of his time, and leave him free to attend to more important work. Court work alone occupied 221 hours out of 464 working hours spent last year at Mullaittivu (calculating eight working hours to the day), or as nearly as possible half.

During the past year village tank restoration continued in great measure to occupy my attention; progress is necessarily slow in the absence of funds to assist in the utilisation of the village labour to the best advantage. What the district requires in this respect is a gang of trained coolies employed throughout the labour season in going from tank to tank filling up breaches, strengthening weak places, opening proper spills, and generally directing and supplementing the annual work of the villagers. Assistance given in this way for two or three years would make a wonderful difference in the holding capacity of the village tanks, and would do much to extend paddy cultivation throughout the Wanni, and thus improve the food supply of the district. The villagers aided would repay the cost of the works done for them in annual instalments.

In the maritime pattus cocoanut cultivation should be encouraged by increased facilities for acquiring land, conditional on prompt cultivation and non-transfer until payment in full. Tobacco growing could be encouraged in the same way, chenas being restricted to the narrowest possible limits. Chena permits are now issued conditionally upon the cultivation of a certain extent of paddy as well, and endeavours are being made to induce the inhabitants of the populous villages of Putukudiyirippu, Mulliavalai, and Vattápalai to engage themselves with paddy cultivation in preference to dry grain. Want of suitable land near at hand and of buffaloes for ploughing are the chief difficulties to contend against. A calculation made last year showed that out of 211 able-bodied men in Putukudiyirippu only 46 owned paddy land. The total extent of paddy land held by this village is 624 acres, which is only about one-third of the extent required for so populous a village, and very much the same state of things exists at Mulliavalai and Vattápalai. Special measures are required for these large villages, and they could take no better form than that of providing a water supply as near at hand as possible, and of giving facilities for the acquisition of land under it.

The tanks referred to in my report of last year, as existing in the neighbourhood of Putukudiyirippu, have been explored, and were found to consist of three large and apparently connected tanks, evidently of ancient Sinhalese construction, capable of holding up a very large body of water; they lie adjacent to the road from Oddisuddan to Putukudiyirippu and within five miles of the latter village, and the repair of one or more of them would enable a very large extent of rich paddy land to be brought once more under cultivation. I have recommended the survey of these tanks with a view to their repair, as a special measure of relief for the parangi-stricken villagers of Putukudiyirippu, who are in a chronic state of poverty and want, and who have for years been denuding the country for miles round in the pursuit of dry grain cultivation.

For Mulliavali an old breached tank called Periyatentukikulam, near the 11th milepost on the old road to Mullaittivu, and within five miles of the village, has been examined and the bund cleared as a chena. A tank of fair dimensions has been thus disclosed, and its position renders it a very suitable one for the Mulliavalai people to take up; the Kodalikallu river runs through it, and there is therefore no fear as to its water supply. Some of the villagers show a disposition to undertake its gradual repair, and the tank is about to be further examined with a view to ascertain the extent of work required; possibly the help of Government will be asked for in filling up the breach, the cost of the work being paid by the villagers in ten annual instalments.

XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Fishing Industry.—The 1892 fishery was not a success. Fewer fishermen came than usual, and they left early, dissatisfied with the results obtained. The headmen's estimate of the value of the fishery is Rs. 10,000 less than 1891—Rs. 65,000 against Rs. 75,000. The Customs returns show a decrease of Rs. 7,349.

Palmirah Fibre Industry.—Agents from Jaffna came here last year and offered ten cents per pound for palmirah fibre, giving occupation to the poorer classes, who benefited to some extent thereby. The quantity bought is put down at 500 cwt., but the price has since been reduced to six cents. The industry still continues at Mullaittívu, Kanukkeni, Tanniyutu, and other places.

Elephants.—Very little was done in the way of capturing elephants. Only seven licenses were taken out and three captures effected. One elephant died.

In other respects there was considerable activity among the elephant tribe. In October a single elephant waylaid a villager on the old Central road and trampled him to death in broad daylight. A reward was offered for his destruction, but without success.

The same animal, it is believed, subsequently appeared on the main road at Kokkavil at 7 in the morning, scattered a gang of road coolies, and smashed to pieces a cart then engaged in transporting metal, without hurting the bulls. The tapal runners between Mullaittívu and Mankulam were frequently delayed by elephants, and there were many complaints of elephantine damage to crops.

Cheetahs and Bears.—Only fifteen bears were killed (fewer than usual), and nineteen leopard skins were brought in for reward.

Inquiries into nine deaths were held during the year, only one of which can be classed as accidental, a case of a child falling into a well. Two were returned as deaths from natural causes, one as murder, and one "found buried." There were two suicides. A man who had his face torn to pieces by a bear struggled back to his village, called out to his friends, and then threw himself into the village well before they approached him; another man, in a fit of jealousy or despair, attacked his wife with a knife, and then cut his own throat—a very unusual event in this district.

Wells.—Masonry wells were built at Kokkilai, Kulamurippu, at the 11th milepost on the Mankulam road, and Teravil, eight miles north of Putukudiyirippu, for the use of travellers to Karaichchi; the latter is still incomplete. The Public Works Department also built a good well at Manawalampaddamurippu on the Mankulam road for the use of road coolies.

In January R. V. M. Mayilvakanam, Mudaliyár of the maritime pattus, died after seven years of good service. He was appointed Mudaliyár in 1886, and his total service extends over a period of twenty years.

A woman of Matalan presented her husband with triplets, females, all of whom died within a fortnight after birth. It is said that the former wife of this fortunate man also once presented him with a similar number.

The new market at Tanniyutu was opened in November, and is well attended daily between the hours of 2 and 5 P.M.

Friend-in-Need Society.—The Society consists of ten members, and the income for 1892 amounted to Rs. 116.

Ten destitute persons, mostly paraṇgi cripples, were assisted with small monthly allowances.

Small donations were given in two cases of distress, and temporary help in the shape of a loan was given in one instance. The total expenditure was Rs. 62·50, and a sum of Rs. 61·50 was carried forward to 1893 account.

The Society has now made a proposal to Government to erect a local home for incurables in connection with the Mullaittívu hospital out of the Society's funds, provided Government will allow the patients to be dieted from the hospital vote. The Society considers that its funds will be far more profitably employed in this manner than in continuing the present practice of assisting the miserable paraṇgi cripples who beg about the town with small monthly allowances.

The number of destitute incurables in the district renders the establishment of a local "Home" a very desirable work. The matter is now under the consideration of Government.

The publication of a monograph of the District from the pen of Mr. J. P. Lewis, C.C.S., has been commenced.

Mullaittívu Kachchéri,
March 15, 1893.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR 1892.

INTRODUCTION.

STEADY progress and development of the internal resources of the Province are the most marked features of the history of the year under review. In the Galle District the advance of the Railway is giving a great impetus to this happy result, and the opening of the line for traffic practically at the end of the year has, by facilitating access from the wealthy centres in the Western Province, already led the capitalists of those places to look for suitable investments in the Galle District.

The *Customs* returns show a considerable advance in the value both of imports and exports at the port of Galle, though the number of steamers calling has fallen off owing to causes which do not affect the material welfare of the Province.

In *Mátara* this development has shown itself in the demand for land, which has been responded to by the Assistant Government Agent bringing forward all the old surveyed lots, and disposing of 2,444 acres, chiefly for cocoanut and citronella planting.

In *Hambantota*, too, there has been substantial advance; a European capitalist has invested in a very large area for the cultivation of what may be comprehensively termed "low-country products," in which paddy may be included, and the extension of this latter branch of agriculture by natives of moderate capital at Tissa and Walawé, and on a smaller scale in other localities, is most encouraging, as well as considerable.

Change in the *administration* of the Province has been restricted to the removal of Mr. C. A. Murray on promotion to act as Government Agent of Uva. Mr. Murray has been long connected with Hambantota, and under his fostering care there has been a great development of the district. This is especially marked at Tissa, the progress of which is largely due to the attention he has bestowed on its advancement, and the judicious management of conflicting claims and disputes which at one time threatened to check the extension of cultivation in this neighbourhood.

He was succeeded by Mr. Lushington, who has furnished an interesting report and entered on his duties with enthusiasm.

In the *Galle District* much of my own time was devoted to the acquisition of the lands required for the extension of the Railway. Owing to the extreme subdivision of property and the large number of small allotments this was a most tedious operation, and I soon found that unless the progress of the acquisition was to be extremely slow, I must have some assistance in my ordinary work. On reporting this to His Excellency the Governor, arrangements were made to give me an additional Assistant of sufficient standing to take immediate charge of the Galle District. Mr. Hellings' services were accordingly placed at my disposal for this purpose. I have much pleasure in recording that during the seven months he was thus employed he discharged his duties with ability, zeal, and judgment, to my entire satisfaction. With this assistance I was able, before leaving the Province, to acquire all the lands required for the purpose right down to Galle (with the exception of a few lots required at Gintota owing to an alteration in the site of the first station out of Galle).

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue collected during the year throughout the Province was Rs. 1,229,094, as against Rs. 1,120,966 for the previous one. These gross sums were contributed as follows :—

	1892. Rs.	1891. Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Galle District ...	772,594 ...	679,558 ...	93,036 ...	—
Mátara District ...	204,281 ...	180,633 ...	23,648 ...	—
Hambantota District ...	252,219 ...	260,775 ...	— ...	8,556
Total ...	1,229,094	1,120,966	108,128	—

The revenue for the previous six years has been as follows :—

Year.	Rs.	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
1891 ...	1,129,966 ...	— ...	5,151
1890 ...	1,126,117 ...	— ...	53,405
1889 ...	1,179,522 ...	90,357 ...	—
1888 ...	1,089,165 ...	154,460 ...	—
1887 ...	934,705 ...	— ...	19,168
1886 ...	953,873 ...	— ...	—

At *Galle* there has been a substantial increase of Rs. 93,036, or over 13 per cent., chiefly under *Land Sales*, *Licenses*, and *Customs*. There was also a large advance under the head *Sales of Government Property*, which was due to an unusual receipt of Rs. 4,500 by sale of salt at Galle (brought there from Jaffna in consequence of the failure of the Hambantota crop) and Rs. 22,813 by more extensive transactions in the Forest Department.

At *Hambantota* the revenue shows a small loss, owing to the failure of the usual salt crop; but there are gratifying increases denoting progress under *Land Revenue* and also *Land Sales*, due to the instalments on account of lands sold under the Walawe scheme being now paid up in view of water being available.

Generally throughout the Province there was an increase under *Tolls*, and I am glad to add that the offers secured for the current year are satisfactory, and show a further advance. The revenue due from the Colonial branch of Excise known ordinarily as *arrack farms* (or rents), is, generally, a good gauge of the existing prosperity and a criterion of the opinion of a body of men in a position to judge of the immediate future. The increase in the offers accepted for this source of revenue during the past two years gives satisfactory indications of the advance and development already referred to. They rose from Rs. 145,750 for 1891–92, to Rs. 180,500 for 1892–93, and the offers accepted for 1893-94 aggregate Rs. 194,500.

I believe these substantial increments are largely due to the right to retail being offered for competition in small lots, viz., by pattus, which enables the smaller capitalists to have a "look in." I am of opinion that this might with advantage to the revenue be carried still further, and the right to retail be sold tavern by tavern in the towns.

The following table shows the sums realised during the past eight years:—

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
Galle ...	—	70,200	73,200	†70,200	‡73,000		* 105,500	‖112,000
Mátara ...	—	37,000	*44,500	†40,500	‡41,000	§145,750	* 58,000	59,300
Hambantota ...	—	14,000	14,600	†14,800	‡17,555		*17,000	25,200
	110,700	121,200	132,300	125,500	131,555	145,750	180,500	196,500

Number of licensed distilleries—
* By pattus.
† Tenders by districts failed and auctioned.
‡ Auctioned by districts.
§ In one lot.
‖ Taverns within Municipal limits to pay a fee of Rs. 250 additional.

Under the heads *Reimbursements* and *Sale of Government Property* there were substantial increments. Under the former this was due to *Judicial Stamps* (Rs. 1,659) and *Warehouse Rent* (Rs. 6,969). *Timber* shows a gratifying advance of Rs. 22,704, owing to the demand for public works leading to more extensive operations. *Salt*, on the other hand, shows a falling off of Rs. 34,698, in spite of the importation from Jaffna for sale in this Province, owing to the entire failure of the crop at Hambantota.

Land Sales brought in Rs. 74,403, as against Rs. 46,271 last year. The extent sold has been as follows for the past four years:—

	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.
1892 ...	1,239 ...	2,414 ...	1,173
1891 ...	1,626 ...	1,668 ...	1,081
1890 ...	1,473 ...	1,858 ...	476
1889 ...	2,101 ...	1,055 ...	378

III.—CUSTOMS AND TRADE.

My Assistant in this branch, Mr. Steen, has favoured me with the following memorandum on the business transacted through the Custom houses of the Province:—

The *Customs Revenue* for 1892 was Rs. 339,725·97, being a maximum, and Rs. 26,844·01 in excess of last year's collections. The duty on imports has increased by Rs. 27,692·54. There was an increase of over Rs. 1,000 in Single Warehouse Rent and a decrease of about the same amount both in Port Dues and in Royalty on Plumbago.

The revenue collected during the last four years has been as follows:—

Year.	Duty on Imports.	Royalty on Exports.	Port Dues.	Single Warehouse Rent.	Warehouse Rent.	Forfeitures.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889 ...	267,637	16,157	22,578	14,959	1,023	27	322,381
1890 ...	243,327	15,841	27,013	14,099	658	126	301,064
1891 ...	259,013	10,180	28,054	15,030	429	175	312,881
1892 ...	286,542	8,954	26,642	16,365	1,079	143	339,725

The value of imports in 1892 was Rs. 3,566,744·24, exclusive of specie and coal, being an increase of Rs. 324,151·81 over 1891, mainly in grain, casks, and kerosine oil.

The principal items of import for the last four years have been as follows :—

Articles.	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	tons bdls.	Rs.	bdls. No.	Rs.	bdls. lb.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Casks, Shooks, & Staves ...	60 754 & 1,289 No.	28,840	1,540 2,219	38,425	1,452 2,695	36,023	7,587	81,149
Coal ... tons	70,677	1,758,618	45,533 and cwt. 18 lb. 3	1,081,731	60,731 and cwt. 14	1,248,394	13,889	278,036
Cotton Goods ... pcs.	36,345	58,534	98,461	118,070	77,055 pcs. 1 bale 1 lot	81,162	86,426 pcs. and 5 bales	106,804
Curry Stuffs ... cwt.	7,267	63,854	6,672	56,528	7,408	61,896	6,393	55,593
Fish, Dried and Salted ... cwt.	11,725	117,257	19,515	105,153	9,494	94,941	9,328	93,278
Flour, Wheat ... cwt.	3,563	53,451	3,853	57,801	4,213	63,196	5,908	88,620
Grain, Gram ... bus.	17,975	58,418	13,408	43,577	13,851	45,198	12,539	40,752
Grain, Paddy ... bus.	15,544	23,316	10,236	15,355	10,574	15,862	20,087	30,131
Grain, Rice ... bus.	776,498	2,523,619	672,668	2,186,173	740,780	2,405,169	796,257	2,559,439
Gunnies ...bdls.	150	14,439	114	10,111	11 bdls. 93 bales 1 lot	9,566	152 pkgs.	19,858
Haberdashery...pkgs.	94	14,947	86	11,169	148	10,844	180	9,912
Manure, Bone ...cwt.	8,185	14,932	4,291	8,928	4,142	8,895	cwts. bags 4,037 2	10,643
Onions ... cwt.	12,082	36,247	10,741	32,224	10,759	32,279	12,590	37,771
Poonac ...cwt.	16,359	65,438	15,427	61,708	16,436	65,745	16,288	65,150
Tobacco, Cigars lb.	384	5,762	114	1,713	184	3,322	114	1,702
Oil, Kerosine ...cases	5,500	20,805	26,108	93,751	8,000	28,000	16,701	58,453
Opium ... lb.	1,837	18,370	1,096	10,962	1,555	15,550	1,758	17,581
Wines, Claret, in Wood ... gals.	102	510	288	1,440	96	1,440	124	620

The amount of coal imported was 13,889 tons, being 46,842 tons less than last year. The decrease is attributable to the slackness of trade in the East and the consequent falling off in the number of coaling steamers.

The imports of coal for the last four years have been as follows :—

Year.			Tons		Value. Rs.
1889	...	...	70,678	...	1,758,618
1890	...	...	45,533	...	1,081,731
1891	...	...	60,731	...	1,248,394
1892	...	...	13,889	...	278,036

The value of exports for 1892 was Rs. 2,408,222·18, being an increase over 1891 of Rs. 274,224·42. The decrease in plumbago does not prove a decrease in the output of the Province, but is due to its being of late largely sent coastwise to Colombo for shipment at that port, owing to the steamers of several lines having ceased to call here for cargo. The decrease in tea is due to the fact that all the Campden Hill tea (about 300,000 lb.) is now sent by cart to Colombo for shipment instead of to Galle.

The principal items of export for the last four years are as follows :—

	1889.		1890		1891.		1892.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Arrack ... gals.	25,128	25,128	39,429	39,123	33,865	33,865	5,026	7,011
Arecanuts ... cwt.	972	17,195	cwt. pkgs 60 15	1,605	1,097	18,445	1,153	14,731
Cinnamon ... lb.	83,756	41,878	128,918	64,459	94,330	47,165	106,181	53,091
Cacao ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinchona ... lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cocoanuts ... No.	157,960 and 32 pkgs	6,100	208,171 and 10 pkgs	7,640	119,735 & 231 bags	4,899	101,541 & 456 bags	8,773
Cocoanut Oil... cwt.	44,987	559,841	45,324	564,034	48,030	597,711	67,239	836,750
Cocoanut Shells pkgs	6,421	34,480	6,745	38,564	7,052	59,973	3,809	29,743
Coffee ... cwt.	3	145	6 1 18	295	—	—	—	—
Coir and Coir Rope ... cwt.	54,464	335,552	48,417	293,443	67,939	414,607	61,331	391,656
Copperah ... cwt.	851	6,219	5,956	37,520	4,169	31,798	379	2,870
Essential Oil ... oz.	8,643,074	339,410	12,397,947	391,985½	8,400,486	298,340	9,889,624	377,847
Fibre, Kitul ... cwt.	20	510	—	—	9	302	97	3,605
Plumbago ... cwt.	64,627	646,279	63363 0 26	633,632	40,720	407,206	35,816	358,159
Tea ... lb.	289,524	150,552	409,431	204,715½	697,594½	313,917	470,519	211,734

The total value of imports and exports for the last four years are as under:—

Year	Imports. Value. Rs.	c.	Exports. Value. Rs.	c.
1889	5,338,469	32	2,560,899	29
Deduct Coal	1,758,618	50	—	
	3,579,850	82	2,560,899	29
1890	4,249,153	15	2,600,718	79
Deduct Specie	75	0	—	
	4,249,078	15	2,600,718	79
Deduct Coal	1,081,731	16	—	
	3,167,346	99	2,600,718	79
1891	4,492,386	43	2,133,997	76
Deduct Specie	1,400	0	—	
	4,490,986	43	2,133,997	76
Deduct Coal	1,248,394	0	—	
	3,242,592	43	2,133,997	76
1892	3,844,780	24	2,408,222	18
Deduct Specie	—		—	
	3,844,780	24	2,408,222	18
Deduct Coal	278,036	0	—	
	3,566,744	24	2,408,222	18

Shipping.—During the year 528 vessels entered the port. For coal only 205 steamers called in 1892, as against 287 in 1891. The following table shows the number of steamers and other vessels which have frequented the port during the last eight years :—

	Steamers.	Other Vessels.	Total.
1885	378	42	420
1886	385	64	449
1887	406	63	469
1888	505	47	552
1889	552	105	657
1890	522	74	596
1891	519	71	590
1892	439	89	528

IV.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply throughout the Province was, as is nearly always the case, ample and abundant, and was supplemented by an importation of 787,520 bushels of rice at the ports, besides what was drawn from the Western Province for some estates supplied from Colombo and for the Bentota kóralé, which largely depends on Beruwala and Colombo for its supplies.

I have no reason for departing from the position I have long held, that the returns of the Grain Commission supplied the most reliable statistics available for estimating the local production of paddy. Proceeding as explained in last year's report, I arrive at the conclusion* that the crops grown last year in the Galle District yielded 500,000 bushels off 41,000 acres, or an average yield per acre of 12 bushels.

The Assistant Government Agent estimates the crops of Mátara at 665,000 bushels off 36,950 acres, or an average yield per acre of 18 bushels; and Hambantota at 471,285 bushels off 22,076 acres, or an average yield per acre of 22 bushels; making a grand total of say 11,636,300 bushels off 100,000 acres, or an average yield per acre of 16¼ bushels.

Considering that a large area at Mátara is regularly irrigated and much cultivated a second time in each year, there is little doubt the estimate for Mátara is far too low, and that it is a bad year indeed when the product falls below a million bushels of paddy.

It is as well to add that this by no means represents the total food supply of the Province, but it is impossible to estimate in figures, even approximately, the value of the fish caught, the vegetables raised (especially in the Hambantota District) cocoanuts, &c., consumed.

Large numbers, too, are now engaged in industrial occupations and manufactures, such as coir-rope making, plumbago digging, or are working on tea and other estates earning wages, and so in a position to buy good food, of which there is no stint in the local markets throughout the Province.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Eliminating from last year's list those for which provision has been already made in the Estimates, the following unfulfilled items still remain :—

(1) Improvement of the Port of Galle.
(2) Completion of the Deniyaya (Morawak kóralé) and Rakwána road.
(3) Bridge over Gindura at Baddégama.
(4) Improvement and repairs of Customs warehouses.
(5) Railway feeders : improvement of certain roads as.
(6) Improvement of the sides of the Colombo and Mátara road.
(7) Ambalantota bridge.
(8) Hospitals at Udugama and Deniyaya.
(9) House for District Judge, Mátara.

* NOTE.—The gross revenue for Galle was Rs. 58,500, equivalent to one-tenth of a crop of 585,000 bushels of paddy in an average year, but as the crop was admittedly inferior I allow 15 per cent. off on this ground and so arrive at the above figures.

To this list I would add the following further items—

(10) Bridge at Ukwatta over Kepu-ela
(11) Bandattera bridge.
(12) More liberal votes for the Coast road in Hambantota District and the relief of the District Road Committee of contributing to the upkeep thereof.
(13) Improvement of the Hambantota-Wellawáya road.
(14) A general cemetery for Galle.

(1) *Improvement of the Port of Galle.*—This question has attracted very considerable attention and discussion during the year. At the instance of the Hon. Dr. Anthonisz, C.M.G., Member of the Legislative Council, a public meeting was held, and a committee appointed to prepare a memorial and approach Government on the subject. Careful and detailed inquiry enabled the committee to make out a very strong case for Galle on financial as well as other grounds—to show the trade of the port had very much increased, and was now largely dependent on the development of the internal resources and products of the Province. The researches further disclosed that the revenue from sources which are in Colombo considered as contributing to the harbour expenditure would at Galle yield annually a net sum of Rs. 40,000, sufficient to meet the interest and sinking fund on Rs. 1,000,000.

A memorial embodying these facts and the figures on which they were based was accordingly presented to His Excellency the Governor by an influential deputation. His Excellency at once, I am glad to say, promised to place Rs. 10,000 on the votes for the purpose of the removal of some of the dangers in the approaches and anchorage, and referred the larger question of a breakwater to the Secretary of State, who, I regret to say, did not see his way to sanctioning the proposed increase in the liabilities of the Colony for large public works at present, but approved the expenditure of a moderate sum, as proposed by the Governor, for the removal of rocks.

Unfortunately, the Public Works Department states nothing can practically be done with the amount, Rs. 10,000, provided for the current year, and that Rs. 30,000 is required to obtain the necessary plant for submarine operations. In view of this I trust that this amount, and a sufficient sum to enable the authorities to keep the machinery working during the fine weather, may be found at an early date.

(2) *Rakwána Road.*—I still consider this as the next most important item in the programme, as opening up the communication between the coast districts of Mátara and Galle, with their stocks of fish, fruits, cocoanut products, &c., and a good market in Sabaragamuwa. Further arguments in its favour will be found in last year's report. Since that was written there has been correspondence, and Government has definitely decided that this was the route to be followed for connecting the two Provinces, and it refused to allow the Rs. 20,000 voted for the Kolonná road to be expended. The policy of Government having thus been decided, only funds are required to fulfil a very old standing promise, which was repeated by the late Governor to those interested in the development of this part of the country.

(3) *Baddéguma Bridge* has been frequently brought forward for attention. As there will be soon a railway station within five miles of the present ferry, it is highly important every facility should be given for the traffic on the south bank of the Gindura at this point to reach the railway.

(4) *Customs Warehouses* require repairs, and should be taken in hand now the jetties have been completed.

(5–9) As regards these items I would refer to the explanations in my report for 1891.

(10) *Ukuwatta Bridge* is over the Kepu-ela on the minor road from Wak-ela to Gindura, where it is intended to have a railway station, to which it is believed considerable traffic will be contributed from the villages along the road in question. The span is not very large, but the outlay is more than the District Road Committee can meet from its funds, and it has consequently been unable to restore the wooden bridge which fell some years ago.

(11) *Bandattera Bridge* is an old wooden structure in the Mátara District, on the important road leading to the chief rice-producing pattu, and it is desirable it should be replaced by an iron bridge.

(12) In *Hambantota District* funds have been allowed to improve the Coast road, but the interior, especially of the Giruwa pattu wants opening up, and the existing minor roads a more liberal expenditure. The usual mode of applying for relief under the circumstances is to ask for some of the minor roads to be taken over as principal ones, but the traffic on those in Giruwa pattu is not sufficiently large at present to justify the very high rate of expenditure of public money which seems inseparable from this mode of granting relief. I think, therefore, it would be better, and to the interests of Government as well as of the local public, to accede to the Assistant Agent's suggestion, and surrender the contribution made by the District Road Committee to the upkeep of the principal roads in the district and permit of this being expended on the minor roads in its charge.

This amounted to Rs. 6,809 in 1891, and would more than double the amount available for minor roads, for the supervision of which there is a competent staff.

(13) *The Wellawáya Road* wants metalling in view of the heavy traffic which now passes over it and cuts it up so as to make it nearly impassable in wet weather.

(14) *A Public Cemetery for Galle* is a long standing want, and has been the subject of much discussion with the Municipal Council. Government have, I am glad to say, definitely undertaken to provide one and vest it in the Council, if a suitable site can be found. This has been a matter of some difficulty, but I think one has been at last hit upon. It is being surveyed, and I trust a sum of Rs. 20,000 will be provided on the Estimates for 1894 to acquire the land and wall it in properly.

VI.—THE WORKING OF THE GRAIN TAX ORDINANCE.

The working of the Grain Tax Ordinance was satisfactory throughout the Province, and all outstandings were collected within the year, except a small sum in Hambantota, which has been since recovered.

VII.—SANITARY CONDITION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

In the Galle District the public health was satisfactory during the year: the births have steadily risen during the past three years, and now stand at 7,330 in number, while the deaths were 5,869 against 6,068 in the previous year. The only general sickness was an outbreak of dysentery, which is not uncommon, and a few cases of smallpox introduced from Colombo.

In Hambantota the public health was also satisfactory, and a great improvement on the previous year, though the deaths exceed the births by 429.

In Mátara the number of births contrast unfavourably with the two previous years and, though the deaths were 1,700 below the very high figure for 1891, it was not satisfactory.

The figures for some years past have been as follows :—

		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Deduced Population on Dec. 31, 1892.
Galle	Births	6,135	6,591	7,223	7,330	225,943
	Deaths	5,026	4,581	6,068	5,874	
Mátara	Births	4,739	5,326	5,730	4,833	178,330
	Deaths	3,900	3,174	5,818	4,171	
Hambantota	Births	2,313	3,313	2,349	2,247	87,426
	Deaths	2,342	2,315	4,782	2,675	
Total	Births	13,186	15,230	15,302	14,410	491,699
	Deaths	11,268	10,070	16,678	12,722	

Health of Cattle was satisfactory in Galle and also in Hambantota, except at Tissa, where there was an outbreak of murrain.

By the latest returns the stock of cattle and buffaloes in the Province was as follows :—

	Black Cattle.	Buffaloes.
Galle	24,000	9,800
Mátara	26,000	8,000
Hambantota	17,580	9,012
Total	67,580	26,812

Horses.—The return of these useful and too often ill-treated animals gives 290 in Galle, 119 in Mátara, and 61 in Hambantota.

VIII.—CRIME.

The following table, compiled from various sources, shows the amount of crime in each district of the Province during the past three years :—

	1892.		1891.		1890.		1889.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Supreme Court.								
Whole Province — Charged*	—	112	62	112	69	152	87	166
Whole Province — Convicted*	—	83	—	72	—	81	—	90
Galle, 1st Session — Charged	18	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Galle, 1st Session — Convicted	10	31	16	26	5	26	8	29
Galle, 2nd Session — Charged	8	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
Galle, 2nd Session — Convicted	6	23	17	24	4	16	8	20
Total convicted	16	54	33	50	9	42	16	49
Mátara — Charged*	—	—	29	—	23	—	24	—
Mátara — Convicted†	—	32	—	37	—	24	—	—
Tangalla — Convicted†	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
District Courts.								
Galle — Institutions*	—	—	61	—	48	—	45	—
Galle — Persons sent to jail†	—	76	—	38	—	31	—	25
Mátara — Institutions*	—	—	33	—	17	—	24	—
Mátara — Persons sent to jail†	—	31	—	37	—	9	—	20
Tangalla — Institutions*	—	—	—	—	22	—	3	—
Tangalla — Persons sent to jail†	—	10	—	8	—	16	—	1
Total	—	117	—	83	—	56	—	46
Police Courts.†								
Sent to Prison...† — Galle	—	446	—	509	—	668	—	509
Sent to Prison...† — Balapitiya	—	30	—	75	—	149	—	91
Sent to Prison...† — Mátara	—	256	—	330	—	441	—	641
Sent to Prison...† — Tangalla	—	113	—	75	—	151	—	52
Sent to Prison...† — Hambantota	—	127	—	25	—	27	—	26
Total	—	972	—	1,014	—	1,436	—	1,319

* From Attorney-General's returns. † From Prisons returns.

Of the convictions before the Supreme Court, 17 or one-third of the number were convicted of riot, and 11 more of being members of an unlawful assembly, arising out of a caste dispute, which had its origin in a man of the Chunam-burners caste bringing carriages to a wedding for the conveyance of his daughter and friends, which was opposed by the Vellalas, as a novelty which could not be tolerated. Making allowance for this special case, the figures bear out the impression I have formed during the year, that there has been a diminution of crime throughout the Province, especially in the Galle District. At the sessions of the Supreme Court there were only convictions in 16 cases, involving 54 persons (including the riot case), as against 33 involving 50 persons in 1891. For the first sessions of 1893 there are 14 cases, against 18 at the same sessions last year. There is a considerable increase in the persons sent to prison from the District Court during 1892, viz., 76 as compared with 38 in the previous year, but there is, on the other hand, a steady reduction in the number from the Police Court during the past three years, from 668 in 1889 to 509 in 1890 and 446 in 1892.

In Mátara there is also a decrease in the number of persons sent to prison from each court as follows:—

	1892.	1891.
Supreme Court	32 ...	37
District Court	31 ...	37
Police Court	256 ...	330
Total ...	319	404

In Tangalla, on the other hand, there has been an increase both in the District and Police Courts.

At Mátara an organised gang, headed by a dismissed headman known as the Potuwila arachchi, had been allowed to gain head and become a terror to villagers on the borders of Mátara and Giruwa pattu. The headmen having failed to arrest this man and his associates, Mr. LeMesurier sallied out with a force of police, and with his well-known zeal very soon had most of the gang in custody. After the trial before the Supreme Court the arachchi made a violent assault on Mr. LeMesurier, and took him quite unawares. Fortunately Mr. LeMesurier escaped without serious injury.

Knife Ordinance.—The Assistant Agent of Mátara has pressed for the introduction of this measure throughout the district. This seems to me an extreme measure, as the Ordinance places very large powers in the hands of subordinate headmen, which they would be sure to abuse, and its introduction can only be justified when other measures have failed. On this point I was able to supply figures to show there had been a marked decrease in regard to crimes of violence generally, especially those of a serious nature, during the past year.

I.—Convictions for offences against the person and against property with violence, before Supreme Court and District Court:—

			1891.		1892.
(*a*) *Against person*:					
Murders and manslaughter—Supreme Court ...			12	...	6
Grievous Hurt { Supreme Court ...	6			10	
Grievous Hurt { District Court ...	27			20	
			33		30
Rape—Supreme Court ..	...		3	...	0
Kidnapping—Supreme Court ...	...		2	...	1
Abandoning child	...		3	...	0
			53		37
(*b*) *Against property with violence*:					
Highway robbery—District Court	3			5	
House-breaking—Supreme Court and District Court	4			4	
			7		9
			60	...	46
II.—Convictions before Police Court for assault ...	...		56	...	49
Total ...			116		95

The cause of this general reduction of crime may, I think, be found in the very great degree of prosperity now prevailing in the Province. Ample remunerative employment is available for every one down to the smallest child that can rub its hands together and help its mother in her daily task of coir spinning; while the more energetic find occupation, paid at a higher rate, in plumbago mining in the interior, where they can indulge in their leisure hours in gambling and drinking amongst similarly disposed spirits who can all take good care of themselves—and so serious quarrels are not as common as might be expected.

IX.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

The area of Crown land sold during the year was 4,876 acres, as against 4,379 in 1891, distributed as follows:—

	Galle. Acres.	Mátara. Acres.	Hambantota. Acres.	Total. Acres.
1892 ...	1,239 ...	2,444 ...	1,193 ...	4,876
1891 ...	1,626 ...	1,668 ...	1,085 ...	4,379
1890 ...	1,473 ...	1,858 ...	476 ...	3,807
1889 ...	2,101 ...	1,055 ...	378 ...	3,534

The purposes for which the land was bought may be gathered from the progress made in various branches of agriculture, as follows :—

Tea.—The area has increased from 4,726 acres in Galle District to 5,000 acres, which give an estimated crop of 1¼ million pounds of made tea. In Mátara there are now 4,000 acres under tea, which give about the same crop. The total for the Province is consequently 9,000 acres, which yielded 2½ millions pounds of made tea in 1892.

Cinnamon, though an old staple, has been extended during the past few years, and the area in Galle planted with it is reported to be 3,340 acres (crop 346,000 lb.), while in Mátara there is only 129 acres.

Sugar cultivation continues to extend along the banks of the Gindura in the Galle District, and the area under cane in 1891 is reported at 1,040 acres, as against 900 in 1890, and 814 in 1889. In 1891 it fell to 616 acres, which it is explained was only temporary, and due to the necessity of allowing a period of fallow to a large area from which three cuttings of cane had been taken.

The crop of 1892 was estimated at 8,800 cwt. of sugar.

Cotton.—A small cultivation of 12 acres, which yielded 240 lb. of clean cotton, is reported from Mátara.

Paddy.—The largest extent of cultivation has been undoubtedly under this head, chiefly at Tissamaharama, and under the Walawé scheme in the Hambantota District.

Low-Country Products.—A large site of over 800 acres in one block was during the year disposed of to Mr. Pole-Carew, who proposes giving what may be termed low-country products a trial on an extensive scale. The land is nearly all capable of being irrigated from the Walawé, but paddy cultivation is not, I believe, to be the primary crop. As the land was handed over rather late in the year, there was not time to clear a large area before the wet season, but a beginning has been made with cacao. Mr. John Pole is the resident manager.

X.—LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Galle Municipality.

Reserving fuller particulars for the separate report rendered on this establishment, I may shortly state that the revenue for the year was Rs. 48,109, as against Rs. 45,549 in 1891, Rs. 46,348 in 1890, Rs. 44,998 in 1889, and Rs. 37,536 in 1886 (the lowest year on record).

The expenditure was Rs. 46,858, as against Rs. 46,655 in the previous year.

The condition of the roads of the town has been during the year considerably improved, and an additional length of roadway in the swampy parts of the suburbs formed by the utilisation of the town rubbish properly covered with earth. With this protection against floods in the streams, and facility for access, I find the owners of the adjoining lands set to work to reclaim their lands and plant them up.

The conservancy of the town has also received much attention, and is, I think, now more satisfactorily carried out than in any other town in the Island.

The Waterworks intended to supply the Fort were completed within the year at a cost of Rs. 73,449, but the reservoir was not sufficiently advanced to allow of the storage of the south-west rains in May and June. The subsequent rainfall was very limited, and the north-east monsoon almost entirely failed, the aggregate fall in the half-year being only 23·42 inches. But even with this short supply the reservoir rose to 19 ft. above sluice level, which would allow of a depth of 3 ft. being distributed by the pipes. By the end of March the depth had been increased to 20 ft., or an available 26·2 ft. This was, however, an insufficient stock to begin issuing with, and this has unfortunately had to be postponed. Some disappointment has been felt at this, and fears expressed in not well-informed circles that the scheme was a failure, but these are, I trust, now dissipated, for I hear as I write that the recent rains have raised the depth to 27 ft., or within 4 ft. of spill level.

An analysis of the water stored last year condemned the water on medical grounds, as containing too high a proportion (·04 parts per million) of albumenoid ammonia. In consequence of this Mr. Ewart, of the Colombo Waterworks, was invited to inspect the works and advise the Council what further measures need be taken to meet these objections. I am glad to say his report is most assuring; he showed the test referred to was not accepted by some of the highest authorities on water, and that similar objections had been raised to the Labugama water at first. He advised that the water collected be not discharged but retained, and that when the tank filled during the next south-west monsoon (as there was every expectation of its doing) the discharge should be from the scouring sluice at the bottom, which would carry off the impurities which would gradually sink. He also advised the use of additional strainers of an improved description, and that the channels cut to extend the catchment area be paved so as to avoid the discolouration of the water conveyed in a channel not so protected. These additions have been approved of by the Council, and as the cost is moderate it is to be met out of the current revenue. The total cost of the works will thus probably be about Rs. 75,000 in all.

Local Board, Mátara.

On this institution a separate report is also forwarded, from which I extract as follows :—

Revenue Rs. 9,266, as against Rs. 8,384 in 1891 and Rs. 7,960 in 1890.

The expenditure was Rs. 7,583, as against Rs. 7,720 in 1891 and Rs. 8,519 in 1890.

Government has sanctioned a moderate extension of the limits of the town, so as to include some hamlets which have reaped all the benefits of being close to a town and markets without heretofore contributing anything in return.

Village Tribunals.

Village tribunals continue to work satisfactorily, and a good deal of communal work is being done under the rules. The following is an abstract of the business done during the year.

Road Committees.—For full information as to the working of these bodies reference is requested to the separate reports furnished in regard thereto.

Buddhist Temporalities.—The President of the Provincial Committee has favoured me with the following report :—

During the year 1892 three meetings of the Provincial Committee of the Buddhist Temporalities were held, and several matters were discussed and decided. The rules framed by the Committee in terms of the 36th clause of the Ordinance were published in the *Gazette* of October, 1892. On the application of the Committee a Commissioner, under the 15th clause, was appointed by Government, and he is at present engaged in aiding the District Committee of Galle in the preparation of the lists.

By Proclamation published in the *Gazette* of the 26th August the limits of two of the divisions of the Southern Province, viz., Weligam kóralé in the Mátara District and West Giruwa pattu in the Hambantota District were altered, and this has facilitated the work of the District Committee members.

The trustees are now more active, and several of them have sent in their accounts, and application will shortly be made to the court to appoint an auditor.

XI.—SPECIAL OCCURRENCES.

His Excellency visited the Province during the first week of July, travelling over the coach road from Hambantota, visiting the Walawé work, and thence made an excursion to Tissamaharama, returning to Galle by sea from Hambantota, and thence by land to Bentota.

His Excellency received a cordial welcome from all classes, as well as a number of addresses and petitions. The opportunities His Excellency thus enjoyed for making personal acquaintance with the present condition of the districts visited, their claims on Government, and their more pressing wants were, I need hardly say, most valuable to rulers and ruled.

I am happy to be able to add that a favourable consideration has been already extended to several of the suggestions made during this trip, while further inquiry has been ordered about others.

Another important event in the history of the Province was the partial completion of the extension of the railway to Ambalangoda; His Excellency the Governor having travelled by train in December, although the final opening to the public was unavoidably delayed till the middle of February of this year.

XII.—THE GALLE DISTRICT.

Mr. Hellings has favoured me with the following memorandum on this part of the Province :—

(1)—*Revenue.*

The year's revenue, Rs. 772,594·63, shows an increase of Rs. 92,991·51 over that of the preceding year. The chief items that contribute to this most satisfactory total are Customs, with an increase of Rs. 24,000·40; Licenses, increase Rs. 30,583·36: Fees of Court, Rs. 6,529·12; Sale of Government Property, Rs. 27,340·52; and Land Sales, Rs. 8,544·39. It is curious that, with so large an increase under Customs, there should be a slight falling off under Port and Harbour Dues; the explanation seems to be that larger freights were carried to and from the port by about the same number of vessels as visited it in 1891.

The revenue credited under "Licenses" is of course Provincial as regards the arrack and toll rents; the high prices realised for these, and especially for the former, account for the large increase under this head. The "Government Property" consisted chiefly of a cargo of salt and Crown timber.

The large sum credited under "Land Sales" indicates an increased demand for land among the natives and means to buy. High prices (from Rs. 50 to Rs. 185 per acre) were realised for forest land sold at Hikkaduwa towards the end of the year. In all 1,202 acres of Crown land were sold during the year.

"Fees of Court" include an unusually large sale of judicial stamps. A strong indication of the increasing prosperity of the district.

(2)—*Expenditure.*

Calls for no remark.

(3)—*Food Supply.*

The year was, on the whole, an unfavourable one for paddy cultivation. Both crops in Gaṇgaboda and Hinidum pattus and the Bentota-Walalláwiti kóralé were seriously affected by adverse weather; average harvests were obtained in Wellaboda and Talpé pattus and good ones in the Four Gravets.

Yam and other vegetable cultivation proved successful, and the general food supply of the district was ample.

(4)—*Legislation.*

Under this heading I will only refer to certain re-arrangements of subdivisions, which would materially improve the condition and facilitate the administration of the districts affected. Ambane is a division of Wellaboda pattu, containing a population of about 1,000, but is entirely cut off from the pattu to which it belongs, and is situated within Gaṇgaboda pattu. Hence its Mudaliyár cannot visit it without leaving his division, and the only means of communication is an unfinished village path; laxity of supervision and general neglect are the result. This division contains valuable forest, which, I fear, is insufficiently guarded. Its unfortunate position hinders its development, and no communal work has been done by the villagers for years. A glance at a map of the district will show the remedy. Ambane should be attached to Gaṇgaboda pattu, of which it naturally forms a part.

I should also wish to see Horangala (Bentota-Walalláwiti-kóralé), which is very difficult of access for its own Mudaliyár, added to Gaṇgaboda pattu.

(5)—*Works other than Irrigation.*

(1) Bridge at Baddégama over the Gin-gaṇga.
(2) Dispensary at Hinidum.

No. 1 has been asked for repeatedly, and I have nothing to add to the reasons already urged for its construction.

The natives of Hinidum pattu suffer much from fever, and there is no medical relief at present within their reach.

(6)—*Working of the Grain Tax Ordinance.*

The working of this now defunct Ordinance during the year was eminently satisfactory. The amount recoverable for the year under the present assessment was Rs. 67,425·19, of which Rs. 58,500 was actually collected, as against Rs. 56,659·42 in 1891 and Rs. 57,841·62 in 1890.

The unrecovered balance, Rs. 8,925·17, represents exemptions of "crop-commuted" lands for non-cultivation or failure of crop.

There were 121 sales for default of payment of the tax, which is slightly in excess of the previous year. A large number of these were due to disputes among shareholders as to who should pay the tax, and in many cases a shareholder became the purchaser. This number includes 24 lots bought in for the Crown in the absence of any bid. Of the balance, 32 sales have been cancelled by consent of the purchaser, the owners paying tax, costs, and, where necessary, compensation.

(7)—*Sanitary Condition of the People.*

The health of the people throughout the year was on the whole satisfactory. There was no serious epidemic; but dysentery appeared at intervals and spread over small areas in Talpé and Wellaboda pattus and Bentota-Walallawiti kóralé.

Vaccination was carried on actively.

The Registrar's returns shew an increase of 251 in the births, and a decrease of 194 in the deaths for 1892, as compared with the previous year :—

	1891.	1892.
Births ...	7,079 ...	7,330
Deaths ...	6,068 ...	5,896

(8)—*Crime.*

Owing to the conviction of 28 persons, in consequence of a caste riot, the usual statistics (annexed) seem to point to an increase of serious crime in the district during the year; but besides these, only four more persons were convicted by the Supreme Court, and though double the number of convicted persons committed to jail by the District Court, Galle, in 1891, were so committed in 1892; on the other hand, the Police Court commitments show a considerable decrease.

Crime Statistics for the District of Galle

	1892.			1891.		1890.	
	No. of Cases acquitted	No. of Cases convicted	No. of Persons convicted	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons convicted	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons convicted
Laid before the Supreme Court at its First Sessions	8	10	31	19	26	5	56
Laid before the Supreme Court at its Second Sessions	2	6	23	21	24	4	16
			54		50		42
Persons committed to jail on conviction from the District Court of Galle ...	—	—	76	—	38	—	31
Persons committed to jail on conviction from the Police Court of Galle ...	—	—	446	—	491	—	639
Persons committed to jail on conviction from the Police Court of Balapitiya ...	—	—	30	—	—	—	124

The chief forms of crimes were conflicts arising from caste differences, drinking and gambling quarrels, burglary, and cattle stealing. As far as my observations go the ordinary village headman is neither able nor willing to deal with the bad characters to be found in almost every division. If he interferes at all, it is usually to arrange for the compounding of felonies, rather than to bring the offenders to justice. Towards the close of the year steps were taken to appoint paid constable-árachchies, under the new police regulations. These men are to receive Rs. 20 per month, and to confine themselves to the arrest and prosecution of criminals and the prevention and investigation of serious offences, under the immediate direction of the Superintendent of Police. As far as this district is concerned I fear the constable-árachchies are too few and their divisions too large. These new appointments, and the rules under which the holders are to work, will doubtless be dealt with by the Government Agent in a separate report, and call for no further remarks here.

(9)—*New Areas of Cultivation.*

The large area of waste Crown land sold during the year (1,200 acres) indicates a continued extension of cultivation.

Cocoanut planting is on the increase wherever suitable land is to be found; but this and its attendant industries are confined to the sea-board, the soil inland being generally gravelly on the surface with a stiff sub-soil, in which this palm does not flourish.

Tea.—The cultivation of tea continues with success, and the estates now cover upwards of 5,000 acres. Tea planting is becoming popular with the Sinhalese; their gardens are especially numerous in Wellaboda and Talpé pattus.

Sugarcane.—On my recent circuit visits to Hinidum I was glad to see efforts were being made by some of the well-to-do inhabitants to introduce this remunerative product, the cultivation of which has hitherto been confined to the banks of the lower reaches of the Gin-ganga. A fine loamy soil is required, and there are some 2,000 acres of very suitable land at Habarakada; the neighbourhood is poor and the paddy fields unfertile; the new enterprise is, in my opinion, deserving of every encouragement.

Cinnamon.—The land planted up in Wellaboda pattu is now coming into bearing, but little has been added to the area cultivated. It is intended to grow cinnamon on some of the Crown lands sold during the year.

Casawa or Manioc is cultivated to a considerable extent in various parts of the district, some of the fields being as much as 10 acres in extent; but the soil is said to be unsuitable.

Citronella.—The cultivation of this grass continues to decline, for the reason given in last year's report, viz., low prices.

April 14, 1893.

E. ELLIOTT,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Area, 1,013 square miles; Population, 89,318.

I ONLY assumed duties as Acting Assistant Government Agent on November 7, relieving Mr. Murray who was here for many years.

The revenue shows a net decrease of Rs. 8,556·46, which is entirely due to the failure of the salt crop, which necessitated the import of large quantities of salt from Jaffna, as well as a considerable restriction in the sale of salt. The falling off in the revenue derived from salt amounts to no less than Rs. 39,825·07, so that under other heads of revenue there has been a considerable increase: chiefly among these are:—

"Land Revenue, Paddy," showing an increase of Rs. 13,370·59, due to recoveries in 1892 of the tax for 1891. This item will disappear from our accounts in future.

"Land Sales," showing an increase of Rs. 10,179·85, due to the sale of lands under the Walawé irrigation works.

A satisfactory increase is also shown under "Survey Fees" (the result of Land Sales), "Stamps," "Water-rate," and "Rent of Crown Lands."

The expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 9,430, and amounts only to 36·36 per cent. of the revenue.

1.—FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply of the district was sufficient, though not superabundant. Towards the close of the year there was a fear that there would be an entire failure of the dry grain crops, but fortunately the rain, which was very late, fell just in time to save the crops, which would otherwise have been lost.

This is one of those districts which almost break the heart of a Revenue Officer, owing to the fearful extent to which chena cultivation is carried on. Wherever this is the case, the inhabitants are thriftless, and constantly liable to want. The rainfall is affected, the soil becomes dry and parched and radiates the heat in the atmosphere, while the health of the people suffers from the heating and indigestible food grown in the chenas.

This is in my opinion one of the strongest arguments in favour of irrigation works in the arid districts. Not merely is the water wanted *per se* to meet the requirements of man and beast, but a regular supply of water enables the villagers to cultivate paddy, and not to be solely dependent on their chenas for their food supply.

An improvement in this respect is yearly becoming visible; and I hope before long that the full effect of the irrigation works of the district may be seen and appreciated.

Already paddy is being exported from Tissa to the Badulla and other districts, and there is no doubt that the cultivators under that and other tanks are amassing comparative wealth.

Upwards of 2,000 acres are irrigable under this fine tank; there is a constant supply of water, and two harvests are reaped in each year. When I visited Tissamaharáma lately I found 1,300 acres under crop for the maha harvest, and more would have been cultivated but for an unfortunate outbreak of murrain last year, which killed off the buffaloes which are indispensable for ploughing.

Connected with Tissa, and drawing their water from the same source, are two other fine tanks, Dabarawewa and Yódawewa; and, until these tanks are fully restored, the scheme should be deemed incomplete. Of these tanks the former is nearly complete, and already 90 acres of land are under cultivation, yielding large crops, and much more might be cultivated as soon as the lands are sold; but the work has been slow, and, owing to the necessity for drawing water out of the tank to facilitate work, the cultivation of the fields is uncertain.

Yódawewa is, if anything, a finer tank than Tissa. It catches all the water that runs to waste from Tissa, and all the surplus water after passing over the Tissa fields. The bund of this is in good order, and only a little work is required on the spill and bisokotuwa, the whole of which would not cost Rs. 1,800. The lands irrigable have, however, never been surveyed, and at present only a small extent is cultivated by settlers from the submerged lands. I have asked for a survey of these lands, for which there is already a demand. When all these three linked tanks are fully developed they ought to show the finest extent of paddy in Ceylon.

It is too early yet to speak of the results of the Walawé irrigation scheme, for the works are not yet complete, and the sale of lands is hampered by "claims;" but it is cheering to see new lands, which have hitherto been a waste of chenas, being brought under paddy cultivation, and each year will show a further improvement.

One point which I wish to mention in connection with the food supply, is one which applies to the whole Island as much as to any particular district: this is the annual production of grain of all description. One result of the paddy tax was a vast conspiracy throughout the length and breadth of the Island to undervalue the returns from all kinds of grain crops, fine grain as well as paddy. The object of this conspiracy was undoubtedly to reduce the assessment of the grain tax, but the same tendency is visible with regard to *all* crops. Any one who has ever had anything to do with cocoanuts will know that the yield of a cocoanut tree is rarely less than 5 nuts per tree at each picking, frequently double that number, and in the richest districts treble or even more: allowing six pickings per annum, this gives 30 nuts per tree, and allowing 75 trees per acre it gives 2,250 nuts per acre.

In this connection I quote the following figures from recent information afforded to the local Press:—

Yield of Cocoanuts in 1892 in certain Estates recently put up for sale.

Yakkadegala	...	...	...	37	nuts per tree
Mausa ...	...	...	...	37	do.
Lower Kuda-oya	...	...	...	53	do.
Upper Kuda-oya	...	...	...	60	do.
Maha-oya ...	...	...	...	71	do.

This gave rise to a correspondence in the papers, when it was asserted that Delgolla estate (Kurunégala District) yielded 80 nuts per tree, and a correspondent, "W. B. L." wrote :—

I have myself gathered 250 nuts from a single tree in twelve months. Individual trees yielding over 100 nuts annually are by no means rare. The Maha-oya field of the Nálla estate gave an average yield per tree for the four years ending in 1891 of over 60, and in the year 1892 of 74 per tree.

The Blue Book returns, as furnished by the headmen, invariably understate the acreage; and I recently found one return showing the average yield as *one nut per tree per annum!*

If the Blue Book returns are examined carefully, it will probably be found that the total yield therein set down is less than the total amount exported annually from Ceylon.

This being the case with cocoanuts, which are not taxed, it is only natural to expect a still greater anomaly in the case of the grain crops. From the time that I acted as Secretary to the Grain Tax Commission in 1877 I have given this subject the closest attention, and I have arrived at the conclusion that the average yield of paddy is 14 to 15-fold, that in districts where transplantation is practised the yield is often as high as 40-fold, and that in the case of fine grain the yield is rarely less than 100-fold, frequently as high as 160 to 200.

Now that the grain tax has been abolished the headmen are willing to admit these facts, facts which can easily be proved by any one who chooses to test the returns by actual measurement.

This is in my opinion the explanation of the reports received from the Agricultural Instructors and published from time to time in the local Press.

The substance of these reports is usually this :—By means of improved methods and the use of the iron plough we can show returns of 17-fold (in paddy), while our neighbour's return is only 7-fold.

True, I say, is the stated yield of 17-fold, but this is not *all* due to improved culture; but not true is the statement of the unascertained yield of the neighbour's fields. Probably the yield all round was 14-fold, and improved methods raised this from 14 to 17-fold, and not from 7 to 14-fold.

I have in every district where I have been stationed asked intelligent natives to give me an accurate return of their crops, and these have varied from 12 to 18-fold in ordinary land, and with ordinary methods.

As regards *fine grain*, I have unearthed a record in this Kachchéri which is worth a thousand unsupported statements. A dispute had arisen between the Crown and some private individuals regarding the right to certain lands. The growing crops were seized, and the headmen were ordered to furnish accurate returns of the actual yield.

The statement shows that from 96 kurunies of fine grain sown, the yield amounted to 15,300 kurunies of kurakkan, 2,918 kurunies of tana, and 75,810 pods of Indian corn, *or nearly* 160-*fold of kurakkan alone*, with the tana and Indian corn thrown into the bargain.

Regarding this grain, kurakkan, the raggi of Madras, the *Madras Athenæum* writes :—

One variety of *Eleusina stricta* gives 120-fold, and another 500 fold, whilst on two tufts, the produce of one seed, 50 culms grow, and no less than 81,000 fold was carefully calculated to be the produce of this plant.

In face of these facts I found the Blue Book return furnished by one Mudaliyár gave the average returns as follows :—

Paddy	4-fold
Fine grain	10-fold
Cocoanuts	1 nut per tree

And it is on such unreliable figures as these that arguments are based, that the whole population of Ceylon is on the verge of starvation.

II.—LEGISLATION.

The only suggestion I have to make is one which I have repeated time after time in reports of other districts. The want is perhaps more felt in this district than in any other with which I am acquainted. This is for a law dealing with the uncertain claims based on old deeds to land. So long as these claims remain undecided, so long both the Crown and the natives suffer. Forest lands are encroached upon acre by acre, while the claimants to the lands, feeling their titles insecure, are afraid to make any permanent improvements for fear of losing all,—land as well as improvements. The result of this is that vast tracts of valuable land are converted into seas of waste chena scrub.

What is required is that one or more Commissioners should be appointed under a special law, similar to the Temple Lands Commissioners, empowered to investigate all claims as between the Crown and private parties, with an appeal, if necessary, to the Supreme Court. Subject to such appeal, their decision should be absolutely binding, and all lands "rejected" (*i.e.*, the claim to which is disallowed) should become the absolute property of the Crown.

An Assistant Agent has not the proper legal machinery necessary for investigating these claims. He cannot compel the attendance of parties or witnesses, and, even if he arrives at a decision, he cannot enforce it, except by a costly process in the District Court.

There is such a claim now pending in this district, and it has been pending for years. By virtue of an old Dutch grant hundreds of acres of old reserved forest are claimed.

The only surviving descendant of the original grantee is willing to come to terms, and to accept a certain tract of land in full settlement of her claim; but unfortunately two other claimants are in the field, but well in the background. Each has bought an undivided one-third share of this vague claim: one is a priest, the other a son of the late Pattu Mudaliyár. Whenever an inquiry is fixed both write to say that they are ill, and cannot attend, and nothing can be done. Periodically a piece of land is chenaëd, and the clearers are ordered to pay a fine; and meanwhile the forest is disappearing acre by acre, and no one benefits by the destruction.

Such a claim could be decided in a few weeks by legally appointed Commissioners.

The only other suggestion I have to make is the compulsory registration of deeds affecting lands. All deeds not registered within three months should be *ipso facto* invalid.

III.—WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

This is a district in which irrigation has been largely carried out. Much has already been done, but much remains undone. The expenditure undoubtedly has been heavy, but the benefits to the district are enormous, and will be still greater when the schemes now in progress are more fully developed.

It must be remembered that Hambantota is one of the driest districts in the Island; its rainfall averages only about 40 inches. The land is consequently parched and barren, and the natural result has been a very scanty population. But all round the district is hilly country, the waters from which formerly ran to waste into the sea, the greater part flowing through the Kandaboḍa pattu to Mátara, flooding the low lands, and doing more harm than good. Much of this surplus water has been diverted by means of irrigation works on the Kirama and Urubokka streams into the Giruwá pattu, large areas of which have now been converted into flourishing paddy lands. These were among the earliest irrigation works restored under the English Government, after attention was turned to irrigation by Sir Henry Ward; and the change that has come over that part of the country must be enormous. Suffice to say the Giruwá pattu west is now fairly well irrigated, its population is generally in a flourishing condition, and the district contributes largely to the revenue, directly by payment of water-rate, and indirectly through various sources.

Coming eastward, we at once find ourselves in a drier and more scantily populated district, the Giruwá pattu east. Here there are no completed irrigation works, and the country is divided between forest and a vast area of lántana jungle, the result of extensive chena cultivation. This part of the district it is hoped may shortly be opened up by means of the Walawé irrigation works now in progress. A magnificent anicut has been erected across the Walawé river at Liyangaha-ela, raising the level of the water by many feet, and from this anicut a channel is cut, following for some distance an ancient channel called the Yodi-ela. A branch channel is being cut to convey water to the valley of the Kachchigal-ár, which will irrigate the lands in the south-central portions of this division, six miles from the course of the Walawé river. Three other branch channels conduct water to the various low-lying lands within three miles of the course of the river.

This work is still incomplete. The channels are not yet finished, and outlet sluices are required all along the line of the different channels. These sluices should be inserted at once, as the lands are ready for cultivation and require but little clearing and levelling, and the people are ready to commence work as soon as they are assured of a constant supply of water. There is water enough and to spare in the channel, and there can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the work.

The sluices will cost very little, and I place these as the first work required, and these should be followed by the extension of the channel to the Kachchigal-ár.

But the section of work on the west side of the Walawé river is but part, and that the smaller part, of the entire scheme; for the same anicut and the same water will serve a far larger extent of thirsty land on the eastern side of the river, and this I look upon as the most important part of the scheme. There are several fine storage tanks in the western division of the Mágam pattu, and there are the remains of ancient channels leading from the river to these tanks, and the cultivable area is probably twice as great as that on the Giruwá pattu side of the river.

It is argued that we must wait to see the success of the scheme on the western side before anything is undertaken on the eastern side of the river; but this I think is a mistake. We may reasonably hope to see the work on the western side completed within a year, and as soon as it is completed there can be little doubt that the lands will be eagerly bought and brought under cultivation. It behoves the Government therefore to be prepared to undertake the work in Mágam pattu with a view to carrying out the scheme in its entirety. The time has therefore arrived when surveys should be made, and levels taken, preparatory to the cutting of channels on the eastern side of the river.

There is nothing, in my opinion, so unsatisfactory as an incomplete scheme. It is like opening an expensive tea factory for an estate of 1,000 acres, and then only planting up 200 acres. The initial expenditure is more than half wasted. We have the anicut; we have the water; let these be used to their fullest extent, and the whole scheme will in time be a magnificent success. Put off the more important part of the work, and the returns will appear incommensurate with the expenditure.

For this reason I beg to urge the importance of an early survey of the channels on the eastern side of the river, so that actual work may be commenced as soon as the work on the western side is complete.

Travelling further eastward we come to Tissamaharáma, and at the outset I would say that the name Tissamaharáma (connected as it was for many years with notions of a vast outlay and poor return) is misleading. The scheme should rather be called "the Magama river scheme," for this is another of those incomplete schemes which has earned a bad name owing to its incompleteness.

The entire scheme comprises a series of magnificent tanks, each one capable of irrigating an enormous tract of fields, the tanks in the series lying one below another, in such a way that there should be one vast tract of water and paddy field all the way from Tissa to the sea.

I do not for a moment admit that Tissamaharáma, as it now stands, is a failure: at one time it threatened to be so, as the expenditure was heavy and the water supply threatened to fail. But a judicious raising of the anicut has made a complete change,—the water supply is now abundant even in the driest weather. The cultivated area, which in 1887 amounted only to 800 acres, is now 2,000 acres, and from this large area two crops can be raised every year.

The population of Tihawa, which in 1881 amounted only to 473 persons, has risen to 1,016 persons in 1891, which shows that immigrants can be attracted to newly irrigated lands.

Tissamaharáma alone may therefore now be regarded as a success; but far greater results would have been shown if the whole scheme had been carried out in its entirety.

Starting from the Tissa channel is a branch channel leading to the tank Dabarawewa, the actual area of which cannot be precisely given at present, as the bed of the tank is covered by jungle and forest trees; but the tank is a fine one, and the area irrigable is extensive. The band of this tank is not yet complete; the work has been slow, and sluices were only recently inserted; but already 90 acres have been asweddumised and converted into paddy land, and very

shortly we may hope to see another stretch of green fields running down from the tank to the very bed of Tissa. It is hoped that the bund will be completed this year, and then more lands will be brought forward for sale ; but I am averse to selling lands before the completion of a work, as this only leads to disappointment. But this tank by no means completes the "Magama river scheme," for immediately below Tissa lies another very fine tank, the Yodiwęwa, which is probably as large as Tissa itself, and capable of irrigating even a larger extent of paddy land. It catches all the water which flows over the spill of Tissa, and all the surplus water after passing over the fields. This tank is nearly complete, the bund is in very fair order with the road from Tissa to Kirinda passing over it, and a very small expenditure (about Rs. 1,800 only) is required for the repair of the bisokotuwa and the construction of a masonry spill water with a planked bridge over it to carry the roadway.

This work I consider of the next importance, and I hope that a vote may be allowed for it at once.

Lower down are other tanks which can be taken up in turn as soon as Yodiwęwa and Dabarawęwa have been developed ; I therefore only ask for a very small instalment towards the completion of one of the most important irrigation schemes in the Island.

Before I leave this portion of the subject (viz., Irrigation Works) I must refer to the population returns as a justification for the expenditure on irrigation.

I quote the following from *Casie Chetty's Gazetteer*, published in 1834, of the Mágam pattu :—

It contains 98 villages, but so thin is the population that the whole in 1814 amounted to 1,332. The face of the country exhibits nothing but inhospitable deserts and low sandy plains without water and unfit for cultivation. The district merits notice only for its salt lewayas.

The Census returns of 1881 showed the population to have increased to 3,795, and those of 1891 to 5,562, or four times the number it stood at in 1814. I have shown that in Tihawa alone the population increased from 473 to 1,016 in ten years.

Again I quote from the Census report :—

The Hambantota District has increased by 24·2 per cent. The district is one in which there has been considerable expenditure on irrigation, and the great increase in the population is attributable to an improved food supply as well as to immigration.

Next to irrigation come the means of transport. As a rule the roads are bad,—very bad ; but a special vote, Rs. 5,000, has been allowed for expenditure on the road from Tangalla to Hambantota, and this will, I hope, bring about a great improvement ; but the road from Hambantota to Wellawáya and Badulla is still only a gravelled road, quite unable to stand the heavy traffic which is now placed upon it. Large quantities of rice and other provisions are brought by sea to Hambantota and transported thence by road to Koslanda and Haputalé, and this traffic is increased by the salt of Hambantota, while tea is brought down by the same road to be shipped to Colombo. Much of the paddy grown at Tissa and the neighbouring villages is also transported by the same road, both to the Province of Uva and to Hambantota. This road ought therefore to be metalled, and the expense of metalling it might be recouped by the levy of a toll to be established at Wirawila.

A vote of Rs. 6,000 has been sanctioned for a bridge over the Mágam-oya on the road from Wirawila to Tissa, but I learn that the sum allowed is insufficient, and it is hoped that a larger sum will be sanctioned. This bridge is urgently required, as the ford is often impassable for many days together.

In other parts of the district roads are much required. Owing to the scanty population the Road Committee funds are very small, and at the close of 1892 the Committee was actually bankrupt.

In Mágam pattu there are practically no roads with the exception of the Coast road, the Badulla road, and one to Kirinda. Both the eastern and western portions of the pattu have no roads at all.

The Giruwá pattu east has only a slice of the Coast road and a road made for irrigation purposes to Mamadola. A long line of road running from north to south of the pattu is kept at starvation point by the Road Committee.

The Giruwá pattu west is better served, but the bridges are rotting away, and there are no funds for their repair.

I would either ask for a Government grant of Rs. 5,000 per annum towards the upkeep and improvement of minor roads, or that the Committee be relieved from its contributions towards the principal roads.

The water supply of Tangalla is a local want which is much felt, but the matter is fraught with difficulties. One scheme after another has been suggested, but none seems really satisfactory.

There can be little doubt that a severe outbreak of dysentery, which took place in December last, was entirely due to the bad water, and in February there was no water to be had for bathing purposes (sea water only being used), and the drinking water in the wells was reduced to almost zero—some of the inhabitants procuring water from Gętamánna, a distance of seven miles from the town.

I have not been sufficiently long in the district to be able to give any opinion regarding the various suggestions made for the supply of fresh water.

IV.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

These have been dealt with under the last paragraph.

V.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There has been no epidemic of a serious nature among the villages, with the exception of an outbreak of dysentery in the town and neighbourhood of Tangalla, which lasted for a few weeks, in November, December, and January. There were 185 cases reported, of which 50 proved fatal, but the disease died out in January ; other cases were probably treated by native vederalás, and were not reported. This outbreak was undoubtedly due to bad water.

The villagers are now fairly well off in the means for obtaining medical treatment. Besides hospitals at Hambantota and Tangalla, there are dispensaries at Beliatta, Walasmulla, Kirama, Wiraketiya, Rânna, Ambalantota, Tihawa, and Kirinda, and the books show that these are much appreciated by the villagers.

VI.—CRIME.

The Mágam pattu and Giruwá pattu east are remarkably free from crime; I wish the same could be said for the Giruwá pattu west, where cattle stealing is rampant. This is due, partly to the carelessness of the cattle owners, who leave their cattle to wander about untended and unfolded; partly to the neglect of the headmen, who have a good set of Gaṇsabháwa rules for the prevention of cattle stealing, but fail to enforce them; and partly to the difficulty in securing convictions in the courts. I have heard people complaining of the theft of forty and fifty head of cattle in a year; the Gaṇsabháwa appeals show numerous cases which turn upon the theft of cattle, and all around I hear the same complaint.

I hope shortly to take steps towards the more strict enforcement of the rules, and if this fails I shall have to ask for special legislative powers, similar to those which were granted in the North-Western Province. The evil is a crying one, and calls for stringent measures.

VII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

There was unfortunately a serious outbreak of murrain among the cattle (chiefly buffaloes) at Tissa during last year, which gave rise to difficulties in cultivating the extensive tracts of fields there. But the disease died out, and has not since re-appeared.

There were also a few cases of "kandamala," the disease described by the Government Veterinary Surgeon. While it lasted the disease proved very fatal, but fortunately it did not spread, and quickly died out.

In other parts of the district there was hoof-and-mouth disease, but not to any great extent.

VIII.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Twenty more acres of paddy land irrigated by Tissamaharáma were brought under cultivation during the year, and thirteen acres under the Walawé works were planted with cacao by Mr. Pole-Carew. A far larger extent of paddy land will probably be brought under cultivation in 1893 under the Walawé irrigation works, as the water is now available.

In the Giruwá pattu west I notice several small gardens recently planted with cocoanuts, which I hope may be further extended in the near future.

IX.—ROAD ORDINANCE.

I annex a return showing the results of work under the Thoroughfares Ordinance, the remarkable feature of which in this district is the large number of men (3,240) who laboured on the roads in preference to paying the tax. This is due to parts of the district being beyond the limits for labour on principal roads. The work on the minor roads is badly supervised, and it is feared that much of the labour counts for nothing. The result is that the roads are in bad order, and the Road Committee crippled for want of funds.

If the Road Committee had had Rs. 4.860 to spend in lieu of the labour of 3,240 unskilled labourers, the roads might have been in far better order than they are in now.

X.—SALT.

The salt crops proved an entire failure, and for some time it has been necessary to import salt from Jaffna to meet local requirements.

Unless some change is made in the method of collecting salt, it will be long before we shall have a supply sufficient to meet the demand, and we shall always be liable to the loss resulting from a failure of the crops.

I have had under my consideration the question of manufacturing salt here, as is done in Puttalam, *i.e.*, of aiding the natural formation of salt by the construction of artificial condensers and crystallising beds.

The present lewayas are exposed to the drainage of fresh water from the surrounding high grounds, and this, added to the rainfall descending on the brine, rapidly dissolves the salt as soon as it begins to form. Added to this the wind action over the extensive area of the lewaya hinders the crystallisation of the salt. If pans were properly constructed there would be no ingress of fresh water from the surrounding lands, and if the beds were constructed on scientific principles with the banks only three inches high, the brine being constantly kept to that depth, even the rain water falling on the brine would float off, owing to its being so much lighter than the brine.

I have tested the density of the brine in the lewayas, and while fresh water is registered at 1000°, and sea water at 1,025°, the average density of brine in the lewayas is 1,075°. After a short spell of dry weather this rises to 1,125°, and if it were then run into shallow pans it would in a few days reach the crystallising stage at 1227°, as my tests show that the density increases by about 10° per diem.

I have asked that a small sum may be placed at my disposal for experiments in the manufacture of salt.

Even if the brine in the lewayas become weakened by fresh water, I find that the density of the brine in a brine pit remains constant at 1,075°, so that salt aught to be crystallised from that in 15 days—by no means an abnormally long spell of fine weather for this dry district.

XI.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The Hambantota District contains all the elements of a prosperous future. As soon as the irrigation works are complete, settlers will undoubtedly flock to the district, and then I hope to be able to persuade the people to undertake the cultivation of cocoanuts. There are large tracts of land suitable to the growth of the cocoanut. The people are afraid of the long droughts: in other words they are too careless to look after young plants. This is exactly what was said in the Puttalam District when I went there in 1884, but that the cocoanut will thrive and yield handsome profits in that district has since being abundantly proved; and I hope before many years are out to see similar progress in this district.

With easy transport by sea, with water brought down by the irrigation works, with good soil and fairly healthy climate, this might become one of the most prosperous districts in the lowlands of Ceylon.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE MÁTARA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1892.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue of 1892 was Rs. 204,281·33, while the expenditure was Rs. 82,531·59.

Revenue.

Particulars.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Land Sales ...	26,099 40	35,504 5	9,404 65	—
Land Revenue ...	73,238 21	78,316 31	5,078 10	—
Rent exclusive of Lands...	24,123 90	24,416 28	292 38	—
Licenses ...	502 0	1,302 0	800 0	—
Stamps	13,947 5	16,562 20	2,615 15	—
Fines and Forfeitures ...	4,047 68	5,984 7	1,936 39	—
Sale of Government Property	766 63	1,909 46	1,142 83	—
Reimbursements in aid of expenses incurred by Government ...	35,163 20	36,670 45	1,507 25	—
Miscellaneous ...	2,671 46	3,521 95	850 49	—
Interest	73 55	94 56	21 1	—
Total ...	180,633 8	204,281 33	23,648 25	—

Net increase Rs. 23,648 25

It will be observed that there was an increase under every head of service during the year.

Expenditure.

Particulars.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Pensions ...	5,057 29	3,971 19	— —	1,086 9
Personal Emoluments ...	52,575 12	53,182 50	607 38	—
Other Charges ...	26,922 4	25,377 90	—	1,544 14
Total ...	84,554 44	82,531 59	607 38	2,630 23

Net decrease Rs. 2,022 85

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

This was sufficient in all the divisions. The greater portion of it, except in the Morawakkóralé, where imported rice is consumed by coolies on tea estates, was grown by the people themselves, and consisted for the most part of rice, sweet potatoes, kurakkan, cocoanuts, and plantains.

The average market prices during the year were as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Rice, per bushel ...	0 94
Sweet potatoes, per cwt. ...	0 50
Kurakkan, per bushel ...	5 0
Cocoanuts, per 1,000 ...	30 0
Plantains, per bunch ...	0 37
Flour, per lb. ...	0 50
Tea, per lb. ...	0 62½
Sugar, per lb. ...	0 20
Salt, per measure ...	0 12½

WORKS REQUIRED.

(1) *Railway extension to Mátara.*—I trust a commencement of this most important work will soon be made. His Excellency the Governor on the occasion of a visit to Mátara in July, 1892, was good enough to hold out hopes that it would be taken in hand as soon as the section to Galle had been completed.

In the words of His Excellency on that occasion—

Considering the density of the population of the Mátara District, the large extent of its commerce, and the wealth and affluence of its inhabitants, the railway extension to Mátara would not only be beneficial to the inhabitants of Mátara, but would also be a financial success.

(2) *Talanwila Flood Outlet.*—The country round Mátara is constantly flooded, and enormous damage is caused thereby year after year to the people. The peculiar course taken by the Nilwalaganga and its low level for many miles from the sea, together with the bar at its mouth, render it impossible for all the water to get away quickly in the rainy season by its natural outlet, the river, and some other escape must be found for it. This necessity was seen during the time of the Dutch occupation, when what is called the old Dutch canal at Nupe was made; but owing to its narrow width and to the fact that it discharges into the river, it is totally insufficient for the purpose for which, I believe, it was intended.

Mr. Elliott, when Assistant Government Agent here, had another outlet constructed *viâ* Tudáwa, also into the river; but this, though a most useful work, is also inadequate. Notwithstanding its width, the river for some miles from its mouth is at about the same level as the sea at

low-water mark, and being blocked by a bar at the mouth the water escapes in a comparatively slow volume by it. Some other and separate outlet is therefore necessary, and this is provided in the scheme I have proposed. It is to cut a channel 70 feet wide from the Mimana swamp at Hittetiya *viâ* Pamburana and through Talanwila to the sea.

Mr. Waddell, the District Engineer, has been good enough to have the trace surveyed and the levels taken for me, and also to furnish me with a plan and an estimate of the cost of the work.

The Provincial Engineer has been over the trace with me and Mr. Waddell, and has signified his approval of the scheme, and at a meeting of the proprietors called by me on May 20, 1892, to consider the matter under the 35th clause of the Irrigation Ordinance, it was decided that the channel should be constructed, and that Government aid should be asked for, and that the cost should be repaid by the proprietors under clause 47 of the Ordinance by ten annual instalments.

In order to make the scheme complete it was also resolved that the old Dutch canal should also be cleared out and widened, but only in the event of the Talanwila outlet being found insufficient.

It has been, I believe, proposed that the Tudawa canal should be closed up in the event of any other flood outlet being constructed, but I would not recommend this. The more outlets there are the better, and since the people are prepared to pay the cost of the new scheme, it should, I think, be adopted in its entirety and the Tudawa canal left as it is.

There will be no need to construct any other channel than the one I now propose: the country beyond it for many square miles is almost one dead flat; there is sufficient waterway through the bridges across the Akuressa road to let the water off, and the river and the new channel should carry off the floods before they have had time to do any damage.

Briefly, then, the scheme is as follows:—To cut a canal 70 feet wide and about a mile and a half long from Hittetiya *viâ* Pamburana and Talanwila to the sea, with a bridge across the main Coast road, and a bridge and a sea-gate across the Polhena minor road, and an édanda across the newly-opened road at Walgama, estimated to cost as follows:—

		Rs.	c.
(1)	Earthwork in cutting 33,358 cubes at Re. 1 per cube ...	33,358	0
(2)	Coast road bridge	7,000	0
(3)	Polhena minor road bridge with sea-gate under it	6,000	0
(4)	Edanda over the Walgama minor road	700	0
(5)	Compensation:—		
	(*a*) Cocoanut land, 8·2 acres at Rs. 1,000	8,200	0
	(*b*) Paddy land, Talanwila swamp, 5 acres at Rs. 500 ...	2,500	0
	(*c*) Waste land, 6 acres at Rs. 200	1,200	0
(6)	Transport	2,000	0
	Contingencies 10 per cent.	6,095	0
	(*b*) Clearing and widening of the Dutch canal at Nupe to give an available width of 35 feet	20,000	0
	Total ...	87,053	0

It is calculated that the scheme will directly benefit 7,917 acres of paddy land, and, indirectly, a considerable extent of the lands on the other side of the river by the river water being diminished in volume in flood time, and thereby escaping quicker than it does now.

(3) *The Dapáne Road* from Kamburupitiya by Makandura, Urubokka, and Dapane to the Kolonná kóralé or Sabaragamuwa. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was devoted for this work in the Supply Bill of 1892, but nothing was spent of it, and the idea appears to have been by the present abandoned in favour of extending the present Morawak kóralé road through the estates into Rakwána.

When I first came here, and before I had the same experience of the district that I now possess, I was in favour of the latter work, but a further and better knowledge of the country through which the two proposed roads would pass, and of the needs of the people, has entirely altered my views.

I now concur in the remarks of Mr. P. A. Templer in his Administration Report for 1889, and in the views of Messrs. Wace and Baumgartner as expressed in their Administration Reports for 1892.

I cannot see what native interest would be served by the extension of the Deniyaya road. It would only benefit a few worn out tea estates, whereas the Urubokka road, besides benefiting the Sabaragamuwa District and giving an outlet to some of the richest and most populous villages of the Kolonná kóralé, would be a great boon to the people of the Morawak kóralé and the Kandaboda pattu.

It would open up a fertile and well-populated country and attract outsiders to take up land in the outlying part of the district, where good land with excellent soil is to be found. It would act as a substantial feeder to the railway when it is extended to Mátara, as it shortly will be, I hope, and it would give the villagers all along its route an easy means of transport to a good market for their produce.

(4) *A Water Supply and proper Drainage for the Town of Mátara.*—The Local Board has, for some time, been endeavouring to obtain artesian water in Mátara, but so far without success. The experiment is, however, being continued.

The sanitation of the town is a matter of urgency. A Local Board assessment tax of 2½ per cent. has been imposed this year (1893) with the object of improving the drainage of the Fort, and when this is accomplished other portions of the town will be taken in hand.

(5) *Other Works.*—A new Kachchéri, a house for the District Judge, another fish market at Kadewidiya in Mátara, iron bridges at Polatumodara, Bandattera, Kitulewela, and Denapitiya, the opening out of the Opata, the Beralapanatara to Urubokka, and the Kadduwa roads into cart roads.

(6) *Irrigation.*

Four Gravets.—Tank at Assirigewatta.

Gangaboda pattu.—A distributing gate at the end of the Uduwa channel; a distributing gate on the Hali-ela channel above Miriswatta; an iron trough over the Uduwa channel at Palolpitiya; an iron trough over the canal at Dodangasmodara Depawa; a channel at Kapuduwa to connect it more directly with the Kirama-ár; a channel from Karaputugala-ár on the Owitigama-Kirinda road; the Belpagam scheme; a distributing gate at Kondurawatta on the Urapola channel.

Morawak kóralé.—Yamulla tank and a channel from Budugedarawewa.

Weligam kóralé.—Polatumodara flood-outlet; tank at Bibulsliyadda at Akurugoda; the Midigama channel; and the Veniakula anicut.

Wellaboda pattu.—A lock-gate at Tondila; a lock-gate at Tallala; and a lock-gate at Dikwella.

Kandaboda pattu.—Miella tank; raising the bund of the Denagama tank; and the Kongala tank.

PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

(1) *Extirpation of Parangi.*—There are a large number of cases of parangi in this district principally in the thickly populated villages along the sea-coast. The medical officer of the station, Dr. H. G. Thomasz, and I have recently made a complete circuit of the whole district in order to ascertain the number of cases and to suggest the means by which they could best be treated. Dr. Thomasz examined over a thousand cases, a large number of them being young children, and his report will, I believe, be a most interesting and valuable one.

One thing has struck me very forcibly in connection with this disease, viz., that it is *not* due to poverty, or bad water, or unwholesome food, but simply and solely to contagion. There are very few cases in the outlying parts of the Morawak kóralé, where the people are very poor and have bad food and water, whereas along the thickly-populated villages on the sea-coast, where the people are comparatively well-to-do, it is very common.

What therefore is most required to stamp out the disease is isolation of the sick, and this should be enforced by legislative enactment. It is a contagious disease like smallpox, and it should be prevented in the same way. Of course poverty and dirt help the disease, as they make it more difficult for the system to throw it off and assist contagion, but they are not the cause of it as so many think.

I would propose the establishment of field hospitals in different portions of the district where the patients can be isolated and properly fed and treated until they are cured. This would not cost much, and it would before long reduce the amount of, if it did not altogether eradicate, the disease. With increasing population will come the greater liability to infection, and the sooner this matter is taken in hand the better.

(2) *Reduction in the Rent of new Asweddums.*—Now that the paddy tax has been repealed, I would advocate a liberal reduction in the rent of Crown swamps that could be converted into paddy fields. There are large areas of such land in this district, some 400 acres alone in the Morawak kóralé. Much of this was abandoned when the Grain Tax Ordinance was introduced with its high rate of commuted rent, and most of it would be cultivated again if the rent charged was, as I would wish it to be, a merely nominal one.

I look upon the man who undertakes to open up land for food purposes in the wilder parts of the Island as a benefactor, who should be encouraged in every way, and not as one who should be practically warned off by a high rent for the privilege of using the land, or by the obstacles put in the way of his acquiring it.

In many parts of the Island I would literally give away the land to those who are prepared to cultivate it in paddy, and I would assist them with advances of food, seed, and tools on the most liberal terms.

It will be time enough for Government to think of making money by the sale of land under their large irrigation works when they have established colonies under them. For the present they should be content to spend money to start cultivation there.

(3) *Encouragement of Local Industries.*—(*a*) *Mining.* It is time I think that some steps were taken to encourage scientific mining in this district. I am convinced that there is a great future for the Island in its mineral wealth, and I would advocate the repeal of the present Mining Ordinance, and the passing of a law requiring every one who opens a pit or mine, whether for gems or plumbago or any other mineral, to work it in a proper, scientific manner—in fact, to observe all the precautions that are enforced in mining countries elsewhere. The effect of this will be to put a stop to all *poor* men wasting their time, their money, and sometimes their lives, in the demoralising search after gems, and to throw the mining industry of the country into the hands of wealthy capitalists, who would go about it in a thorough and systematic manner, who would develop the hidden riches of the land, add enormously to the wealth of the Island, and give employment at high rates of wages to thousands of the people.

(*b*) *Fish-curing.*—It has for many years been a pet scheme of mine to start a large fishing, fish-salting, and tinning establishment on the southern or eastern coast of the Island.

What has hitherto prevented the fish-curing yards from being successful is that sufficient fish is not caught to make it worth while to cure what remains over and above the local demand for fresh fish. There is an inexhaustible supply, but not enough fishermen or appliances to catch it. What is wanted is a company with a capital sufficient to purchase and employ a fleet of boats with trawlers, &c., and to set up a curing and tinning establishment at some good and unoccupied place along the coast, and from thence to supply the local demand for cured fish and to export what they tin.

If at the same time they could add a fish-breeding establishment, where they could cultivate the gray mullet, say, they would add to their profits and usefulness.

(4) *Forest Reserves.*—A great hardship has been inflicted on the people in parts of this district by the proposed reservation, for the benefit of the Forest Department, of tracts of jungle land in several divisions.

There has been no Proclamation of such reserves, nor any forest settlement inquiry, but the mere notification that it is proposed to create certain reserves has had the effect of stopping the villagers from making any use of these forests for agricultural, domestic, or communal purposes.

I would certainly reserve these lands against sale, but as *village* forests only. The people have had the right of collecting firewood, fence sticks, timber for their huts, ploughs, &c., in them from time immemorial, and it would be most unfair to deprive them henceforward of this right, and yet this is what will happen if the proposed reservations, as at first contemplated, are carried out.

(5) *Midwifery.*—Considering the number of deaths in and by childbirth, it would be an excellent plan I think, if two or three intelligent women in Mátara could be induced to go up to Colombo and study midwifery at the Lying-in Hospital. The native women who call themselves mid-wives are, as a rule, very ignorant, rough, and superstitious, and often do far more harm than good. A few well-trained women in these populous outstations would make a good living, and would be the saving of many lives.

(6) *Damage to Crops by the (Godavellu) Caterpillar.*—A great deal of damage is done every year to the young paddy crops about here by a caterpillar called the "Godavella," I do not know its scientific name. When at its full size it is about an inch and a half long, and it is very destructive. It makes its appearance in thousands and eats the young paddy stalk down to the root.

I have traced the history of this pest from the egg stage upwards to the moth stage, and thence from the egg to the caterpillar again. It is curious how ignorant the people are on the subject. When I showed them the chrysalis and told them it came from the caterpillar, they would hardly credit me, but when I showed them the moth and told them it came from the chrysalis they said "eheyi," but I could see they thought that I was chaffing them. However, I got some of the headmen together and showed them the moth actually emerging from the chrysalis's shell, and then I think they believed me. Their idea has always been that the caterpillar came in some mysterious way by the agency of demons from the centre of the earth, and their method of meeting the trouble was by "horn-pulling" (ankeliya), "cocoanut-throwing" (polgehima), "alms-giving," "tom-tom beating," &c., and such like, to propitiate the goddess Pattini, who is believed to send it.

I have, however, shown them a more efficacious method. It is simply to flood the field directly the eggs of the moth are seen on it, and so to destroy them. The eggs are laid in clusters on the surface of the ground, and are easily seen. If the eggs have been hatched the paddy should be sprayed with diluted kerosine oil, about half a bottle to four gallons of water or some other insecticide. I have introduced one of the hand sprayers used in France for vine culture, and it is very efficacious.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There is a Government Civil Hospital at Mátara, in which 875 indoor and 5,161 outdoor dispensary cases were treated during the year, and there are dispensaries at Mátara, Weligama, Imadua, Akuressa, Hakmana, Dikwella, Morawaka, Urubokká, Beralapanatara, Katuwana, and a district Dispensary at Deniyaya.

CRIME.

The police in the district were handed over to my charge in August, 1892, since when I have been working them quite smoothly in conjunction with the headmen of the district. The system I have adopted is as follows.

I make each vidané-arachchi send in a weekly return of all crimes, however serious and however trivial, to the Mudaliyár, and he in return sends in a weekly abstract to me, with notes of all the steps taken. This is compared by the Inspector of Police with the Police Court records, and I make orders thereon.

I am thus kept acquainted with all that goes on in the district. The police work harmoniously with the headmen, and the latter are kept up to the mark. I have also arranged division days, that is, days once a month on which all the vidané-arachchies come with the Mudaliyár to the Kachchéri, when I go over these crime reports with them and make comments and orders and praise or blame, as I think necessary.

One of the results of my method for dealing with the crime of the district through the headmen and police in concert is that false cases are reduced to a minimum. The Inspector of Police examines all the cases instituted in the Police Court with the crime reports to me, and if he finds that a case has been instituted that does not appear in the crime report, an explanation is called for from the headman. This makes the latter very careful to make strict inquiry into all cases, and it also prevents people rushing into court before this preliminary inquiry has been made, for if I find that any such case has been instituted I inform the Police Magistrate, and he then naturally looks upon the case with suspicion; besides this, he can always call for my reports and see if they differ from the story told him at the trial, so that unless a false case has been particularly well got up, it is not difficult to detect it.

Another means of more effectually dealing with the crime of the district has been the itinerating court of the Police Magistrate. At my request Mr. Dunuwila was instructed, as an experiment, to hold circuit court once a month at different centres, and with the best results. Cattle stealing is very prevalent in the Morawak kóralé and Kandaboda pattu, and in most cases people are deterred from prosecuting the thieves owing to the distance to the Police Court at Mátara and the strong probability of frequent postponements and several long journeys to and fro for nothing, whereas the prompt trial and punishment of the offenders in the district itself has encouraged the people to prefer their complaints to the proper authorities, and has deterred them from taking the law into their own hands.

Another measure that I have tried very hard to have introduced into the district is the Knife Ordinance. Stabbing cases are appallingly frequent. In the village almost every one, even little children, carries a knife, and it is drawn on the slightest provocation. My views on the subject are strongly supported by the District Judge, the Police Magistrate, and all the Mudaliyárs and Presidents in the district, and I sincerely hope the proclamation of the Ordinance here will not be long delayed.

NEW ACRES OPENED FOR CULTIVATION.

I am glad to be able to record that a great deal of attention is being paid to cocoanut cultivation in this district, a large area of new land having been brought under this product in 1892.

Except in the Morawak kóralé, where the people are still very poor, I am gradually restricting chena cultivation. Instead of chena permits I am bringing forward as much land for sale as possible, and as a rule it is all eagerly bought up.

There is a large extent of good cocoanut land available for sale by the Crown, and I look forward to this product being soon taken up by European capitalists and widely extended.

CATTLE DISEASE.

There was an outbreak of murrain *(wasangata roga)* towards the close of the year in three different places in the district, but by prompt measures taken under the new Cattle Disease Ordinance, No. 9 of 1891, we were able to stamp it out before it had done any particular harm.

During the previous epidemic in 1890–91 many thousands of animals died of this disease. This time the loss was under thirty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *Arrest of the Pottewela Outlaw.*—Perhaps the most noteworthy event in the district, in the year under review, was the capture and punishment of a noted outlaw, the ex-Fiscal's arachchi of Pottewela, and the breaking up of his gang.

This man lived on the borders of this and the Hambantota Districts in the direction of Beliatta. He had been for a long time a terror to the district. The headmen were all afraid of him, and he had defied capture. I however succeeded in effecting his arrest and punishment before the Supreme Court. He then signallised himself by an attempt to murder me in the Supreme Court itself, just after he had received sentence. For this he was afterwards convicted and received a further sentence.

(2) *Road Ordinance Collections and Warrants.*—There was a great improvement in the collections made during the year, the sum collected being Rs. 42,976 as against Rs. 36,985 in 1891.

A considerable amount of friction arose between the District Road Committee of this district and the Provincial Road Committee of the Province in connection with the outstanding warrants in the district under the Road Ordinance. These amounted to over 17,000 at one time for years previous to 1892. My committee thought with me that they should not be enforced, for certain reasons—the principal one being that the large majority of them were against persons who were absent from the district, and had not received notice to labour. The dispute ended, however, by the warrants being all withdrawn and cancelled.

(3) *Village Tribunals.*—The Gansabhâwa Department was re-organised during the year and a new system adopted, by which the work of the tribunals could be properly checked and appeals heard and decided without any delay.

The receipts under this head for the year amounted to Rs. 8,288 as against Rs. 6,600 for 1891, and the payments to Rs. 4,497 as compared with Rs. 6,025 for 1891.

(4) *Registration.*—The registered births were 4,832 as against 5,731 in 1891, the deaths 4,170 as against 5,818 in 1891, and the marriages 958 as against 765 in 1891.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, EASTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1892.

If the revenue of the Province be taken as the test of prosperity, then the past year may be considered the most prosperous one since 1884, as shown by the following table :—

Revenue collected in the Eastern Province for the last Nine Years.

Year.	Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		For the Province.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1884	351,609	70½	106,406	39	458,016	9½
1885	302,342	8	128,076	54	430,418	62
1886	283,177	32½	130,394	41	413,571	73½
1887	263,981	69	139,567	35	403,549	4
1888	294,589	96	143,075	95	437,665	91
1889	304,954	56	142,049	44	447,003	90
1890	255,210	38	134,842	8	390,052	46
1891	273,297	19	126,052	49	399,349	68
1892	343,797	43	139,064	69	482,862	12

The increase of revenue is in a great measure due to the collection of arrears of the paddy tax, coupled with the desire of settling the dues before the total abolition of the tax. The usual returns of revenue and expenditure for the year are annexed.

The new year did not open with much promise, for the outbreak of cholera, which commenced in the last quarter of 1891, continued with some severity until the end of January, and things looked very gloomy. The rainfall had been very great, and in the wake of the consequent floods fever followed as usual.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The food supply was sufficient—in fact large quantities of rice and other grain were exported to Uva and Jaffna. It is computed that the extent of paddy land sown was 60,000 acres, which, with a yield of 10 bushels to the acre, gave 600,000 bushels of paddy. This in itself would be insufficient, but this supply is supplemented by Indian corn, fine grain, and manioc, to such an extent that the District of Batticaloa was able to export 8,485 bushels of Indian corn, 272 bushels of fine grain, and 4,182 bags of manioc after meeting the demands of the people of the district. The supply of fish was, as it always is, abundant; the lakes are stocked with fish of all kinds, and so plentiful are they, and so much in excess of the wants of the people of the district, that the sea is never resorted to by Tamils or Moors. Sinhalese fishermen come here for a few months in the year, from March to October, and catch large quantities of sea fish, which they salt and export to other parts of the Island. The quantity exported by sea in 1892 was 272 cwt., valued at Rs. 2,330. In addition to this, large quantities were sent by cart to Uva, and I think we may safely say the total quantity exported was not less than 500 cwt.

If the Tamils and Moors would only resort to deep-sea fishing they could largely supplement their incomes, and do a vast trade; but they are too well-off for this, and have not yet felt the shoe pinch sufficiently to compel them to resort to other industries.

Beef, mutton, and venison are sufficient; turkeys, ducks, and fowls are still moderate in price, though gradually increasing, as steamers call more frequently. The supply of vegetables and fruits is sadly deficient, and the District is chiefly dependent upon Uva for what it consumes. This is the more to be wondered at, inasmuch as the soil of the interior portions of the district is very good, and during the rains every sort of vegetable and fruit would grow easily. Tomatoes can be cultivated the whole year through with a little care, and most fruit trees will grow well if properly looked after when young; but it appears to me that the people have been so far contented with

rice and fish, and have not yet acquired a desire for vegetables, or they are too lazy to grow them. I annex a list of the prices of the chief articles of food :—

Average Prices of Articles of Food Locally Produced.

		Rs.	c.			Rs.	c.
Paddy, per bushel	...	1	0	Prawns, small, per dozen	...	0	1
Rice do.	...	3	0	Fowls, each ...	...	0	25
Indian corn, per bushel	...	0	75	Eggs, each ...	...	0	1½
Kurakkan, do.	...	0	75	Turkeys, each	...	6	0
Peas, per bushel	...	1	50	Ducks, each ...	...	0	50
Manioc, per lb.	...	0	1	Beef, per lb. ...	...	0	18
Cocoanut, each	...	0	5	Mutton, per lb.	...	0	25
Cocoanut jaggery, per lb.	...	0	6	Venison, per lb.	...	0	15
Fish, per lb. ...	...	0	10	Buffalo ghee, per bottle	...	0	40
Oysters, per 100	...	0	20	Cow ghee, do.	...	0	60
Prawns, large, per dozen	...	0	5	Cow milk, do.	...	0	10

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the people for the first half of the year was not very satisfactory. Cholera seemed to keep its hold on them until the end of January, and again in March and June it broke out with some severity. Fever was rather bad at the commencement of the year in consequence of the heavy rains. In the latter half of the year the health of the District improved. There is no lack of medical attendance and medical skill. Dispensaries are scattered all over the Province, and Government distributes medicines and provides medical advice gratuitously in all directions. There are twelve outdoor dispensaries, in which 27,788 patients were treated during the year. It is expected that those who are capable of doing so will pay for their medicines; but the sums thus realised are very small. Rs. 1,132 was the total sum collected from those who were so treated.

The good done at these dispensaries cannot be over-estimated: they are one of the chief civilisers of the District; well supervised by the Senior Medical Officer at intervals, and in charge of qualified young men, anxious to secure promotion, they are visible marks of tidiness and order, where good medical attendance is procurable at all times. The Senior Medical Officer of the Province has wisely recommended that five more dispensaries should be opened during the present year, and I sincerely hope the Principal Civil Medical Officer will see his way to comply with his recommendations.

A Lady Medical Officer attends at one of the dispensaries weekly in the large Moor village of Kattankudi. Her headquarters are at Batticaloa. The Government and the Local Board contribute towards her salary, and the Wesleyan Mission supply the rest. The females of all denominations call in her services, which are thoroughly appreciated, and it is to be hoped that the Mission will be able to continue this work which has resulted in so much good to the District.

The increase in the spread of leprosy is rather alarming. The Chief Mudaliyár reports that forty years ago a case of leprosy was rarely ever met with, whereas now some 128 cases are reported in the Batticaloa District alone. Unfortunately these poor creatures prefer collecting in towns, where they enlist the sympathy of the wealthier classes, and obtain relief, but at the risk of spreading the contagion The time has come for Government to take the matter up seriously and energetically. A leper hospital must be built and all cases kept within it.

CRIME.

The Eastern Province has always been noted for the prevalence of very little serious crime. The records of the courts show this. Petty thefts and assaults are the chief cases. Cattle stealing prevails in the interior and on the boundary, but not to a very great extent. Against the Moors, who are beef-eaters, several complaints were made, as butchers they have many opportunities of obliterating all trace of brandmarks, and as this trade is carried on chiefly by them, the difficulty of conviction is very great, for Moormen will rarely give evidence against each other. The records of crime compare favourably with any portion of the Island.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The past year has been almost free from cattle disease; grass and water were plentiful. A few cases occurred in September, but the disease was soon checked—isolation is immediately insisted upon, and herein lies the best cure. Cattle are valuable in this agricultural district, and the people are only too anxious to take measures to stop the spread of the disease.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation is still being pushed forward with vigour, as shown by the following votes taken in the past year :—

Total Expenditure on Irrigation in the Eastern Province during 1892

		Amount Available. Rs. c.		Expended. Rs. c.		Balance. Rs. c.
Unexpended balance of previous years	...	6,572 95	...	5,720 86	...	852 9
Special vote of Legislature ...	...	50 0	...	50 0	..	—
Estimates sanctioned against Provincial apportionment	...	47,452 0	...	44,096 10	...	3,355 90
Vote for irrigation surveys ...	...	3,946 20		2,376 4	...	1,570 16
For maintenance of irrigation works	...	14,966 0	...	13,206 76	...	1,759 24
For urgent minor works	...	1,000 0	...	850 99	...	149 1
Total	...	73,987 15		66,300 75		7,686 40

The Central Irrigation Board insist upon a more systematic way of going to work, and there is no doubt that this plan is not only more satisfactory, but more expeditious in the end. "Leaps in the dark" are avoided, and the people and the Government know their position exactly.

Rugam tank, which burst at the end of 1891, has been satisfactorily and quickly restored, without any damage to the crops of the cultivators under it. The Public Works officers deserve great credit for the rapidity with which the work was carried out, and the care and trouble taken to hold up sufficient water to meet the immediate wants of the people.

So far irrigation has been carried on chiefly in the south of the district, but the Provincial Irrigation Board hope soon to put forward proposals for benefiting the north as well as the south. The central portion is also receiving attention, and if the scheme for the construction of Unichi tank in Manmunai is carried out, relief will be provided to a part of the district, where the absence of water has given rise to constant famine and sickness. The plans and estimates are all under consideration, and it remains to be seen whether the people to be benefited will, by contribution to the repayment of the cost, show their due appreciation of the efforts made on their behalf.

The restoration of village tanks is progressing There is some difficulty in carrying on the work; the people have never been accustomed to do much for themselves; Government has always been too generous, and not exacted sufficient return from the people. The rule is, that if the villagers restore their tanks, by forming the bunds to the height and in the manner required by the Provincial Engineer, then sluices are supplied by Government free.

A Superintendent of Village Tanks on Rs. 1,000 per annum and horse allowance has been recently appointed: it is expected that he will be able to supervise and encourage the people to proceed more vigorously.

The form of sluice used is that known as "the Murray sluice"; it is cheap, and works well; it is on the principle of the old Kandyan village sluice, improved and made in cement concrete instead of clay. The pipes themselves have been of great service in other ways than as sluices. Numbers have been utilised to serve as drains, thus taking the place of culverts; again, the larger pipes are utilised as wells, taking the place of the hollow tree usually made to serve the purpose. It need hardly be pointed out how much superior they are in every way. These "Murray pipes" are now a standing institution, and where the water has not to be obtained at a very great depth, nothing can be better—they are clean and strong, and lasting.

A trial is now being made of them, built solid, to take the place of bridge piles; if successful they will indeed prove useful, for there is always difficulty in obtaining wooden piles for bridges.

LANDS SOLD.

In the past year there were sold 929 acres of paddy land and 565 acres of garden land, realising a total of Rs. 17,665. The garden land is chiefly utilised for cocoanut plantations. Now that the tax on paddy has been abolished, there should be an increased demand for land in which to grow it. So far there has not been a large increase of applications to purchase: the people seem to prefer renting from the Crown, which should not be encouraged. Tobacco lands are in greater demand, and this species of cultivation is extending in the Province, the climate of which seems most suitable to the growth of tobacco; it requires great labour and constant care, but the returns are well worth the trouble. Chena cultivation is discouraged as much as possible; it is impossible just yet to forbid it entirely, especially in the parts of the Province where irrigation has not been carried on, or the people would starve. Care is however being taken to restrict it to certain localities, and the Forest Officers are trying to confine the people of each village to a sufficiently large block to serve their purposes for seven years, so that by the time the seventh year is reached the portion chenaëd in the first year will be again fit for cultivation. It is very difficult to keep the people within bounds, and constant supervision is required.

GANSABHAWAS.

The Gansabhawas have continued to prove useful institutions; very few complaints have been made. Out of 6,742 civil and 2,267 criminal decisions there were only 47 civil and 30 criminal appeals; this is an index of the satisfaction given by the decisions among a petition-loving people, only too ready to make a grievance of every little trifle. The criminal cases are chiefly due to petty assaults and thefts and breaches of irrigation rules. The return speaks for itself, and shows no inconsiderable amount of work done by the two Presidents.

FORESTS.

The Assistant Conservator has sent in a separate report on the working of the Forest Department, to which reference is invited for particulars of the work done. The reservation of forests has not yet been commenced in the Eastern Province, but I think it would be in the interests of Government to commence work as soon as possible, while the forests are undoubtedly Crown property, and very little encroached upon: the demarcation would be a comparatively easy matter where claims are "nil." Good broad lines could be laid down, and village rights easily reserved and defined. This might be done *pattu* by *pattu*. The Assistant Conservator, who thoroughly knows every inch of the District, could lay down the lines, and an able Assistant under him could see the details carried out.

The revenue derived last year shows considerable increase over the previous year, due in a large measure to the sale at low prices of an accumulation of logs which were gradually deteriorating in the town of Batticaloa.

The depôt here is satisfactory, but still not quite large enough for the increasing wants of the Department; the land adjoining it, with the house on it, should be purchased for the Forest Department. The Assistant Conservator ought to have a house, and there is one standing on this land quite close to his depôt, which would serve the purpose admirably. The saw machine is now working well; all the timber used by the Public Works Department, Local Board, and Road Committee is sawn at the mill with speed and punctuality, and the machine may now be characterised as a great success.

The Forester at Trincomalee has undertaken to supply the Military stationed there with firewood at fixed rates. The felling is done under his control, and contractors are thus kept out of the forests to the advantage of the public and the Government. The Forest Department supervise the chena clearing of the whole Province, which throws a great deal of work on its officers. By this means some sort of check can be kept on this kind of cultivation, which has to

my mind been encouraged to far too great an extent. It should only be permitted where the people are poor and have no other means of earning a livelihood, whereas I find licenses granted to rich Moormen of flourishing villages far away from the chena lands.

I annex the financial statement of the Forest Department for the past year :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Eastern Province for the year 1892.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.		
Amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years	5,708 4	
Amount of timber felled without license and confiscated ...	122 29	
Amount of timber sold to Public Departments ...	8,259 0	
Amount of timber sold by public auction	20,375 25	
Amount of royalty on timber felled by private parties, and other receipts	14,290 83	
		48,755 41
Amount due on Timber Sold.		
From Public Departments	1,435 87	
From private parties	6,951 31½	
Estimated value of timber in hand on December 31, 1892 as per timber return of December, 1892	55,046 93	
		66,434 11½
Total ...	—	115,189 52½
EXPENDITURE.		
Pay of Assistant Conservator from January 1 to December 31, 1892	3,532 57	
Travelling do. do. ...	1,921 11	
Pay of Forester, Trincomalee do ..	2,373 25	
Travelling do do ...	30 0	
Pay of Forest Ranger, Batticaloa North do. ...	720 0	
Travelling do. do. ...	360 0	
Pay of Forest Ranger, Batticaloa South do ...	600 0	
Travelling do. do ...	360 0	
Pay of Forest Guard, Trincomalee do ..	600 0	
Travelling do. do .	200 0	
Pay of Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Batticaloa do ...	480 0	
Do. Trincomalee do ...	480 0	
Pay of Second Clerk, Batticaloa do. ...	240 0	
Pay of Peon, Batticaloa ... do	150 0	
Pay of Forest Watcher, Trincomalee do. ..	150 0	
Do. Batticaloa do. ...	150 0	
Do do. do. ..	150 0	
Felling and removal of timber and other services ...	23,274 38	
Cost of stationery	150 72	
Stores, tools, and plants	957 81	
Drift waifwood and confiscated forest produce ...	86 63	
Refunds	18 95	
Settlements, sowing, planting, and other works ...	1,093 89	
Buildings, roads, and bridges	213 32	
	—	38,295 93
Balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions	10,459 18	
Amount to be recovered on account of timber ...	11,387 18½	
Estimated value of cut timber in hand	55,046 93	
	—	76,893 59½
Total ...	—	115,189 52½

ROADS.

The North and South Coast roads are progressing slowly: they should be hurried on. Communication with Trincomalee ought to be easy and possible at all times, whereas now in the heavy rains it is impossible. It is hoped that this present year will see the road nearly completed to the Trincomalee District boundary.

The South Coast road has been well gravelled to Komari, and a vote is in the estimates for a causeway across one of the river mouths, known as the Periyamukattuvaram, a crossing which has now to be made in a small boat, and is at times attended with great danger.

The Badulla road is in better order. The traffic on it is considerable and increasing, and if the reports turn out true as to Batticaloa and Kalkuda becoming the outlets for Madulsima and Badulla products, this road will become of the first importance, and more money will have to be voted for its upkeep.

MINOR ROADS.

The minor roads are in as good order as the funds of the District Road Committee will permit. Government should assist, by gradually taking over as principal roads, those minor ones which are beyond the means of the District Road Committee. In particular it should make the road from the resthouse in Batticaloa to the Bar a principal road. At present it is a gravelled road, and in fine weather can be kept passable, but in the rainy season it becomes impassable. Government have constructed a good metalled road from Batticaloa to Kalkuda Bay, some twenty miles, whereas the four miles from Batticaloa to the Bar are allowed to remain unmetalled. Both roads are used for the same purpose, viz., to carry cargo and passengers to and from the Island steamers.

During the past year one great improvement in the means of communication in the district has been effected by one of the largest landed proprietors of the district. I refer to a small steamer which runs daily between Batticaloa and Kalmunai. It has proved a great success, and every encouragement should be given to an enterprise which marks a period of advancement in the annals of Batticaloa. The steamer travels at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and accomplishes the whole journey of twenty-four miles in 3½ hours.

KALKUDA

Continues to be the port of call for Island steamers in the north-east monsoon, and the harbour has turned out the success which was anticipated. There has been a little croaking by not totally uninterested parties, who would like to have a harbour nearer their own homes, but their complaints have only to be uttered to die a natural death. Not in one single instance has it been found difficult to land with perfect safety here during the whole of the north-east monsoon, whereas the landing at Batticaloa would have been sometimes impossible, and always attended with considerable danger. By the establishment of this port we have regular weekly steam communication with the other ports of the Island—an advantage which can be thoroughly appreciated only by those who happen to be stationed here.

If a short canal, known as the "Dutch canal," could be opened between the lake at Pankudaveli and the lake at Chittandi, about six miles, we should have water communication quite close to this harbour at Kalkuda. The work has been surveyed, and the Provincial Engineer is busy with his report. This canal will be most useful to the Forest Department, which will be able to bring down its timber in the north of the district; it will also serve all the growers of paddy along its banks. I believe its construction would not be costly, and the advantages to be gained by it would fully compensate Government for the expenditure.

PADDY TAX.

With the abolition of this tax extensive areas of land ought to be brought into cultivation, and I have no doubt that many tracts which it did not pay to cultivate when the tax existed will turn out remunerative. The people ought to exert themselves, and be grateful for the boon conferred upon them. In this Province it is equal to a donation of Rs. 90,000 per annum.

LOCAL BOARD.

This Board continues to do as much good as possible with its small income. The roads of the town are kept in good order, and sanitation is looked after. A fine new market has been built in place of the old one, and it is contemplated to build new boutiques if the funds will permit of this being done.

LEGISLATION.

The only legislation that I can suggest at present is an Ordinance to forbid entirely, for a few years at least, the export of hides and horns. Unless some such measure is introduced the result will be the total destruction of all game, and with it a most important source of food supply for the people.

The export duty imposed by Ordinance No. 11 of 1891 has in no wise checked the destruction of game, which is proceeding at such a pace that in a very few years there will be no game left, and consequently no tax, Government thus killing the goose which laid the golden egg.

In addition to the wants named at the end of my annual report for 1891 I would add—

The cutting of a canal between Chittandi lake and Pankudaveli, thus connecting Puliyantivu with Valaichena, one mile from Kalkuda;
A house for the Office Assistant;
A house for the Assistant Superintendent of Police;
The purchase of the land and house next to the Timber Depôt.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR 1892.

REVENUE.

THE year was on the whole favourable, and the district has largely recovered from the heavy losses of 1889–90.

The revenue and expenditure from 1883 to 1893 stand as follows :—

		Revenue.		Expenditure.
1883	...	115,270	...	53,616
1884	...	106,406	...	59,443
1885	...	128,076	...	57,482
1886	...	130,394	...	58,265
1887	...	139,567	...	58,933
1888	...	143,075	...	60,755
1889	...	142,049	...	56,052
1890	...	134,842	...	52,369
1891	...	126,052	...	57,591
1892	...	139,064	...	68,380

I have to repeat my remarks of 1891 :-

The timber of this district remains neglected, and no steps have been taken by the Forest Department to bring it to market. I beg to refer to my former reports, and to submit that the continued neglect to bring our timber to market, even if inferior in quantity or quality to that elsewhere, is an injustice to the district and its labouring population.

FOOD SUPPLY.

I fully reported on this for 1890. I will now only repeat from my report for 1891 :—

The local supply of vegetables and fruit remains quite inadequate, and is eked out from Matálé, Batticaloa, and Jaffna. Fish and meat are good and cheap. The price of rice varied from Rs. 11 to Rs. 14 per bag of 2¾ bushels during the year. The supply of milk is insufficient and bad.

AGRICULTURE.

Tobacco.—I have entered rather fully into the subject in former reports. I add the figures for 1892, and repeat the statistics :—

Year.		Quantity. Cwt.		Value. Rs.	Year		Quantity. Cwt.		Value. Rs.
1883	...	449	...	11,799	1888	...	1,105	...	44,449
1884	...	665	...	18,711	1889	...	1,433	...	63,090
1885	...	1,039	...	41,883	1890	...	1,585	...	77,215
1886	...	999	...	47,703	1891	...	1,759	...	87,147
1887	...	1,119	...	54,666	1892	...	1,493	...	73,201

Cotton.—The experiment made from 1890 onwards at Andankulam continues. The cotton still proves itself likely to repay culture on a large scale on the edges of tanks, and the experiment, as far as it reaches, may now be considered finally successful. But to obtain healthy plants and a marketable product on a small scale is not necessarily conclusive proof that a culture on a very extended scale would give profit adequate to the risk of outlay. This I consider can only be proved by a large experiment, conducted on business lines by an experienced planter or syndicate. The growth of the cotton does not prejudicially affect the tank in its irrigation capacity. I repeat my remarks of 1891 :—

The upper parts of tanks might be regularly cultivated with it, at great profit, as proved by the Andankulam experiment. Small dams would hold up the water of the early showers, and allow the land to be ploughed while damp. The people, however, have not sufficient intelligence to adopt a new cultivation, unless first stimulated by jealousy, and taught its value by European enterprise. The Andankulam experiment is proceeding.

IRRIGATION.

Allai.—I repeat with discouragement my remarks of 1891 :—

I have already asked attention to this great centre of irrigation referred to in last year's report. No estimates have been framed, however, for the cost of raising the head of water in the tank, or increasing its supply by the scheme rather lengthily treated on page F 23 of my report for 1890.

Kantalai.—I repeat from my report for 1891 :—

I beg to refer to my report of last year. I recommend that the main feeder of the tank towards Alut-oya be restored for sufficient miles of its course to obviate a recurrence of such disaster. The channel need not be restored to its former state ; the surface streams which cross it from north-west to south-east can be intercepted by quite small dams where they have burst through the south-east side of the channel. Hereafter the larger scheme of restoration could be developed from this, by raising the small repairs sufficiently to allow diversion of the Alut-oya itself along the channel.

My suggestion to test the levels from the breached Paravipanjan tank to Vendaráyan tank, and thence to Kantalai, has received no approval. I believe it possible that Paravipanjan was anciently linked with Kantalai, and it is certain that Vendaráyan was.

Irrigation Rules.—The rules forwarded to the Government Agent in September, 1890, after a protracted oscillation, have been passed in time for 1893, but too late for any action during 1892. I wish to see an improved system of labour gradually introduced for improvement and restoration of tanks, and propose to call out labour by easy instalments at first. The larger trees on the bunds might, I think, be felled at the expense of the Irrigation Fine Fund; and labour be first devoted to clearing away the smaller jungle and then to earthwork.

Small Tanks.—I regret to report that the Irrigation Board has not seen fit to take the action asked in my report for 1891. I then said :—

No grant has yet been made for sluicing our village tanks. Great and immediate progress will follow such works. By persistency I have succeeded in saving up a sum from irrigation fines, and introducing Mr. Murray's concrete sluice here as a trial with full success. I cannot too strongly urge upon the Irrigation Board the desirability of a liberal policy here, and the immediate supply of these "concrete sluices" to all village tanks. I fail to ascertain why Trincomalee should not in this respect receive as much attention as Anurádhapura or Vavuniya.

Concrete Sluices.—These sluices, the concrete pipes of which were first brought into practical use by Mr. Murray, seem to me to require modification. On all sides unofficial complaints reach me of the vexatious annual repair needed to the spur bund, required in Mr. Murray's sluices to support the joints that rise up at right angles to the piping laid through the bund. I strongly advocate that the bund be slightly thickened at the sluice, so that its side be only at a slightly acute angle with the pipes, and that the movable joints rest against the bund on a concrete bed at a slightly acute angle, thereby doing away with the spur bund, and the strain on the upright joints. Mr. Colls of the Public Works Department has made a very valuable suggestion, that the upright joints should be made in two portions, the lower permanently attached to the bund and the upper fitting over it in sections. It is much to be wished that a trial sluice should be fitted up on Mr. Colls's system, and the result noted.

I spent two weeks vacation in the North-Central Province and carefully noticed the sluices on the Murray system, and am of opinion that the spur bund and upright piping is an unqualified mistake. In one case, where a joint of the upright tubing had broken, the quartzy gravel used appeared to have been affected by ferruginous disintegration.

Reclamation of Lagoons.—In 1891 I wrote :—

In last year's report I stated : *Lagoon Outlets.*—A work that will need to be considered before long, though not so urgent as others indicated, is the exclusion of sea water from the lagoons along the coast. A work similar to the Sinna-ár dam at Mullaittivu, erected at outlets of the lagoons, such as Kunburuputti and Kuchchaveli, would enable a great deal of valuable land to be reclaimed for rice culture, and would afford large pastures.

I have in previous years recommended a small work of this nature at Sambaltivu, near the town of Trincomalee. This work is one of general and sanitary improvement, however, but the greater the increase of the town and garrison the greater is its sanitary value.

The Provincial Engineer, Mr. Murray, appears so cordially to approve of and adopt my views, that he has even suggested applying them to the Batticaloa lake.

ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

I wrote in 1891 :—

Administration of Justice.—The increased jurisdiction of the District Court has proved generally acceptable ; there can be no doubt that the English system of trial by jury, with its necessary delays, has largely encouraged crime. An institution so absolutely opposed to the prejudices of Tamil and Sinhalese races could only have been carried through so long, and with indirect ill-consequences, only by the dogged determination of the Anglo-Saxon nature. Its partial relaxation has proved an undoubted success, and it is to be hoped that, with the exception of murder, treason, rape, and similar offences, all cases of violence, robbery, &c., may in the early future be sifted by the Magistrate and tried by the District Judge.

To this I will only add that the more I study the former Dutch method of trial by a bench of magistrates, the more I become impressed with the desirability of replacing our juries by a similar panel of subordinate magistrates in all cases in which trial without a panel is undesirable.

WORKS REQUIRED.

It would be useless for me to suggest any more until one or two of those suggested in my reports for former years have been approved. But for my diffidence in consequence, I should have proposed a comprehensive irrigation scheme at Tiriyai, a report on Maha Diwulwęwa, a restoration of Ichilampattai tank and of Santanakulam near it, and indeed of many other works which I could wish to see carried out, including the irrigation systems connected with Andankulam and Tinéri.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The year was favourable as regards the worst forms of sickness, but was one of an exceptionally depressing character, which aggravated all the ordinary malarial disorders.

CRIME.

I have to record a continued absence of serious crime. On the other hand, a considerable bazaar scum has followed the increased military establishment here, and petty thieves from Colombo and elsewhere have caused much annoyance in the town.

A considerable number of persons employed as servants are men of bad repute elsewhere, and it is urgently desirable to enforce registration here of domestic servants, to prevent persons convicted elsewhere securing situations here under false pretences. This might be carried out by the Inspector of Police without increased expenditure.

CATTLE.

Health of cattle and buffaloes has been good.

NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

During the year 873 acres were sold for paddy land and 27 acres for garden purposes. Of this 444 acres were sold at Tamblegam for irrigation under Kantalai.

WORKS OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Preparation of a monograph: this is rendered difficult by the absence here of necessary works of reference, and by my failure as yet to procure copies of records or similar information not available here.

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

None.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In good order.

BUILDINGS, ROADS, &C.

Some improvements were made at the Kachchéri, and a very annoying experiment in painting its walls was continued from May, 1892, to January, 1893, and caused me much official inconvenience, and one severe illness from paint-poisoning. It is hoped that the further improvements needed may be voted in 1893.

The work on the four miles of the Kiniyai road went on during the year, but it is not yet sufficiently advanced to affect traffic.

FORESTS.

I repeat as in 1891 :—

Nothing worth notice has been done during the year towards forest conservancy.

I have carefully re-studied the Kantalai lands, and recommend that the forest between the Company's land and the village tract be sold for fields when demand presents itself, and that the forests at the Kantalai end be otherwise reserved, and all extension of rice culture made at the Tamblegam end, where the forest is of less value.

Trincomalee Kachchéri,
April 17, 1893.

H. NEVILL,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR 1892.

1.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue for the whole Province, classified under the usual heads, was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Customs	1,825	97
Port, Harbour, and Light Dues	291	88
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified ...	278,477	30
Land Revenue	115,669	88
Tolls	54,321	13
Revenue Stamps	46,166	1
Fines and Forfeitures	7,309	61
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid	47,116	67
Post and Telegraph	6,138	13
Rents of Government Property	9,357	38
Interest	1,195	51
Miscellaneous Receipts	13,961	15
Sale of Government Property	698,694	2
Land Sales	68,537	49
Total ...	1,344,062	13

The revenue of 1892 owed nothing to pearls, and consequently there is an apparent falling off as compared with the three previous years, in which there were more or less successful fisheries.

Shorn of proceeds from this comparatively adventitious source, the revenue of the last three years was, 1889, Rs. 1,063,579 ; 1890, Rs. 1,124,954 ; 1891, Rs. 1,189,410; while that of 1892 was Rs. 1,314,062. So that, disregarding such rare accessions, the revenue of 1892 was the largest on record.

As to noticeable differences in items, comparing them with the same items in 1891, the following explanations and observations are offered.

Customs.—This item, collected at Puttalam, is never considerable. The increase is due to a larger importation than usual of Coast rice, the consequence of a failing supply of rice locally grown.

Arrack Rents.—The rents run from the middle of one year to the middle of the next, and are payable in monthly instalments. There is an increase of Rs. 64,163·14, consequent partly upon the sales having realised improved prices, and partly upon greater punctuality in the recoveries of instalments due. The better prices indicate greater general prosperity.

The sale of arrack rents for 1892–93 realised Rs. 323,000 ; 1891–92, Rs. 250,100 ; showing an increase of Rs. 72,900

There is an apparent increase of Rs. 400 in the sale of *Licenses to Retail Opium.* There has been no extension of that trade. The fees for four licenses for 1893 were recovered in December, 1892, hence the apparent increase.

There was a large falling off in the revenue realised by the sale of *Paddy Rents*, amounting to over Rs. 6,000. This was due to the failure of the second crop of the year, owing to deficient rainfall.

The *Toll Rents*, like the arrack rents, are payable in monthly instalments, and the increase of Rs. 8,294 is due in part to punctuality of recovery ; but these rents sold for higher figures than in 1891, from which increasing prosperity may fairly be argued.

	Rs.
Sale of toll rents for 1892	53,252
Sale of toll rents for 1891	47,073
Increase ...	6,179

The same conclusion is to be drawn from the increase of Rs. 8,198, nearly 22 per cent., in the sale of *Revenue Stamps.*

The increase in the sale of *Judicial Stamps* is extremely small, and unworthy of notice.

There is a large decrease of Rs. 30,960·57 in *Land Sales;* Rs. 3,445·49 in *Survey Fees;* and Rs. 886·90 in *Fees for Title Deeds*, which, however, says nothing as to the demand for land, or as to the prosperity of the Province. It merely means that less land was brought forward for sale than in the previous year. The survey officers, attending to applications for the purchase of Crown land, are far too few to cope with the exigencies of the case.

The increase in recoveries of water-rate on irrigation works of Rs. 1,422·98 is due to greater pressure.

There is an increase of 40 per cent. in collections at dispensaries in consequence of the increase in the number of hospitals, and an increasing appreciation among natives of European medicines, which is satisfactory.

A very large increase of Rs. 100,763·72 appears under our principal head of revenue, namely, *Sale of Salt*, at Puttalam. This is probably altogether due to the failure of the supply at Hambantota.

The great decrease in the sale of timber of Rs. 6,006·77 is to be regretted. Slackness of business in the Forest Department is in a great measure due to several changes during the year in the personnel of the establishment at Kurunégala and Puttalam.

There is a falling off of Rs. 1,336·35 in the sale of crops on Crown lands. This item is derived from dry grain grown upon Crown lands under license, and the decrease is due to the unfavourableness of the cultivation seasons, as well as to a disposition on the part of the Government Agent to restrict as much as possible the clearing of jungle of over five years' growth.

Of course the item *Pearl Fishery* is entirely absent from the statement for the year, under which the handsome sum of Rs. 961,540 stood to the credit of the previous year.

The following statement, showing the progress of the revenue of this Province for thirteen years, will be found useful for reference :—

Year.	Kurunégala, or Seven Kóralés. Rs.	Puttalam. Rs.	Chilaw. Rs	Total. Rs.
1880	248,831	822,180	--	1,071,011
1881	201,390	716,308	—	917,699
1882	200,264	751,233	—	951,497
1883	225,638	762,994	—	988,632
1884	329,427	836,153	—	1,165,580
1885	290,293	792,576	—	1,082,870
1886	344,905	720,473		1,065,378
1887	348,000	720,771	—	1,068,771
1888	410,777	609,306	63,736	1,083,820
1889	377,093	1,109,574	74,654	1,561,322
1890	406,659	943,305	90,440	1,440,405
1891	431,940	1,586,780	132,232	2,150,952
1892	484,678	739,428	119,955	1,344,062

The growth of the Puttalam and Chilaw revenues is interesting. Since the division into two Assistant Agencies their united revenue has increased by close upon 20 per cent.

The revenue of Chilaw has doubled in four years.

The following table show the prices fetched by the arrack and toll rents of the Province for a number of years :—

Arrack Rents.	Rs.	Toll Rents.	Rs.
1879—80	159,800	1880	36,815
1880—81	142,660	1881	40,846
1881—82	152,750	1882	35,919
1882—83	123,125	1883	34,122
1883—84	124,400	1884	38,120
1884—85	176,050	1885	33,326
1885—86	127,000	1886	33,411
1886—87	145,500	1887	36,120
1887—88	177,400	1888	39,626
1888—89	166,000	1889	44,110
1889—90	197,100	1890	44,546
1890—91	209,600	1891	47,073
1891—92	250,100	1892	53,252

The expenditure of the Province during 1892 was as follows :—

Seven Kóralés.	Rs.	Puttalam. Rs.	Chilaw. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Personal Emoluments	79,757	42,175	28,354	150,287
Other Charges	69,809	118,451	9,956	198,217
Pensions	1,404	930	1,588	3,922
Total	150,970	161,559	39,898	352,427

The total expenditure of the Province is therefore only 26 per cent. of the revenue. In this respect this Province runs both the Western and Central Provinces very closely, leaving all other Provinces a good deal behind.

THE FOOD SUPPLY AND SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The staple food of the people is rice and dry grain. Of the latter there are various sorts, kurakkan, menéri, mung, amu, tana, &c. Supplementary to grain, fish, vegetables, and fruit are used according to means. On the coast, of course, fish is obtainable by even the poorest; and there is a considerable trade with the interior in dry fish, most of which is sold in Kurunégala and other

bazaars, and the rest bartered in the Wanni, Demala pattu, and Hiriyala for grain. Large quantities of cassavas and yams are grown and consumed for food. In times of scarcity recourse is had to numerous wild fruits, roots, and leaves. In the forest divisions the food of the people is no doubt largely supplemented by the produce of the chase. The flour of the kitul and talipot trees should be added to the list. It is probable that of the rice consumed in the whole Province fully one-fourth is Indian. Little or no locally produced rice is eaten in the towns and bazaars.

The Assistant Agents of Puttalam and Chilaw will furnish particulars as regards their own districts; as regards the District of Kurunégala, or Seven Kóralés, one-third of the rice consumed in Wéudawili, Dambadeniya, and Katugampola divisions is imported rice, one-fourth in Dewamędi, and one-tenth in the Wanni and Hiriyala.

Locally produced rice is probably thus distributed over the population of the Seven Kóralés, as follows :—

Over two-thirds of Wéuda, Dambadeniya, and Katugampola, namely, among 82,997 persons.
Over three-fourths of Dewamędi, namely, among 24,315 persons.
Over nine-tenths of the Wanni and Hiriyala, namely, among 59,803 persons.
In all among 167,000 persons.

The entire paddy crop of 1892 of the Seven Kóralés is estimated by the headmen at 1,153,000 bushels. This, it should be noticed, is not very far wrong, because the Crown share (say one-tenth all round) sold for Rs. 115,460. Regarding every rupee as representing a bushel of paddy (and this would probably allow full profit to the renters) we have the full crop, 1,154,600 bushels of paddy.

This will probably be nearer the actual crop than the estimate made by the headmen.

Deducting one-tenth for seed, and converting the remainder into rice (two bushels of paddy make one of rice), we get 519,570 bushels of rice as the produce of the year.

To this let us add dry grain. The headmen estimate the crop at 115,968 bushels: but the figures cannot be verified in any way, and, though they are probably below the truth, we must accept them for want of more reliable data. We have, then, making a deduction of 1 per cent. in this case for seed, 114,800 bushels of fine grain, which, added to 519,570 bushels of rice, gives in all 634,370 bushels to be distributed among 167,000 persons. This gives 3·80 bushels per head, or 17·10 bushels to each family, taking the average family at 4½ units of the population.

There is reason to believe, however, that something more than this is produced, because the people of the Wanni, for instance, are usually able to spare no inconsiderable quantity to exchange for other produce brought from the divisions to the south. Few natives will admit that it is possible for an adult to keep up his strength upon less than three-quarters of a bushel of rice or kurakkan per month; and, at this rate, each average family would require about twenty-four bushels a year.

As already stated the chena crops are probably under-estimated, and there is no doubt a much greater quantity of animal food (the produce of the jungle, rivers, and tanks) is eaten than is generally supposed.

It must not be forgotten that some grain, chiefly fine grain, is brought into the Province from Nuwarakaláwiya, procured in exchange for cocoanuts and arecanuts taken there from Dewamędi and Katugampola, the improvement of the Padeniya-Anurádhapura road having greatly stimulated this traffic.

The produce of fruit and vegetables cannot be ascertained with any accuracy; and it is impossible to estimate the quantity consumed within the Province for food.

Neither is there any satisfactory means of ascertaining the quantity of Coast rice brought into the Province and consumed there.

The statement forwarded by the headmen of areas sown with grain, and of crops reaped during the year, are as follows :—

Paddy.	Extent Sown. Acres.	Fold.	Crop. Bushels.
Wéudawili	8,704	10	217,600
Wanni	15,158	8	303,160
Dewamędi	12,379	10	309,570
Katugampola	9,875	5	118,500
Dambadeniya	8,756	5	127,035
Hiriyala	7,762	4	77,620

The average fold of the last three divisions is probably too small :—

Fine Grain.	Extent. Acres.	Fold.	Crop. Bushels.
Wéudawili	1,148	70	11,480
Wanni	3,825	70	38,250
Dewamędi	2,065	35	8,847
Katugampola	2,230	24	6,690
Dambadeniya	433	392	24,637
Hiriyala	2,172	84	26,064

Here the fold, except in Dambadeniya, is probably too low.

In Hiriyala there is little other cultivation but paddy and fine grain. The poverty of that division, as compared with the others, is patent from the above figures. Hence the demand for irrigation in that division. The Deduru-oya channel (minor scheme), as far as it has gone, has already greatly stimulated cultivation in the southern portion of that pattu.

As for Puttalam, the circumstances of the whole country to within five or six miles of the coast are much as in the Wanni of the Seven Kóralés. All along the coast the people are well fed, eating imported rice chiefly, and enjoying an unlimited supply of fish.

In Chilaw the people are perhaps better off than anywhere else in the Province, owing to the advances which cocoanut cultivation is making. The district, occupying a narrow strip only ten miles broad along the coast, is abundantly supplied with fish.

The people of the Seven Kóralés are, of course, chiefly engaged in agriculture. A considerable industry has sprung up in the manufacture of casks for the transport of plumbago, and in making baskets for tea leaf. The plumbago mines at Dodangaslanda and Ragedara, the Batalagoda irrigation works, the railway, and tea, cacao, and cocoanut estates are now giving employment to large numbers. In Puttalam the manufacture of salt maintains a considerable section of the community, and all along the coast there is an active business in fishing.

The prices of the chief food commodities during the year were as follows :—

Coast rice from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5·50 a bushel	Paddy Re. 1·50 to Re. 1·75 a bushel
Country rice 25 cents less	Fine grain Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50 a bushel

There was much below the average fall of rain during the year. The rains of the north-east monsoon were very insufficient. Consequently, though the maha crop was a tolerably fair one, the yala was almost a complete failure.

Throughout the last quarter all the village tanks were almost empty. A great many that had been under repairs (it having been necessary to draw all the water out of them between the cultivating seasons in order to get earth for the bunds) remained absolutely dry till too late for a crop.

The drought very seriously affected chena cultivation, and the cocoanut crop was below the average.

The unseasonableness of the weather produced a good deal of sickness during the last quarter of the year—chiefly fever. There was a large mortality, especially among children.

In the middle of the year cholera threatened the Province from more than one quarter, and much anxiety was felt as to the outcome of the St. Anna's festival. Most happily, however, this crowded pilgrimage was duly celebrated without the occurrence of a single case of cholera. Throughout the Province every precaution was taken against the introduction of the disease: the roads were patrolled, and temporary hospitals erected along the several lines of route communicating with infected districts.

The failure of the second harvest created some apprehension of distress in the last quarter of the year, especially as, owing to the prevalence of fever, numbers of poor families were unable to take work upon the railway and other available labour centres. The stock of food was undoubtedly running short.

There are hospitals in each of the principal stations, Kurunégala, Puttalam, and Chilaw; field hospitals at Máráwila, Dandagamuwa, and Anamaduwa; and fourteen rural dispensaries scattered throughout the Province, all doing good work, and thoroughly appreciated by all persons within thejr reach. Their service to paraygi patients entitles them to special gratitude. Each dispensary should have a small hospital shed attached to it for the shelter of patients too weak to return to their homes or proceed upon their journey.

The estimate for 1893 includes a hospital to be established at Nikaweratiya.

The number of rural dispensaries should be added to year by year until every village is brought within five or six miles of one.

The births, marriages, and deaths for the whole Province for the year are given in the following table :—

Births		9,646
Deaths		10,565
Marriages	Kandyan	1,077
	General	816

It should be noted that there must be many births which do not appear in this return, the registration of a birth not being compulsory as the registration of a death is.

In this connection a statement of the work in the Divorce Court at the Kachchéri (Kandyan marriages) is submitted :—

Divorces.

Cases pending on December 31, 1891	44
Instituted in 1892	197
Divorce allowed	61
Amicably settled	1
Struck off	45
Divorce rejected	5
Cases pending on December 31, 1892	85

The stranger needs to be informed that there are peculiar facilities for obtaining divorce under the Kandyan marriage law.

CATTLE.

Cattle disease in one form or other was present in the Seven Kóralés throughout the whole year. It was at its worst in the last quarter, namely, the period of most unseasonable weather.

In the whole Seven Kóralés there were 4,236 seizures and 2,262 deaths. That is to say, there was a mortality of 53 per cent.

No doubt insufficient forage and insufficient and impure water have the chief hand in producing the disease.

The most disastrous results are reported from Dewamedi hatpattu, where there were 1,714 seizures and 1,080 deaths.

The appointment of salaried officers with the duty of giving effect to regulations for checking cattle disease is being now tried with considerable success.

Rules are wanted to enforce the segregation of healthy as well as unhealthy cattle during the prevalence of an epidemic. Existing rules require a man to isolate his diseased animal, but he lets his other cattle run all over the country with impunity, liable at any moment to come in contact with an infected beast.

The Ratémahatmayá of the Wanni most successfully coped with the disease, causing whole villages to be fenced in under the sanction of traditional custom.

The spread of disease and the crime of cattle stealing get great encouragement from the circumstance that the people never enclose their pasture grounds, never or seldom keep anybody in charge of their cattle while they are grazing, or fold their cattle at night.

With the view to reform this state of matters communal rules have been submitted for the consideration of the several Village Committees in the Province.

PUBLIC WORKS DURING 1892.

Most conspicuous, of course, of all the works of 1892 was the commencement of the Railway from Polgahawela to Kurunégala. The trace was completed by the end of August, after which the acquisition of land was as expeditiously negociated as the observance of legal formalities would permit. The first sod of the new line was cut on October 24, and by Christmas considerable progress had been made in the earthwork.

The other chief works executed in the year were—

	Rs.	c.
A causeway was laid across the Pádeniya-Anurádhapura road at a cost of	5,167	0
The metalling of the Toppu-Chilaw road was continued from the 3rd to the 7th milepost, counting from the Toppu end	9,633	0

This is on the main coast road leading from Negombo to Puttalam, which, it should be borne in mind, though bearing a large and increasing traffic, is as yet only a gravel road, except in the short section just referred to. The metalling of this road will proceed year by year. The metalling so far has proved very expensive owing to the length of lead.

	Rs.	c.
The improvement of the Wariyapola-Chilaw road, working from the Chilaw end, was brought up to Hettipola, 12 miles. The improvements consist of gravelling and levelling the roadway and building culverts...	13,304	0

This road has hitherto been much neglected. It supports considerable traffic, being the most direct line of communication between Chilaw and the capital of the Province.

	Rs.	c.
The improvement of the road through the Akkari pattu peninsula (Puttalam District) to Kalpitiya was pushed on through a few miles ...	5,000	0
Four miles of the cart road from Kurunégala towards Dambulla were metalled in continuation of the work of previous years ...	6,000	0
And the roadway raised for about half a mile, where it was liable to be submerged by the Batalagoda tank	2,218	0

It is not proposed to continue the metalling of this road beyond the 16th milepost, which point will be reached with the funds provided in the Supply Bill for 1893.

There is a heavy traffic in plumbago along 15 miles of this road from the mines of Dodangaslanda and Ragedara, and timber from the important and extensive forest of Pallekele, probably the largest and richest forest in the Island.

	Rs.	c.
In repairing damages to various roads caused by the serious floods of the end of 1891 a sum was judiciously laid out of	13,467	0
On the coast road between Toppu and Chilaw a new iron bridge was constructed over the Giṇ-oya	3,203	0
The jetty at Etalai, on the eastern shore of the Akkarai pattu peninsula, and directly opposite the town of Puttalam, was considerably improved at a cost of	3,541	0
The canal, where it passes through the Puttalam and Mundal lakes, is subject to get silted up. A scheme has been initiated of walling the sides of the line of navigation. The cost is however very great. So far not more than a couple of miles have been walled at a cost of ...	13,542	0
The building of the District Engineer's bungalow at Dandagamuwa was brought near completion	6,009	0
Some desirable improvements and additions, including the sinking of a well, were effected in the Dandagamuwa hospital	600	0
The large parangi ward attached to the Kurunégala hospital was roofed and floored	3,389	0
Nine wells were sunk at a number of places where the want of good water had been previously much felt, at cost of	3,000	0

This most excellent purpose has been pursued for two years, with the result that wells have been provided at the following places :—

(1) Pilessa (on the Kandy road) near the Ambalama.
(2) Near bungalow on 21st mile, Keppitigedara } on Anurádhapura minor road.
(3) Nikawçwa }
(4) Galgonawa (near dispensary).
(5) On Puttalam road, 7th–8th mile.
(6) Koswatta (Wariyapola–Chilaw road).
(7) Maturankuli (near tank) } Puttalam District.
(8) Pomparippu }
(9) Yapahuwa.

This is one good permanent step towards the eradication of paraṇgi, for the engendering of which, no doubt, bad water is largely responsible.

The irrigation works will be dealt with in a separate report. It will be sufficient to note here that under Mr. Parker's able and energetic supervision the channel and headworks at Deduru-oya showed highly gratifying progress. In addition to the sum of Rs. 100,000 originally voted for the year a supplementary vote of Rs. 10,000 was granted, in order to keep the labour force together, as well as to enable large numbers of persons to find employment, who would otherwise have suffered a good deal of privation through the failure of chenas in Hiriyala.

Mr. Parker's management of Siṇhalese labour is worthy of great praise. Men and women of every class and caste work side by side under his supervision, and he has often more applicants for work than he can give employment to. Had all other employers of labour in Ceylon the same happy tact, it would be a good thing for the prosperity of the country, and it would not be so much the fashion, as it is now, to denounce the Siṇhalese as an indolent and improvident race.

Mr. Acland pushed on the survey of the extended Dedura-oya scheme, which ought to be finished about the middle of 1893.

The village tank policy, which has been worked with such admirable results in this Province for some years back, until the Wanni has become a network of tanks, was earnestly continued and extended during the year under review, with satisfactory results. Five village tanks were supplied with iron sluices, and fifty-four with pipe sluices. The pipe factory at Nikaweratiya was constantly at work. A subsidiary channel was cut from Maha Uswęwa to serve a quantity of hitherto unopened land. A very large amount of work was done in the repairs of village tanks, and in making preliminary clearings in the course of extending the system to pattus which it had not hitherto embraced.

The District Road Committee made considerable improvements during the year upon the Pannala-Hettipola road, both as regards roadway and bridges, so that it is now equal to any third class principal road in charge of the Public Works Department in the Province. This road, which runs right through a highly populated and well planted portion of the Seven Kóralés, is greatly used in the transport of garden produce into the Wanni and Nuwarakalawiya, where it is bartered for different sorts of grain. It should be handed over to the Public Works Department and maintained henceforward from general revenue, a toll, if necessary, being established upon it.

The District Road Committee has also constructed a large bridge over the Kalmunai-oya on the Rambawęwa road, and a pile bridge, 36 ft. span, on the Naṭandiya road.

Other works of the Road Committees, including many desirable improvements to resthouses, will be found noticed in a separate report.

The Supply Bill for 1893 contains, besides maintenance works, the following :—

	Rs.
Bridge over the Dęduru-oya	6,000
Public Works Department lines	1,576
A new hospital to be built at Nikaweratiya, 24 beds, with Medical Officer's quarters	6,000
Post and Telegraph Office, Polgahawela	7,000
Verandah to Assistant Government Agent's quarter's, Kurunégala ...	600
Improvements—Kurunégala-Nikaweratiya road	800
Improvements—Kurunégala-Galagedara road	890
Metalling Dambulla road between Gokarella and Diyatura, *i.e.* between 12th and 16th mileposts	6,800
Bridge over Kimbulwana-oya, same road	7,500
Small bridges and culverts on Pádeniya-Anurádhapura road to increase waterway	5,000
Extension of improvements, Akkarai pattu road (over 2 miles) ...	6,000
Opening service road to new metal quarry between Puttalam and Batulu-oya	2,000
Converting temporary wooden bridges into permanent structures, Chilaw-Puttalam road	7,500
Repairs and improvements, Anamaduwa hospital	545
Additional accommodation, Puttalam Post Office	1,688
Improvements to Chilaw resthouse	1,500
Extending metalling, Toppu-Chilaw road (4 miles)	10,250
Building retaining wall, side of Mádampé bazaar	2,500
Improvements—Toppu-Dankotuwa road	1,130
Bridge on Naranmala-Mádampé road	900
Bridge over Lunu-oya on the Toppu Chilaw road	17,258
Sinking wells throughout the Province	3,000

The following works and objects should be kept steadily in view :—

The extension of the railway beyond Kurunégala.

Yearly votes should be taken to provide for the metalling and bridging of the coast road, through Chilaw and Puttalam towards Mannár, as well as to provide for the improvement of the Trunk road between Puttalam and the capital of the Province.

The improvement of the Kurunégala-Hettipola-Chilaw road, Government taking over the section between Wariyapola and Hettipola.

Metalling and bridging the Pádeniya-Anurádhapura road.

The improvement of the Kompasspára, which, lying as it does right along the boundary between Katugampola and Chilaw, would become of immense service, leading, no doubt, to the opening of large areas of land now lying waste.

The digging of wells in villages badly supplied with water.

The building of dispensaries until there is one in every fifty square miles or so.

Providing a good water supply for the town of Kurunégala.

Providing proper drainage for Puttalam.

Carrying out the Dęduru-oya channel scheme in its complete form.

The irrigation of Hiriyala, north of the Dęduru-oya channel, by restoring Madagallewęwa, Siyambalangomuwa, turning to account the Kimbulwana-oya, Hakwatana-oya, Mí-oya, and perhaps the Siyambalangomuwa-oya.

The restoration of the Pandawęwa in Dewamedi hatpattu.

The utilisation of the Maha-oya, if possible, for irrigation in Dambadeniya and Katugampola.

Among administrative measures, generally for the improvement of the Province, there is room only in this report to suggest the following :—

The village tank irrigation system, by which the people are encouraged and required to maintain their own tanks, and other small irrigation works should be unremittingly pursued.

The advantages of elementary vernacular education should be more equally distributed.

Field hospitals and rural dispensaries should be multiplied, and every effort made to stamp out parangi.

There should be a general and systematic settlement of claims to lands waste and subject to only fugitive cultivation. Large tracts would be eagerly purchased if those possessing the necessary capital and enterprise had sufficient confidence in the right and title of professing owners.

The question of forest reserve should be systematically attacked.

A Government farm should be established in or near Kurunégala, affording examples of all branches of agriculture suited to the country and the people, including the breeding of cattle, pigs, and poultry.

STATE OF CRIME.

It was commonly alleged during the year that crime, particularly cattle stealing, was more or less rampant in certain divisions of the Seven Kóralés; but, though there is, no doubt, at all times, a good deal of crime which never finds its way to trial, the only reliable statistical evidence we can go upon is, after all, the returns of convictions which the courts themselves produce.

Judged from this standpoint the crime in the Province would appear to be only of average prevalence and degree. The following statements from the District Court will speak for themselves :—

	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Acquitted ...	6	13	7	29	9	40	7	19
Convicted ...	9	18	25	36	10	13	12	29
	15	31	32	65	19	53	19	48

Results of Trials on the charge of Murder.

	1889.		1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Convicted of capital charge ...	1	2	4	5	4	4	2	2
Convicted of minor charge ...	4	7	5	5	3	6	2	2
Acquitted ...	5	11	3	5	3	12	2	3
	10	20	12	15	10	22	6	7

Particulars of Trials in the District Court.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
House-breaking	7	4	4	2
Causing grievous hurt	—	7	2	3
Causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapon	2	3	4	1
Robbery other than of cattle ...	1	2	3	1
Cattle stealing	1	3	2	—
Other charges	4	13	4	12
Total trials ...	15	32	19	19

The results of these trials were :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Convictions ...	9	20	14	4
Acquittals ...	5	7	6	4
Withdrawals ...	1	2	—	—

The working of the Village Tribunals is shown in the following statements :—

Decisions, 1892.

Hatpattus.	Breach of Village Rule (except Irrigation).	CIVIL.		CRIMINAL.				
		Money.	Land.	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance.
Wéudawili ...	200	961	15	110	184	61	95	—
Wanni ...	751	1,339	23	87	55	3	110	11
Dewamedi ...	330	1,161	25	79	144	26	117	4
Hiriyala ...	236	1,014	31	102	57	11	146	12
Katugampola ...	406	2,834	33	231	485	113	371	4
Dambadeniya ...	275	1,642	15	133	312	6	168	18
Total ...	2,398	8,951	152	742	1,237	220	1,007	49

	Affirmed.	Set Aside.
Appeals to the Governor ...	7	4
Appeals to the Government Agent ...	200	44

The comparative fewness of appeals speaks well for the administration of these courts.

The most important matters, other than routine, which engaged the attention of the Government Agent during the year were the following :—

Meetings were held by the Government Agent in person in every kóralé for the purpose of electing members of Village Committees under the Village Communities Ordinance in the place of time-expired members.

In the course of the tour made for this purpose the conduct of all village headmen was reviewed, and the acts of appointment renewed where the result of the inquiry was satisfactory.

In a subsequent trip the Government Agent made tours through the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts.

A second visit was paid to Puttalam and Chilaw, later in the year, for the purpose of holding meetings for the election of members of the Local Boards of those towns, and for the purpose of taking over land for Government purposes.

On the same occasion the Government Agent went over the tract called Chettychena, and reported upon that claim, which the Forest Settlement Officer's inquiry had failed to dispose of in a final manner.

Besides visiting all the most important works in the Province, under contemplation as well as under construction, and all public institutions, the Government Agent inspected a large number of village tanks, widely scattered, and visited all the native courts, sitting on several occasions with the Presidents during the trial of cases.

Towards the end of the year, the land, in numerous small allotments, required for the construction of about five miles of the railway, was acquired after personal inspection by the Government Agent; and during part of December that officer disposed of the work of the District Court and Court of Requests, in addition to his own duties.

The offices of Assistant Agent at Puttalam and Chilaw changed hands several times during the year, and for some months the central kachchéri was short-handed.

Mr. Allanson Bailey went to act as Auditor-General on April 5, being relieved at Kurunégala by the writer of this report. In the middle of October Mr. Bailey went to England on long leave.

In the early part of the year the Governor made a tour in the Province, visiting successively Chilaw, Puttalam, and Kurunégala.

ÆLIAN A. KING,
Acting Government Agent.

Kurunégala, April, 1893.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1892.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

RETURNS of revenue and expenditure in the prescribed forms are annexed.

There is an apparent decrease in the revenue, as compared with that of 1891, of Rs. 848,103·28, due to the successful pearl fishery of that year, but a real increase under the ordinary heads of revenue of Rs. 113,438·59.

The following items only call for remarks :—

Land Revenue; Paddy Rented.—The decrease in the rent sales is due to a bad yala harvest in the Demala hatpattu owing to deficient rainfall.

Stamps.—The increase in revenue stamps is due to the transfer of shares of large estates by notarial documents.

Fees of Court; Judicial Stamps. Decrease due to letters of administration having been taken out in large estate cases in 1891.

Miscellaneous Receipts.—The increase is due to the transfer to revenue of a large balance of the salt vote which remained unpaid, though due for 1891, at the end of the first quarter of the year.

Sale of Government Property.—In the revenue of 1891 is included Rs. 961,541·87, proceeds of pearl fishery of that year; after the deduction of this sum there remains an increase in the sale of salt of Rs. 100,764·40, due chiefly to the failure of salt at Hambantota, and consequently larger local sales than usual to coastwise sailing vessels

The increase in expenditure under the head *Personal Emoluments* is due to the transfer thereto of salaries previously paid under other votes, and the decrease under *Other Charges* is due to expenditure on account of the pearl fishery of 1891.

Salt.—A statement in the usual form is appended showing the result of salt operations during the year, the chief feature of which is the increase in sale of salt already explained :—

RECEIPTS.	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.	ISSUES.	Quantity. Cwt.	qr.	lb.
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	284,513	3	12	Issued to purchasers ...	263,640	0	0
Received from the manufacturers ...	252,495	0	0	Issued to fish-curing yards ...	5,250	0	0
Surplus in stores	629	0	0	Wastages struck off ...	3,548	3	12
				Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	265,199	0	0
Total ...	537,637	3	12	Total...	537,637	3	12

The maha harvest of the year yielded, owing to favouring drought, 322,591 cwt., or about double the average for the last ten years.

Fish-curing operations were carried on as usual during the year at Udappu and Navalkadu. A statement showing the result is appended :—

	1891. Cwt.	lb.	1892. Cwt.	lb.
Quantity of salt issued	4,172	0	4,166	0
Fish :—				
Quantity received into the yard, fresh ...	13,937	50	13,601	50
Quantity removed from the yard, cured ...	11,758	42	8,613	101
Expenditure.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
On buildings	72	66	419	40
Conveying salt	657	95	862	3
Establishment	270	0	710	47
Total ...	1,000	61	1,991	90
General Store.	Cwt.	lb.	Cwt.	lb.
Salt issued in 1891	626	0	1,623	48
Salt issued in 1892	784	0	2,171	84

The excess of expenditure on account of buildings is due to the opening of a new yard at Navalkadu.

The increase under *Conveying Salt* is due to the hire paid for removal to the new yard being large compared with that paid for removal to Udappu.

Under *Establishment* for 1892 is included the pay of the storekeepers and the two patrols for the new yard; the salary of the storekeeper, Udappu, is not included in the expenditure of 1891.

RAINFALL, AGRICULTURE, AND HEALTH.

The rainfall was considerably below the average of the last ten years, that of the previous year having been the highest recorded during the same period.

The result showed itself accordingly in deficient paddy crops for the year with a corresponding increase in the salt revenue, as compared with 1891.

The paddy crops for the year were estimated at 41,257 bushels, or about 12,000 bushels short of those of the previous year, which were, however, unusually good owing to the copious rainfall of that year.

The district was free during the year from epidemic disease, though cholera prevailed in the Mannár and Anurádhapura Districts; the usual malarial fever prevailed during the north-east monsoon months.

St. Anna's festival passed off satisfactorily without any outbreak of sickness or casualty, the plan of getting the Tamil and Sinhalese pilgrims to leave separately after completion of their devotions having been successfully repeated.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The very important work of improvement of the canal was commenced during the year, and the reconstruction of the Etalai causeway carried out.

The usual forestry operations were carried on during the year, but as the Forester has enough work to occupy his time fully in the district, especially in view of the approaching demarcation of reserved and village forests, the recent addition of the Chilaw District to his charge will, it is hoped, be only temporary.

The very limited funds of the District Road Committee were used during the year in keeping the seventy miles of minor roads in its charge in as fair order as possible.

The repair and improvement of the Waterworks catchment drain and reservoir, and the construction of a permanent hospital for infectious diseases, were commenced and carried out during the year by the Local Board, on loan from Government, under the new Ordinance. Separate reports on the working of the District Road Committee and Local Board are appended.

NOTES ON THE HEADS GIVEN IN CIRCULAR NO. 4 OF JANUARY 7 LAST.

I.—The food supply of the district may, I believe, be considered quite sufficient for the wants of its population. The Demala hatpattu probably produce sufficient rice and kurukkan for their own consumption, the rice for the sea-borde pattus being imported. The fish caught is all consumed locally, with the exception of that cured and exported by Negombo fishermen during the north-east monsoon, and large quantities of locally-grown plantains and vegetables are exported for sale.

II.—I would suggest the provision in the Game Ordinance, No. 10 of 1891, of power of search of premises for the meat, skins, and horns of game, where delay in obtaining a search warrant from a Police Magistrate would probably defeat the object of a search. The enforcement of the Ordinance as it stands in this district, and liberal payment of informer's share of fines is insufficient, the provisions of the Ordinance being broken freely by the natives as regards deer and pea-fowl. A clause giving headmen power of search, similar to the power of search given to them under the Salt Ordinance, would enable them to deal more effectually with the present breach of the law, while providing against abuse of the power. Power of arrest might be added where the offender's name and residence are unknown. The majority of the offenders here are, however, residents, the difficulty being the securing of sufficient proof for conviction.

III.—(*a*) Drainage of the town of Puttalam. For this work the Local Board is endeavouring to arrange.

(*b*) The construction of permanent bridges in replacement of temporary bridges on the principal roads.

(*c*) The provision of houses for the occupation of clerks in the service of Government.

IV.—I have not had sufficient experience of the district to enable me to answer this question.

V.—The sanitary condition of the people during the year is reported to have been better than during the preceding year.

Parangi prevails in the Demala hatpattu, and the district is subject to much malarial fever after the north-east rains. For the treatment of these ailments there is an excellent civil hospital in Puttalam, as well as a field hospital at Anamaduwa, besides the distribution of fever powders in the villages during the fever season.

Cholera and smallpox are not infrequently introduced into the district: besides the usual epidemic quarantine sheds an excellent permanent hospital for these diseases has just been provided in Puttalam by the Local Board.

VI.—There is not apparently much crime in the district, and serious crime is of rare occurrence. There is, doubtless, a certain amount of undetected crime, and theft of cattle prevails, but not largely, on the borders of the Kurunégala District.

VII.—The district was free from any serious outbreak of cattle disease during the year with the exception of an outbreak of a disease in the Akkarai pattu, identified by Mr. Lye with that known as *kandemalai* in other districts. It did not last long, and the mortality from it was not great.

VIII.—It is estimated roughly that about 500 acres of Crown land and private land have been opened for cocoanut cultivation during the year.

IX.—The most of the Assistant Agent's work here may be described as "routine" I suppose. My diary conveys some idea of the work other than routine done since my assumption of duties in May last.

Puttalam, April 10, 1893.

SAM. HAUGHTON,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE CHILAW DISTRICT FOR 1892.

In contrast with 1891, when the tremendous rains of May, October, and November brought up the rainfall for the year to 88 inches, being an excess of 37 inches over the previous average, the year 1892 was a very dry one, there being no heavy rain except on one day, June 26–27, and the total rainfall registered at Chilaw amounting to only 40·45 inches.

The following is a statement of rainfall observations taken at Chilaw since 1889:—

	Total Rainfall.	Number of Days on which registered.	Greatest Quantity in any 24 hours.	Date on which greatest Quantity fell.
	Inches.		Inches.	
1889	44·55	98	5·07	24–25th April
1890	45·46	81	5·01	28–29th April
1891	87·96	136	10·69	19–20th October
1892	40·45	100	5·58	26–27th June

The damages caused by the floods of October-November, 1891, have all been repaired, and no sign of them, except improvements, now remains.

The health of the district was satisfactory throughout the year, Chilaw having the distinction of being the healthiest district in the whole Island during the third quarter. There was no outbreak of cholera or smallpox.

Mr. G. D. Thomson exchanged duties with me from January 3 to 16, and acted during my absence on leave from May 30 to August 26.

Mr. J. O'K. Murty, C.C.S., officiated as Police Magistrate until September 1, and Mr. W. A. G. Hood, C.C.S., succeeded him on October 17, the double duties having to be performed by me during the interval.

I.—Revenue and Expenditure.

A return of the revenue and expenditure is herewith forwarded. The revenue, including the receipts from the arrack rents of the district, which are credited in the Provincial Kachchéri, amounted to Rs. 233,882, as compared with Rs. 217,877 in 1891. Exclusive of licenses (arrack) and land sales the other heads of revenue produced Rs. 81,456, as compared with Rs. 78,831 the year before. Land sales yielded Rs 38,499, being a decrease of Rs. 14,902; but the receipts from the arrack farm amounted to Rs. 113,898, being an increase of Rs. 28,253. The arrack rents of the district from July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893, were sold for no less a sum than Rs. 146,000, an increase of Rs. 44,000 over the previous year's sale.

The expenditure shows a slight increase, Rs. 39,899, as compared with Rs. 39,382 in 1891, but the proportion it bears to the revenue is 17 per cent. only.

Land Revenue show a net increase of Rs. 2,283·88. Under "Paddy" there was an increase of Rs. 2,620 owing to a good maha paddy crop.

Rents exclusive of Lands show an increase under all the sub-heads of Rs. 1,308·32. The amounts realised by sale of toll rents for 1891 and 1892 are as follows:—

	1891. Rs.	1892 Rs.
Road Tolls	2,300	3,000
Bridge Tolls	6,250	7,570
Ferry Tolls	3,125	4,065
Canal Tolls	8,400	8,750
Total	20,075	23,385

The following is a statement of the number of carts and boats licensed in 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892
Carts	1,112	1,192
Boats	33	39

Stamps show an increase of Rs. 2,657·15 under "Revenue (various services)."

Fines and Forfeitures show a net increase of Rs. 528·56. There is a decrease of Rs. 126·50 under "District Courts," and an increase under the other subheads. The increase under "Police Courts" is Rs. 611·10.

Under *Fees of Court or Office, &c.*, there is a net decrease of Rs. 5,643·87. "Judicial Stamps" show an increase of Rs. 719·62. "Survey Fees" and "Fees for Title Deeds" show a decrease of Rs. 4,701·80 and Rs. 1,069·31 respectively, owing to the smaller extent of Crown lands sold. "Collections at Dispensaries" have fallen off by Rs. 620·16. They were unusually large in 1891.

Post and Telegraph show an increase of Rs. 229·20 under "Postage Stamps." The amount realised by the sale of telegraph stamps and remitted to the Postmaster-General was Rs. 1,133·40.

Under *Rents of Government Property* there is a net increase of Rs. 190·85. "Rent of Buildings and Houses" show an increase of Rs. 192·22 owing to the construction of four houses for clerks. "Rent of Lands" shows a decrease of Rs. 6·37.

Interest shows a decrease of Rs. 12·75.

There is a net decrease of Rs 808·06 under *Miscellaneous Receipts*. The decrease under "Overpayments recovered" is Rs. 693·98. "Sundries" show a decrease of Rs. 140·69.

Sale of Government Property shows a decrease under all sub-heads of Rs. 1,107·91. The decrease under "Timber" is Rs. 1,088·26 In 1891 there was a larger demand than usual for timber by the Public Works Department.

The decrease under *Land Sales* is as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Crown lands sold	14,769	9
Premia on leases	106	0

The decrease under the former sub-head is due to the smaller extent of land sold, and under the latter to the settlement of leased lands. The amount realised by the sale of lands is, however, considerably more than in 1889 or 1890. The average price obtained per acre was higher than in 1891, being Rs. 28·28 as against Rs. 23·35. The competition for land in this district is very keen. A comparative statement of lands sold is subjoined :—

Statement of Lands sold in 1891 and 1892.

	1891.				1892.			
	No. of Lots.	Total Acreage.	Total Purchase Amount.	Average Price per Acre.	No. of Lots.	Total Acreage.	Total Purchase Amount.	Average Price per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pitigal Kóralé North ...	114	1,444 0 15	32,384 50	22 42	68	659 3 16	19,288 26	29 22
Pitigal Kóralé South ...	136	711 3 19	17,294 0	24 29	81	299 0 10	7,839 0	26 21
Total ...	250	2,155 3 34	49,678 50	23 35	149	958 3 26	27,127 26	28 28

The slight increase in the expenditure is due to the payment of the salary and travelling allowances of the Forest Guard at Chilaw, and to the addition of two new pensioners.

II.—Food Supply.

Rice is the principal article of food. A portion of it is locally grown, but the greater part is imported. The quantity of paddy and fine grain produced in the district, according to the headmen's estimates, was :—

	Paddy. Bushels.	Fine Grain. Bushels.
Northern Division	31,974 ...	461
Central Division	17,280 ...	1,476
Southern Division	6,707 ...	575

The Mudaliyár of the Northern Division reports that 38,000 bushels of rice, and 250 bushels of fine grain were imported, thus providing with the locally-grown grain five bushels per head per annum in a population of 13,796. In the other divisions, containing a population of nearly 50,000, the locally-grown rice is computed to form only about one-ninth of the quantity consumed.

The maha harvest was a good one in Pitigal Kóralé North, but only about one-third of the extent sown in the Central Division survived the floods, and that yielded a very satisfactory crop. The yala in all the divisions was almost a total failure.

The price of rice rose to over Rs 5 a bushel; but there was no scarcity of food, and no distress.

III.—Legislation.

The Mudaliyár of the Central Division again refers to the necessity for limiting by law the rate of interest recoverable by money-lenders.

It would be a good thing to establish a system of police registration of all strangers coming into a district, as is done on the Continent of Europe, and also to empower the local authorities to send away from the district any objectionable characters.

The Ordinance No. 4 of 1891, which empowers Magistrates to impose sentences of whipping for certain offences, should be brought into operation in this district, in view of the prevalence of cocoanut stealing.

IV.—Works most required.

(1) A water supply for the town of Chilaw.
(2) A house for the Police Magistrate.
(3) Additional quarters for clerks.
(4) A new hospital at Chilaw.
(5) Dispensaries at Haldandúwana, Vilattawa, and Battulu-oya.
(6) Contagious diseases hospitals at Márawila, Mádampé, and Chilaw.
(7) A home for incurable paraṇgi patients.
(8) Improvement of the canal and towpath.
(9) An iron bridge over the river at Chilaw.
(10) A bridge at Battulu-oya.
(11) A bridge over the Kirimetiwala on the Compasspára.
(12) Markets at Mádampé, Márawila, and Náttandiya.
(13) Sluicing of village tanks.
(14) The restoration of Karawita tank.
(15) Telegraph offices at Vennappuwa, Márawila, and Mádampé.

I am happy to be able to state that the work of constructing a bridge across the Deduru-oya is to be begun this year, a vote of Rs. 60,000 on account having been granted.

The old bridge over the Giṇ-oya, at Nainamadami, which was in a shaky condition, has now been replaced by an iron structure on rail piles. When an iron bridge has been built over the Lunu-oya, for which a vote of Rs. 15,000 on account has been allowed this year, the principal

road from Negombo as far as Chilaw will be well and satisfactorily bridged throughout, except that the Tóppu bridge is too narrow. As a vote of Rs. 7,500 has been granted for the conversion of old wooden bridges and culverts on the Chilaw-Puttalam road, there will only remain the bridge over the Battulu-oya to be undertaken to render the communication by road as far as Puttalam complete.

Seven miles of the road from Tóppu have been already metalled. The work should be continued by degrees as fast as possible, and the cross road from Tabbowa, where the stone quarry is, to Máráwila should also be metalled.

(1) *Water Supply.*—The want of a water supply was brought to the notice of the Governor on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Chilaw in March. His Excellency reminded the memorialists that the people of the town of Chilaw paid no special taxes, and stated that when they showed a disposition to help themselves the Government might come to their aid if the cost of waterworks exceeded their means. Subsequently the Local Board passed a resolution imposing a general assessment rate of 2½ per cent. and a water rate of 2½ per cent., the latter not to be levied until a water supply is provided.

I am more than ever convinced that the water supply for the town should be obtained from the sandbanks between the river and the sea. The Local Board last year constructed an additional well, with good results, between the resthouse and the jail.

(2) *A House for the Police Magistrate.*—No house has yet been provided for the Police Magistrate, and no private house is procurable. I understood that His Excellency, after his visit to Chilaw, had ordered that a house should be built for the Magistrate immediately, but later in the year I was informed that it was the Police Magistrate's own lookout to find quarters for himself. A residence for the Magistrate is, I submit, necessary.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 has been allowed for building a circuit courthouse and quarters for the Magistrate at Máráwila. The money is too little for the construction of a sufficiently large courthouse, considering the crowds that attend it, and it is to be hoped that the building will be so devised as to admit of extensions hereafter.

(3) *Additional Quarters for Clerks.*—Only four houses have so far been built. They are not sufficient, and the Court and other Government clerks have still great difficulty in procuring houses in the town, for which they have to pay very high rents. Eight houses were originally promised, and I hope that provision for building the remaining four will now be made.

(4) *The want of a new Hospital* at Chilaw was also brought to His Excellency's notice. I repeat what I said last year. "The hospital accommodation at Chilaw is quite inadequate. A new hospital with quarters for the medical officer should be built a short distance outside the town. Mr. S. Mories has generously offered to give Government a site for the purpose. As there is no land at the disposal of the Crown in or about Chilaw, except on the seaside (to which the Principal Civil Medical Officer objects), this gift will be a great help, and will, I hope, induce the Government to undertake the building of a commodious hospital sufficient for the wants of the unhealthy northern part of the district."

(5) *Additional Dispensaries.*—The dispensary at Mádampé is visited by the medical officer from Máráwila twice a week only. A resident dispenser should be placed here, and a few beds be provided for urgent cases. Dispensaries are required at Haldanduwana or Dankotuwa in the south-east of the district; at Vilattawa, 8 miles (or perhaps better at Bingiriya, 10 miles), east of Chilaw, with a ward for parangi patients; and at Battulu-oya, which is 12 miles north of Chilaw. At present most of the parangi cases come from the north-east of the district, and have to be sent to the Máráwila hospital, which cannot provide accommodation for all.

(6) *Contagious Diseases Hospitals.*—The Local Board are disposed now to build a permanent contagious diseases hospital, and have applied to Government for a loan for the purpose.

The site for a contagious diseases hospital at Máráwila was acquired in 1891, but no steps have yet been taken by Government to erect a permanent hospital.

Mádampé is another place where a similar hospital is required.

(7) *A Home for Incurable Parangi Patients* is much needed, and is a subject deserving the attention of the Friend-in-Need Society, which I hope to see started in Chilaw before long. I append a copy of Amarasékara Mudaliyár's note regarding these miserable sufferers, and the want of such a home for them :—

A home for incurables, especially such as are stricken with parangi, is urgently required in the district. The hospital does not open its doors to them, for it is not intended for such as they, and it would have to close its doors to other patients for want of room. The matter deserves the earnest attention of Government. Are these poor patients to suffer for ever in greater distress, when those who are but temporarily afflicted are attended to? They should be the first consideration of charitable institutions. Even the criminal, who is afflicted, has a home, but to these who yearn for shelter, and crave hard for food to eke out the miserable existence which Nature forbids them to end, is there no home on earth? The ghastly forbidding appearance of some of them makes their lot harder than the ordinary beggars. Even charity comes embittered with a warning not to pollute the sight by such a horrible exhibition of themselves. The distressing sights that assail one on the roadside are too many to pass unnoticed. They have crawled there, being unable to go round and beg. Some of them were sent to the hospital, but in a short time were turned out as incurables. Most of them are from other districts of the Province, and come either in search of hospital treatment or begging. The revenue of this district is flourishing enough to vote towards the founding of such an institution.

(8) *Improvement of the Canal and Towpath.*—This subject was also brought to His Excellency's notice, and His Excellency was pleased to reply that the further improvement of the canal should be attended to. The canal is at present in better order than it was, but the towpath and bridges require attention. A towpath between the Pinkattiya and Múnáttipirivu bridges requires to be constructed. Amarasékara Mudaliyár writes :—

The work of the canal deserves more than passing notice. The cheap carriage of goods by it is one of the chief factors that has brought this district into its prominent position. It is owing to this communication that capitalists do not calculate the distance in the opening up of plantations even as far as Puttalam. But all this was not counted when the canal was opened for the salt traffic. The rapid extension of plantations has put upon it an enormous traffic, which is almost unworkable at the present moment. The cultivation in my division alone is more than ten or fifteen times it had been ten years ago. When the whole of this extent comes into bearing the canal would be altogether inadequate to the requirements. The cultivation is equally extensive in the other districts that look to the transport of their products by it. To clamour for a railway with such a cheap communication would not be reasonable, and the prospect of getting it is as distant as ever, as the railway to Jaffna has taken the Kurunégala route. The canal, therefore, must serve us for all the advantages conferred by the railway on other districts, though from the position of this district in point of wealth and population it has a right to demand it. The canal from

Colombo as far as the Negombo District is in good order, and navigable for steam tugs. There are about 23 miles of it through Pitigal Kóralé South, in which lie the sections that impede traffic, one mile at Kaimal, one at Nangundankaré, one at Demaṭapiṭiya, and five miles from Tummódara to Kuḍáwewa. Of these, the portion of Demaṭapiṭiya requires only deepening and widening, the other portions require to be deepened, and the sides to be built of bricks as in the Negombo District. I do not know what the cost of it is per mile, but I do not think it cost more than Rs. 20,000. When a few other shallow places are deepened it would open up easy communication to a distance of 81 miles from Colombo, and steam communication could be extended throughout the whole distance.

(9) *An Iron Bridge over the River at Chilaw.*—This requirement was also laid before His Excellency. The present bridge is a shaky wooden structure without proper abutments. It should be replaced by an iron bridge with masonry abutments. This is not a work for the Local Board, as when the limits of the town were proclaimed in 1888 this bridge, with the approaches on either side for ten yards, were expressly excluded.

(10) The necessity for a bridge over the river at Battulu-oya, as soon as the construction of the Deḍuru-oya bridge has made some progress, is referred to above. I think the present ferry will be the best site for it.

(11) *A Bridge over the Kirimeṭiwala.*—I repeat what I said last year :—"The Kirimeṭiwala is a deep pool on the Compasspára, and a bridge over it is very much required. This is estimated to cost Rs. 1,000. The Compasspára is the boundary between the Kurunégala and Chilaw Districts, and further north between the Puttalam and Chilaw Districts; but the District Road Committee of Chilaw is expected to keep it up entirely, except two miles which are maintained by Government. The District Road Committee cannot afford to do much more than keep the road clear of jungle, and certainly cannot devote Rs. 1,000 for the construction of this bridge; but it might undertake the work if Government would make a free grant of the timber required."

(12) *Markets at Mádampé, Máráwila, and Náttandiya.*—The Small Towns Sanitary Rate Ordinance is to be introduced at these three places, and I hope that, with the aid of it and the Village Communities Ordinance, it will be possible to raise sufficient funds within a short space of time to erect these markets.

(13) *Sluicing of Village Tanks.*—A supply of cement pipe sluices has been promised, and I hope that about twenty village tanks may be sluiced this year.

(14) *The restoration of Karawiṭa Tank.*—Karawiṭa is the finest tank in this district. It should be surveyed together with the old Yódayá-ela leading into it, with a view to its early restoration.

(15) *Telegraph Offices* should be opened in connection with the post offices at Vennappuwa, Máráwila, and Mádampé. All these places are populous centres, and the telegraph would be a great convenience, and would be largely used. As one Mudaliyár remarks, "It is very tantalising to see the wires passing over our heads without being able to make use of them for communication."

V.—PLANS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The most important thing, in my opinion, for the welfare of the district is the re-establishment of the former third-class judicial appointment of District Judge and Police Magistrate combined. The interests of both the Crown and the people have suffered much from the inexperience of the Magistrates who have been sent here since 1888. It is not the fault of the Magistrates themselves, who, in most instances, have had no judicial experience whatever before, and who doubtless do their best, but as soon as they have learnt something of the work they are moved on promotion; and this state of things cannot but continue so long as the appointment remains in the lowest class of the service, or until the subordinate service is advanced enough to supply experienced men for such posts. In a district like Chilaw, where the people are so wealthy, and the members of the bar practising in the courts are so numerous, it is of the utmost importance to have a strong and experienced judicial officer. There are many disadvantages in the combined offices of Assistant Government Agent and District Judge being held by one and the same person. The Assistant Government Agent should be relieved of his functions as District Judge, and the revenue district should be enlarged so as to embrace the Pallam pattu of Puttalam District and a portion of the over-extensive Kurunégala District, say as far as a line drawn southwards through Hettipola, which is 20 miles east of Chilaw. This would be much more convenient for the inhabitants of those parts, and would give the Assistant Government Agent of Chilaw enough work to do when relieved of the District Court.

Tolls.—As noticed in my report last year, there are too many tolls in the south of the district. The Nainamadam bridge toll, 2½ miles only from Tóppu, should be abolished altogether.

The canal toll, now placed at Náttandiya, might with advantage be removed further south to somewhere near Bandirippuwa.

Village Communities Ordinance.—This Ordinance without tribunals was brought into operation throughout the district from January 1, 1892. In May, meetings were held and committees were elected for all the subdivisions, and to them was delegated the task of framing rules. Rules were subsequently drawn up, but in the meantime Government refused to sanction the appointment of a third District Mudaliyár, an arrangement which had been working since the beginning of 1892, and in consideration of which the Ordinance was introduced without Presidents. This delayed the passing of the rules; but now, after further representation, it has been decided to allow the additional chief headman, and the rules will now be revised and forwarded for approval and publication.

A President of Village Tribunals would doubtless be of great assistance in relieving the Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests of many petty cases, and also in making preliminary investigations of more serious charges; but I think the Village Communities Ordinance can best be worked under the chief headmen of the district as Chairman of the Committees.

Schools.—An application for a new school at Tambagalla in Munnésaram pattu was allowed and a school bungalow was erected, but no teacher has yet been appointed. The schools at Kirimeṭiyána and Eṭiyáwala were enlarged. The building of a girls' school at Náttandiya was completed. A girls' high school is wanted at Chilaw, and steps have been taken to open one, but without success so far, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the services of a schoolmistress. I have previously advocated the establishment of an industrial school in the district, and have pressed for the services of an agricultural teacher to instruct the people in better methods of paddy cultivation

Fish Curing Yard.—I annex an abstract of the fish-curing operations at the Teduwawa yard :—

	1891.				1892.			
Number of applications	560				372			
	Cwt.	lb.	Rs.	c.	Cwt.	lb.	Rs.	c.
Fish received into the yard, fresh	868	36	—		779	20	—	
Fish removed from the yard, cured	965	14	—		311	106	—	
Salt issued for curing fish within the yard	429	0	353	48	358	0	294	90
Salt issued for removal outside	34	56	110	5	49	82	149	21

Comparative Statement of Charges.

	1891. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.
Establishment	346	92	333	37
Buildings	58	79	30	51
Cost of conveying Salt	172	50	85	0
Other Charges	174	77	26	46
	752	98	475	34

The yard was open from January 1 to May 3, and from November 1 to December 31 of the year. The season, November, 1891, to May, 1892, was not favourable for fishing operations. The operations during the present season show a satisfactory increase.

Sanitation of the Town.—A commencement was made last year of the important work of providing the town with a complete system of drainage, and the work will be continued by the Local Board. Steps are being taken also to reclaim the unhealthy swamps on either side of the river.

I am glad to find that there is now a disposition on the part of some of the leading inhabitants of the town to purchase land and build houses on the seaside for themselves. There is no doubt that the site of the old town is very unhealthy, while nothing could be healthier than the seaside, and the climate is, in my opinion, the finest in the low-country of Ceylon.

A general cemetery outside the town is required, but there appears to be no suitable ground within two miles. The burial grounds inside the town ought to be closed.

VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The health of the people was satisfactory. There was no prevalence of fever as usual in the early part of the year. Measles prevailed to some extent, and at the end of the year there was a good deal of fever about.

Vital Statistics.—The following is a statement of the marriages, births, and deaths registered during 1892 :—

	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
Pitigal Kóralé North.					
Anaivilundán and Munnésaram Pattus, north of Deduru-oya	26	151	127	24	—
Anaivilundán and Munnésaram Pattus, south of Deduru-oya, including Chilaw Town	78	210	209	1	—
	104	361	336	25	—
Chilaw Town only	49	103	109	—	6
Pitigal Kóralé Central.					
Yágam Pattu	56	179	135	44	—
Yatakalan Pattu	85	238	127	111	—
Medapaláta	55	163	146	17	—
	196	580	408	172	—
Pitigal Kóralé South.					
Otarapaláta	74	305	158	147	—
Kammal Pattu	141	360	210	150	—
	215	665	368	297	—
Total for Chilaw District	515	1,606	1,112	494	—

The birth-rate in Pitigal Kóralé North for 1892 has been 26 per thousand of the population, and the death-rate 24 per thousand, as against 25 and 40 respectively per thousand during 1891. In Pitigal Kóralé Central and South the birth-rate has been 25, and the death-rate 15 per thousand. The birth-rate for 1891 was 26, and the death-rate 24 per thousand.

Deducting the excess of deaths over births during the period February 26 to December 31, 1891, from the total population according to the Census, the population at the end of 1891 should have been 63,052, viz. :—

Pitigal Kóralé North	3,833
Pitigal Kóralé Central and Southern	49,219

Adding to this total the excess of births over deaths in 1892 we get 63,546 :—

Pitigal Kóralé North	13,856
Pitigal Kóralé Central and Southern	49,688

The means available for Medical Treatment.—There are at Chilaw a dispensary and hospital containing fourteen beds with a Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon as Medical Officer, and a dispenser ;

at Máráwila a dispensary and hospital, having accommodation for fifty-four patients, with a resident Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon and a dispenser; and at Mádampé a dispensary open on two days of the week only.

As noted above under the head of "Works required" the hospital accommodation at Chilaw is quite insufficient, and more dispensaries are required in the district.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries last year were :—

At Máráwila ...	Indoor	748
	Outdoor	2,422
At Mádampé ...	Outdoor	1,430
At Chilaw ...	Indoor	176
	Outdoor	3,833

These figures happily show that there was much less sickness in 1892 than in the preceding year.

VII.—CRIME.

Two murders were committed, and in both cases the murderers underwent the extreme penalty of the law. There were three culpable homicides not amounting to murder. In one of these the perpetrators were not brought to justice, being screened by the police headman and velvidáné, who were in consequence dismissed from office.

The Post Office at Mádampé was broken into by a noted thief who had been several times previously convicted. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for this offence.

There was a serious disturbance and breach of the peace in December at Múdukatuwa between the resident planters of some cocoanut property and the landowner's men, over the plucking of nuts.

Strong measures are necessary for the repression of an evil which is too common now in this district, viz., the taking forcible possession of other persons' landed property on false or stale pretexts of title. A mania for landgrabbing appears particularly prevalent just now, and is stimulated by the difficulties and delays attending legal proceedings.

There were a few cases only of cattle stealing.

Gambling has been almost completely checked in this district by several successful prosecutions and the impósition of heavy penalties.

VIII.—DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

In the early part of the year hoof-and-mouth disease prevailed to some extent, and in September the rapidly fatal disease called *kandamále* made its appearance in the district. 115 cattle are reported to have been attacked with this disease, and only four of them recovered. The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon visited the district twice, but unfortunately had very little opportunity of seeing cases of the disease. He treated one infected animal for the time successfully by the application of mustard externally, and performed a post-mortem examination of the carcass of another which had just died of the disease. *Kandamále* is the Sinhalese for "tonsilitis" in human beings: with cattle "laryngitis" would appear to be a more appropriate term for the disease, the chief symptom being swelling of the throat causing suffocation.

Some animals attacked in Otarapalata in December were cured by native treatment. This is the prescription :—

Margósa bark and leaves, lunuwarana bark and leaves, and magulkaranda bark and leaves boiled up in a cloth and heated in a brass or metal pan to be applied to the swellings in the neck. Black and white cumin, garlic, gallnuts, and nutmeg ground together with the juice of ingurupata and placed in a sour orange to be tied up in the mouth. Ugurèssa root boiled with tippili to be administered internally.

IX.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

Particulars of Crown lands sold are given above. According to the Mudaliyár's reports an extent of about 714 acres of new land was opened during the year for cocoanut planting.

Ten lots of leased lands, comprising an extent of 174 acres, were settled and granted to the lessees at half-improved value for a sum of Rs. 2,523, being an average of Rs. 14 an acre.

Tobacco Crops.—The Mudaliyár of Pitigal Kóralé North reports that the tobacco cultivation in his division was not so good as in the previous year. Although a larger extent was sown, some damage was caused by untimely rains. The area cultivated was 190 acres, and the crop produced was 147,520 lb., the average price per pound being 75 cents.

The Mudaliyár of the Central Division reports that 114 acres were cultivated with tobacco during the year in his division, and that the weather was most favourable, and the crop better than in any other year during the past ten years. The value of the crop he estimates at Rs. 50,110.

In the Southern Division the Mudaliyar reports that about 375 acres were cultivated with tobacco, and yielded a crop of about 6,045,300 lb., which realised a sum of Rs. 1,209,060.

X.—WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

The Assistant Government Agent, in addition to his ordinary Kachchéri and District Court duties, had to attend to the work of the Minor Courts for six weeks during September and October, and visited Puttalam to hear cases, as Additional Police Magistrate of that district, in December.

XI.—EVENTS OF INTEREST OR IMPORTANCE.

His Excellency the Governor visited the district on March 24-26.

A clock tower was erected as a Jubilee Memorial at the south-west corner of the Kachchéri building. The clock, which has two faces, and which arrived from England in May, was successfully set going by His Lordship the Bishop of Colombo on the evening of December 22.

The old English Church, St. James's, which was "erected under the auspices of F. J. Templer, Esq., Collector and Provincial Judge of Chilaw, in the year 1831," was pulled down with a view to the erection of a new church on the same site.

There were happily no accidents such as marked the history of the previous year.

Chilaw, April 5, 1893.

E. T. NOYES,
Assistant Government Agent.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT FOR 1892.

THE year under review produced the largest harvest in the history of the North-Central Province, and if the health of the people and cattle had been satisfactory, it might fairly be called the most prosperous one hitherto experienced.

Influenza, pneumonia, malarial fever, and cholera prevailed at various times throughout the year, while murrain was continuous. This has naturally resulted in unfavourable vital statistics :—

	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.
Kandyan marriages ...	219	96	Births ...	3,143	2,801
General marriages ...	19	16	Deaths ...	2,581	4,198

METEOROLOGY.

The following table of the rainfall at Anurádhapura, in continuation of those given in former years, is useful for comparison:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.		1890.	1891.	1892.
January ...	2·82	·50	6·53	September ...	·15	·25	·55
February ...	2·21	1·14	4·73	October ...	3·14	19·98	2·64
March ...	1·21	6·41	·57	November ...	5·31	7·85	11·94
April ...	18·02	6·44	8·73	December ...	5·37	10·93	8·52
May ...	·38	20·33	·03				
June ...	1·28	·53	·72	Total ...	40·79	74·64	48·41
July ...	·11	·28	·67				
August ...	·79	—	2·78				

The rainfall for 1892 (48·41) was under the average (56 in.). More or less rain fell in May, but was not well distributed for tank-filling purposes.

The rainfall at Kaláwewa was almost the same (48·18), the mean for three years being 56·94. Midway between Kaláwewa and Anurádhapura, Maradankadawala records 44·25.

Mihintále, eight miles east of Anurádhapura, had 56·51 ; Horowapotáné, in the east, near the Trincomalee boundary, had 60·97. The Madawachchi register (17 miles north of Anurádhapura) shows nearly the same as that of Anurádhapura.

Topáré, the ancient Polonnaruwa, in Tammankaduwa, nearly east of Dambulla, had a fall of 45·55, while at Kantalai, which is just outside the North-Central Province boundary and north-east of Topáré, the rainfall was 62·12.

The heaviest rainfall was experienced in the east of the Province, and, curiously enough, was due to what is called "the little" south-west monsoon in April.

LAND REVENUE : GRAIN TAX.

This tax ceased to be recovered at the end of 1892. The revenue derived from the tithe in its last year was by far the largest on record. The harvest was estimated by the headmen to be 1,002,570 bushels :—

	Bushels.
Nuwarakaláwiya	960,400
Tammankaduwa	42,170
Total ...	1,002,570

This I believe to be an under-estimation. The tithe produced Rs. 59,143 80, which would be about Re. 1·70 a bushel on the estimated yield. The price of paddy during the year ranged from Re. 1·25 to Re. 1·50 in the market.

The following figures, showing the revenue derived from the paddy tax in the past nineteen years of the existence of this Province, will be found useful, especially in regard to the Nuwarakaláwiya tanks restoration.

For purposes of comparison the revenue for thirty-one years is given, and it will be seen that the restoration commenced to make itself felt in increase of cultivation during the past decade, in which the increase of population has been most remarkable :—

Grain Revenue of Nuwarakaláwiya and Tammankaduwa (which formed the North-Central Province in 1874) for thirty-one years.

Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.	Year.	Rs.
1862 ...	18,054	1870 ...	28,573	1878 ...	44,731	1886 ...	40,906
1863 ...	25,050	1871 ...	23,116	1879 ...	12,364	1887 ...	25,056
1864 ...	5,321	1872 ...	25,431	1880 ...	23,643	1888 ...	38,552
1865 ...	7,848	1873 ...	23,136	1881 ...	28,006	1889 ...	34,439
1866 ...	24,210	1874 ...	12,355	1882 ...	27,947	1890 ...	38,836
1867 ...	22,351	1875 ...	28,461	1883 ...	41,088	1891 ...	28,965
1868 ...	15,890	1876 ...	31,952	1884 ...	25,471	1892 ...	59,143
1869 ...	27,933	1877 ...	18,065	1885 ...	42,725		

The revenue for 1878 (Rs. 44,730) comes nearest to that of the present year. But 1878 was a famine year, when paddy was selling at Rs. 3 a bushel.

The explanation of the large increase in grain revenue is to be found in the fact that at the end of 1891 there was an exceptionally heavy rainfall, which in the previous three years had

been abnormally deficient.* Tank-restoration had meantime gone on steadily, so that instead of being breached, or unable to hold up a considerable head of water, the tanks stood the strain put on them, and a copious supply was retained for the cultivation of 1892.

GENERAL REVENUE.

The total revenue collected during 1892 was Rs. 121,531·48, which was an increase of Rs. 35,124·50 compared with that of the previous year.

This increase is due to the grain tithe, sale of Crown lands, and licenses being largely in excess of the amounts received under these heads in 1891. It is not easy to compare the revenue of the past few years with that of the years previous to 1888. Timber, which is one of the most important factors in the wealth of the Province, is now sold at Colombo from the Central Depôt. The revenue is credited to the Western Province, and the cost of felling and transport is debited to this Province. The actual recovery in this kachchéri under this head is only Rs. 12,321·10, which was chiefly for timber supplied to the Public Works Department. The sale of North-Central Province timber in Colombo during the year realised Rs. 44,354·58. This system is an advantageous one to Government, and so long as the revenue is received it is of no consequence in what office it is accounted for. The only reason for giving this explanation is that its omission last year caused misapprehension as to the real revenue and expenditure of the Province.

If this timber revenue were all credited to the North-Central Province, the total revenue would have been Rs. 165,886·06, exclusive of the timber supplied for the Chicago Exhibition.

The increase of licenses may be traced to the demand for stimulants by immigrant Tamils and other strangers, who are increasing in numbers, both as traders and agricultural labourers.

The revenue derived from the grain tithe, and the large increase under this head of revenue, is commented on below.

EXPENDITURE.

The usual table is annexed showing details of the expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 121,214·13. Thus the excess of revenue over expenditure appears to be only Rs. 317·35; but in this connection the remarks regarding timber sales must be kept in view.

Sale of Crown Land shows an increase of Rs. 3,293·24, with a proportionate increase under the head *Survey Fees.*

Recoveries on Irrigation Works give an increase of Rs. 2,865·54. This item does not show the full amount due, as for various reasons, such as conditions of sale, want of channels, &c., a large extent of land did not temporarily pay "irrigation interest" under chapter VIII. of the Irrigation Ordinance of 1889.

There is no decrease under any important head of revenue, and the increase and decrease under the other heads are of no significance.

POPULATION.

In my remarks in the report for 1891 I referred to the Census of that year, and I anticipated a satisfactory increase during the past decade. The figures which are now available have been commented on by Mr. Lee,† and I am glad to find they fully bear out my statements as to the satisfactory progress of the Province. The actual increase is 13·9 as compared with 3·7 in the previous decade. An increase appears in every one of the twenty kóralés into which the Province is divided, except in the part of the country which has been submerged by the Kaláwęwa restoration. Part of the increase is due to immigrants who have permanently settled, as Mr. Lee points out :—

It is unquestionable that this accretion to the numbers of the people is largely attributable to an influx of strangers, but the existence of these conditions, which are an attraction to colonists, testifies to an improvement in the position of the native population‡ which must naturally tend to its growth. It is the presence of wholesome water sufficient for irrigation, and of land fertile and easy of cultivation, which draws men hither from other districts; and to these same causes the people of the Province owe that relief from chronic starvation, from which will in time come increased productiveness and immunity from the loathsome malady of which pitiful examples are still too frequent.

Mr. Lee further points out an important fact :—

Examination of the schedules proves that the Tamil strangers are not the class of immigrants attracted by a temporary demand for labour, departing when that demand is satisfied; but are colonists forming settlements where land and water are obtainable and engaging in cultivation.

The figures which give the proportion in resident population of each race of persons born elsewhere are interesting in this connection :—

	Male.	Female.
Sinhalese	10 ...	8
Tamils	71 ...	56
Moors	24 ...	7

One-tenth of the entire population consists of immigrants, and 1,353 natives of the Province were found to be emigrants.

Considering how severely the Province has suffered from cholera in the past few years the figures of the Census of 1891 are very encouraging.

STATE-AIDED COLONISATION.

In my report for last year I made the following remarks on this subject :—

In 1890 I was called upon by Government to state the conditions under which, in my opinion, colonists could be settled on the lands below Kaláwęwa. A scheme was accordingly formed by me, and in April I selected suitable land for a village and fields. On April 22, 1891, official sanction of this scheme of colonisation was received, and it was stated that the selection of the nationality and individuals was left to me, but that a preference might be given to Tamils from the peninsula.

---

* A large proportion of the grain revenue of 1891 was derived from the Kaláwęwa irrigation system alone. The village tanks were dry.

† Census Commissioner.

‡ There has been no expenditure upon relief works in this Province since 1879.

Application was at once made to the Government Agent of the Northern Province, who replied on August 11 that he was unable to arrange for sending any Tamils as colonists. I then applied to some native gentlemen of Jaffna, with whose assistance a beginning was made by placing a few families on the selected ground, while it was settled that others would follow early in 1892, as the proper felling season had now passed.

It is, however, a question whether any further State-aided colonisation is necessary, in view of the fact that applications for purchase of all the irrigable land remaining unsold for the first five miles below Kaláwęwa were received at the end of the year.

There is, however, land available under the twin-tank of Kaláwęwa (Balaluwęwa) for either sale or colonisation, and this is being now surveyed.

Of the above referred to Tamils twelve families, who were given land at Kaláwewa, have properly opened and cultivated it with gingelly and kurakkan, and have planted the gardens surrounding their houses with cocoanuts and jak, &c., and engaged in clearing land for paddy cultivation.

Of these twelve families one man died and another disappeared, leaving two families without a head, but the land and families were somehow absorbed by the rest of the colonists!

The cost of this colony to Government, inclusive of all charges (transport from Jaffna, maintenance for six months, erection of houses, grant of seed, tools, hire of buffaloes, and ploughs), was roughly Rs. 1,000, which cannot be regarded as a good commercial transaction, except as regards its influence in bringing in other colonists. But of course from this expenditure recovery will later on be made of the advances for maintenance and seed, &c.

In August arrived fourteen families from Jaffna, who were reported to be good cultivators, and were all strong and fit for work. They were given land under Balaluwęwa. But it soon appeared that they had no heart or desire for work, and were under the impression that Government was to be "their father and their mother."

They were quite unused to clearing forest—they had never seen forest trees before they came; if one man got ill, all stayed away from work; and by the end of the year, except a clearing of about twenty acres, for which they got help, there was nothing to show for their labour. Although this clearing was sown by them with kurakkan they would not watch to protect the crop from birds and beasts, and showed themselves so unfit for colonists that Government aid was withdrawn by me in December, and soon afterwards they all returned to Jaffna. It must, however, be said on their behalf that the season was an unusually sickly one, and several of the party—especially children—died of pneumonia and dysentery, the consequences of the influenza, from which the local inhabitants equally suffered. This undoubtedly disheartened these superstitious people, and made it more reasonable from their point of view to demand subsistence and give no work in lieu of it.

Even if the season had been a healthy one I do not think, from what I saw of the disposition of the people, that the experiment would have been more successful.

The cost of this batch of colonists (the figures are not yet made up) must be put down as loss. But as a set-off to this unsatisfactory attempt at aided Tamil colonisation it may be stated that Mr. Silva, a low-country Sinhalese gentleman, has purchased 1,000 acres of land adjoining that selected for the colony, of which he opened up about seventy acres during the year, and will take additional high land in 1893. He has wisely refrained from settling his labourers on the newly-opened land—for such is invariably unhealthy,—he sends batches of men to work for a month or so, and then replaces them by others.

It would appear that from the satisfactory way in which land is being opened in connection with the Kaláwęwa irrigation system, no direct State-aided colonisation is required, unless it be that the inhabitants of some congested district are themselves anxious to settle.

WORK DONE UNDER THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES ORDINANCE.

The work done in the restoration of village tanks and minor irrigation works is detailed in the report of the Provincial Irrigation Board: so need not here be repeated, except the paragraph dealing with the earthwork performed under the rules made by the Village Communities Ordinance.

Village Tank Restoration.—The progress is satisfactory. The earthwork returns show that in the year under review the work carried out under the Gansabháwa regulations by free and unpaid village labour was largely in excess of that of the previous year. The figures are:—

	Number of Cubic Yards of Earthwork placed on Village Tank Bunds.
Northern Division	340,311
Southern Division	256,272
Tammankaḍuwa	1,476
Total ...	598,059

The explanation of the increase is that the people worked off the earthwork which was in default during the previous year, as well as doing that required for the current year. The amount done in 1891 was 107,637 cubic yards.

The sanitation of villages, so far as maintaining the surrounding reservations clear of jungle and brushwood, and keeping the gangoḍa clean, was strictly maintained, as well as the clearing of all village roads and paths. 1,539 cases came before the Tribunals for breach of rules.

In their judicial capacity the Presidents dealt with 1,072 civil and 1,939 criminal cases; 1,908 cases were amicably settled. There were 110 appeals to the Government Agent, and of these the decision was set aside in 22 cases. Six cases went in appeal to His Excellency the Governor in Council, of which one was set aside. 441 cases were pending on the last day of the year.

The money from all sources collected by the Gansabháwas during the year amounted to Rs. 6,101·37.

The cost of the staff, exclusive of the President's pay, which is provided from General Revenue, was Rs. 2,834·70.

Upon the whole, the work done by the Presidents and Raṭémahatten was satisfactory.

IRRIGATION ORDINANCE.

Two very important works were arranged for under the provisions of this Ordinance, namely, the restoration of the sluices and spills of the large tanks Rampatwila and Mánankaṭṭiya. The

proprietors of the lands below these tanks agreed to repay the cost in ten annual instalments. The question of restoration of these large tanks has frequently come up since 1850. Nothing was done because the people refused to repay the estimated expenditure.

I was able to show them that each proprietor would have only to make an annual payment of about 50 cents more than the now abolished tithe (on each paṇguwa). In view of this they consented. This success must be credited to the abolition of the grain tax.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

I have nothing but praise for the working of the rural dispensaries. Of these there are seven in the Province, exclusive of those attached to the two civil hospitals at Anurádhapura and Mihintalé. The way in which the people avail themselves of this medical aid is most gratifying; in some dispensaries over 500 cases have been attended to in a month. The supply of medicines and equipment was satisfactory. I would be glad to see a few more dispensaries opened in 1893, if funds are available, at Etakada in Kadawat kóralé, at Kalanchiya in Ṇégampaha kóralé, and at Mánnanpiṭiya in Tammankaḍuwa.

But as regards the buildings provided for the medical officers I have to refer to my remarks on the same subject in my report for 1891.

HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE.

The annual recurring cholera did not fail to appear. It did not continue so long as in 1891, but the mortality was greater. There was the usual mortality among immigrants coming by the North road, which commenced in May and lasted until October.

The disease also appeared in several of the small trading villages along the road—Madawachchi, Rambéwa, Galkulam—and broke out in Anurádhapura, where fifteen cases occurred, of which twelve were fatal.

Fortunately the Buddhist pilgrimage escaped infection. The number of persons who came, owing to the warnings given at Kurunégala and Dambulla, was small; and the Anunáyaka Unnánse of the Bó-tree and other priests loyally seconded the efforts of the local authorities in preventing the pilgrims from entering the town, in which the disease then existed.

Cholera also appeared on the Dambulla-Trincomalee road, and many carters and road coolies died between Inamaluwa and Kantalai.

Towards the close of the year, during and after the wet season, malarial fever was reported of a rather severe type as being prevalent throughout the whole Province. It was generally accompanied by pneumonia and dysentery, and it certainly increased the death-rate considerably.

The returns sent in by the medical officers and superintendent of cooly bungalows show that 140 cases of cholera proved fatal out of 226 cases reported.

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

Murrain and hoof-and-mouth disease may be said to have been continuous in various kóralés throughout the year, and formed a serious impediment to cultivation, besides entailing much loss to cattle owners.

A new disease of the throat, of a very deadly type, appeared among the cattle for the first time. It is asserted the disease is well known in the maritime districts, but is said to be previously unknown here. It was investigated by Mr. Lye, the Government Veterinary Surgeon. The disease is so rapidly fatal that unless promptly and intelligently treated remedies are useless.

Unfortunately, the conditions under which cattle are tended, or rather untended, left to roam from one deserted tank to another, and the apathy of the owners, leaves the treatment of cattle, when ill, to the operation of nature.

The people were, as far as possible, coerced into segregation of affected beasts and isolation of affected villages, and many were heavily fined by the Gaṇsabháwa for neglect of the rules. But consideration of all this is most disheartening, and when people will not help themselves what ultimate success can be hoped from official pressure?

My own opinion is that attempts at curative treatments are hopeless when we remember that superstition,* custom, and apathy are all opposed to it. The only remedy will be found in the retaining of a staff of special officers, who shall, on the appearance of disease, at once go to the affected area and stamp it out by prompt destruction of the sick and effectual segregation of the village cattle.

In one case I found that cattle disease was spread by carters who purchased hides and horns of dead cattle for transport to Mátalé. The dealers were prosecuted and punished.

CRIME.

I am sorry to say that the year under review showed that cattle stealing was more serious than I have hitherto had experience of in the kóralés bordering the North-Western Province. I communicated the complaints of my people against the Kurunégala people to the Government Agent, who, in reply, gave me the complaints of his people against mine. I appointed three special peace officers to watch the border, and they practically "raided" several villages in the North-Western Province, and returned laden with cattle said to be stolen. Inquiry was made in the Anuradhápura and Kurunégala courts without much profit. My own opinion is that thefts were carried on by persons in both Provinces, and that the appointment of an Itinerant Magistrate, with jurisdiction in both Provinces, would be very advisable to put a stop to this state of things. Where cattle stealing really exists great facilities are given for making false charges, and investigation on the spot is absolutely necessary. Investigation thirty miles away from the scene of the alleged offence, probably several months after the complaint was made, is generally futile.

The rest of the Province was practically free of cattle stealing, the only other cases being where Já-ela "cattle traders" carried off some cattle upon false vouchers with the connivance of villagers who were enemies of the persons robbed.

Otherwise no serious crime came before the courts, or occurred in the Province, within my knowledge.

---

* See Administration Reports for 1890 and 1891 under same subject.

LEGISLATION.

I have no legislation to propose. The (1) Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance and the (2) Game Ordinance were alluded to in my last report as being under observation, and the conclusions to be drawn from the year's working are :—

(1) *Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance.*—The Committee, on my suggestion, passed a most important rule, by which the temple villages (viháragaṇ), which hitherto were exempt from the Gansabháwa rules requiring the restoration of village tanks, have now been placed under that jurisdiction with fixity of tenure for the tenants in regard to their labour contributed for such restoration.

The wretched condition of these viháragaṇ will, I hope, be soon done away with under this changed condition of things

Mr. Godage was appointed a Commissioner for the Province, and he informs me that he experiences much difficulty in working the Ordinance.

Determined resistance was made by the priests against action on the part of the trustees or committees, and hence the committees were hampered from want of funds.

Several legal questions as to the powers of the Commissioner are under consideration, and pending settlement of these matters there is rather a dead-lock.

(2) *Game Ordinance.*—In Tammankaḍuwa I am informed that the trade in hides and horns has very considerably decreased owing to the action of the Customs duty ; and this is satisfactory. In Nuwarakaláwiya the headmen are not agreed as to there being much diminution in the trade. My own observation is that there is not so much traffic. One does not see such large heaps of skins put out to dry by the petty traders.

Of licenses to kill elephants three were issued during the year, in cases where damage to cultivation or danger to life was in question. Five licenses to capture were issued.

The policy of protection of elephants which has existed for some years in this Province has been maintained, and it is hoped that by this policy a valuable asset of Crown property will be increased. From the observation of the past eight years I think I am justified in saying that the number of elephants in the North-Central Province may be roughly estimated as not under 500 in number. Of these, 200 may be credited to Nuwarakaláwiya and 300 to Tammankaḍuwa. This estimate I consider to be a minimum one.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE.

Under this head there is no suggestion to be made for action on the part of Government. The policy by which the North-Central Province is being gradually reclaimed is kept steadily in view, and the chief duty of the Government Agent is to see that the application of the village Communities Ordinance, which furnishes the machinery to work with, is not lax, nor yet severe and unjust.

Improved communication where there are no main roads is now the chief requirement. The North road is being gradually metalled, and if only labour could be secured much more progress would, I believe, have been shown. I have elsewhere referred to the very small amount of money available for minor roads. In the absence of funds but little can be done for the network of natural roads which exists in Nuwarakaláwiya. To make these roads available for wheel traffic in wet weather, stream crossings should be paved and culverts inserted where the roads cross paddy fields, with provision of the necessary embankments ; with little money but little can be done.

During the year Mr. Waring examined the probable route of a railway from Kurunégala to Jaffna through this Province, and it is gratifying to find from his report (since published) that there seems no reason to apprehend any difficulty in finding a suitable trace for the railway. The traffic returns which were taken during the year were duly supplied to the Railway Commission for consideration.

The survey is now proceeding. Nothing will better enable Government to obtain good interest on the expenditure of the past eighteen years than a railway. Food and water have been supplied to the people, and they would be content to remain in their present stage of happy ignorance, not only literary but material, for their wants are so few that with water, fire, rice, kurakkan, a chatty, and mat a villager is perfectly satisfied. It is only when he begins to feel the want of a table and chair, and a lamp and crockery, plates and a teapot, that some incentive will be applied to obtain the means of acquiring these luxuries. He has the means at hand. Nowhere is better rice land to be found, capable of indefinite extension. His cattle, which grow too numerous for him until they are reduced in number by the natural checks of disease and theft, might be a source of wealth, seeing that pasturage, so scarce in other Provinces, is here available.

These advantages are already being perceived by the Tamil who is settling down here in annually increasing numbers, but they have scarcely dawned on the local resident, except as indicating an extension of the village paddy field.

With the almost inevitable drawbacks (such as increase of crime, introduction of drink, &c.) of a railway, on the whole I believe it would result in an improvement of the condition of the people, and afford a ready market for the export of the surplus grain and cattle.

But I look to an improved condition as resulting rather from individual effort than from any further action on the part of Government. And in this connection I would draw attention to the valley of the Mahaweli-gaṇga. This has hitherto escaped the sharp eye of the planter, whose interests are in cacao and cocoanuts. I believe the Tammankaḍuwa District to be a great reserve for the future extension of "low-country products," except tea, for which the rainfall, capricious and unevenly distributed, would appear to be insufficient.

The splendid facilities this district afforded for breeding and grazing cattle so struck the late Mr. Elphinstone that he started a cattle farm at Minnériya. But troubles connected with coffee unfortunately prevented his doing more than making a beginning, which had soon to be discontinued. In this connection I would point out that almost all the Coast cattle landed north of Puttalam are driven to the plains of Tammankaḍuwa, whence they find their way to the up-country and Colombo markets. The principal cattle route is *viâ* Topawewa (Polonnaruwa) or Minnériya to Anganmedilla, and Elahera (on the Amban-gaṇga) to Náula on the North road.

The old minor road, a mere jungle track from Maradankaḍawala to the Mahaweli-gaṇga at Mágaṇtota *viâ* Habarané and Minnériya, is now being made a principal road in sections. It is hoped it will be completed up to the spill of Minnériya (from Habarane) in 1893. This will be a

useful factor in the opening up of Tammankaḍuwa, from which the most valuable timber of Ceylon is now annually procured, and it is to be hoped that this road will eventually be connected with Batticaloa, which is only three days journey by the path from Mágaṇtota.

As regards Provincial work the necessity for definition of Crown reserved forests and of village forests has been amply shown in the cases of encroachment which have come under my notice on circuit, and steps will be taken in 1893 for the making of permanent settlements in the joint and separate interests of both the Crown and the people.

LAND SALES.

In a Province where so much valuable waste land exists the figures for land sales are important as a test of progress. The demand for land is steadily increasing, but the figures do not show the amount of actual increase. The people for the most part take abandoned Crown tanks and restore them, on the condition of getting an extent of Crown land equivalent to the value of their labour, and this naturally does not for the present come under the heading of Land Sales. But of land actually sold, 1,738 acres fetched Rs. 18,081, being the largest extent sold in any one year since 1881. Of this extent seventy-nine lots, representing 1,243 acres, were sold below Kaláwewa. There is a sum of Rs. 3,970 in deposit as survey fees for 1,588 acres of land applied for, which still awaits survey and sale.

I have to repeat the remarks made last year about the survey of lands under Nuwarawęwa, for which there are many applicants. In the absence of a survey I am unable to sell the land.

The comparative statement for the past three years are as follows :—

Statement of Land Sales during 1890, 1891, and 1892.

			For Paddy.	For Gardens.	For Building Sites.	Total.
1890...	Lots sold ...	No. ...	113 ...	14 ...	7 ...	134
	Extent ...	Acres ...	655·74 ...	40 ...	·25 ...	696
	Amount of sale...	Rs. ...	6,834 ...	522 ...	621 ...	7,977
	Average per acre	Rs. ...	10·42 ...	13·05 ...	621 ...	11·46
1891...	Lots sold ...	No. ...	65 ...	8 ...	8 ...	81
	Extent ...	Acres ...	324·40 ...	29·10 ...	2·41 ...	356·00
	Amount of sale...	Rs ...	3,814 ...	332 ...	259 ...	4,405
	Average per acre	Rs. ...	11·75	11·41 ...	10·74 ...	12 37
1892...	Lots sold ...	No. ...	143 ...	6 ...	Nil ...	149
	Extent ...	Acres ...	1,722 27 ...	9·46 ...	Nil ...	1,737·73
	Amount of sale...	Rs. ...	17,946 ...	135	Nil ...	18,081
	Average per acre	Rs. ...	10·41 ...	1,426 ...	Nil ...	10·44

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

The small resources of the Committee (Rs. 27,840·59) were expended in the payment of Rs. 9,785·93 for principal roads and resthouses, and Rs. 9,192·34 for minor roads. Following the policy of past years a section of the "natural" road from Maradankaḍawala to Habaraṇé was made into a gravelled and bridged road; the upkeep of the western minor road and town roads was provided for; and on the other minor roads the jungle was cleared at an expenditure of Rs. 5 per mile; and the Malwatu-oya bridge was repaired.

The resthouse at Anurádhapura has been found to be quite inadequate to provide accommodation for the large number of visitors who now arrive in the tourist season, and application will be made to Government to provide at least four additional bedrooms.

The "native resthouse," which was hitherto maintained from Gansabháwa funds, has, on the order of Government, been transferred to the charge of this Committee.

The number of persons on the division officers' lists=20,274, of whom 17,443 commuted the tax, 573 worked on the roads, 5 were fined, and 6 were imprisoned for failure to discharge their liability. The number of men remaining "unaccounted for" at the end of the year was 57, but who may be "accounted for" as belonging to the shifting population of cattle-keepers and labourers in search of work.

WORKS MOST REQUIRED.

As I have hitherto stated, I have no large or important works to bring forward for the consideration of Government. Maintenance of the existing irrigation works, steadily continued restoration of village tanks, and improvement of their water supply wherever possible, with the formation of roads and bridges, are the chief Provincial requirements.

The Irrigation Boards have various small works under consideration, most of which, it is believed, will be approved. With regard to the list given in the report for 1891 :—

(1) Sluices for Minnériya tank are sanctioned, and will be placed in 1893.

A cement pipe sluice supplied to Topawęwa has successfully retained a head of water sufficient for the annual cultivation, but it is believed that an improvement in the type can be effected. Giritalé still remains unsluiced, and will be dealt with, it is hoped, in 1893.

(2) The survey for a headwork at Malwatu-oya, near Kandakádu in Tammankaḍuwa, proved unfavourable to any recommendation of the work being at present made, as it would prove too costly.

(3) *Dam at Anganmedilla.*—The restoration scheme on the old lines has been abandoned, and a temporary timber dam, which sufficiently serves the cultivated land, was put up. The necessary blasting of rock, &c., was met by payment from the Irrigation Fine Fund. The present cultivation is capable of much extension, and meantime examination of the old canal in connection with the magnificent abandoned tank Dumbatuluwęwa is being made.

(4), (5), (6) These dams will depend on the completion of the headworks at Minnériya, and are deferred for completion of the latter. The proposals for other irrigation works will be found in the report of the Provincial Irrigation Board for the year under review.

The new hospital at Anurádhapura has been completed and handed over to the Medical Department. It is a fine building, and one very creditable to the designers and builders. So this long-standing "want" is removed from the list.

A house for the Assistant Conservator of Forests is very urgently required, as the "temporary" bungalow has outserved its time, and is really unfit for habitation in wet weather.

The need for a house for the Chief Surveyor has been met by a vote for expenditure in 1893.

A building to serve for a local museum of such articles of interest and inscriptions as it is not necessary or desirable to send to the Colombo Museum, is very much required. It is bad policy to leave objects which may hereafter be of value to the destructive agencies of sun and rain.

THE NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN MERE ROUTINE DURING THE YEAR.

Under this heading it may be noted that the Government Agent is charged with the upkeep and maintenance of the Kalávęwa Yóda-ęla; with seeing that the earthwork is duly done on the village tanks; he has to deal with all the complaints regarding water distribution, and see that the tank guardians duly perform their duties. He has to inquire when claims for remission of "water-rate"—*i.e.*, irrigation interest—are made, and to investigate the claims for channels wherever they have to be made by the Irrigation Board; he has to hold irrigation meetings where the people agree to repayment of cost of irrigation works; and generally to see that the capital invested by Government in irrigation works does not deteriorate by any neglect. When on circuit he is expected to visit villages, and see that sanitary matters provided for by Gansabháwa rules are duly attended to; that notes are made of all discovery of ruins or of articles of antiquarian interest; and the Government Agent specially takes care that ruins are not destroyed by treasure-seekers. The ancient buildings at Anurádhapura, Mihintale, and Polonnaruwa have been put in his charge by Government to see to their preservation and to the periodic clearing of jungle and weeds. The duties connected with what is summed up under the term "Immigration" entail inspection and discipline of the staff provided on the North road and the Mannár road, with care of the buildings and wells connected with this service. The Government Agent has in hand the preparation of a "Manual of the North-Central Province," which is being compiled upon the order of Government. It is hoped that this work, when published, will be valuable to the officers who may in future administer the Province. It must necessarily be imperfect owing to the limited time available for research, but can be enlarged as fresh material accumulates.

It is not easy to say where "routine" begins or ends, but there are a variety of matters which come up and engage the Government Agent's attention in connection with the Irrigation Board, the Provincial Road Committee, the Registration Department, and the Board of Health, which cannot fairly be described as "routine," although the other work connected with the Gansabháwa appeals, inspection of roads, and other works on completion, and the collection of revenue may be classed as routine, as well as the judicial duties of the Government Agent as District Judge and Fiscal, and the superintendence of the prison. The latter entails much expenditure of time owing to the number of convicts who are sent here.

FOOD SUPPLY.

As I have already stated the rice harvest was far in excess of the yield of previous years. The chena crop of 1891 was so abundant that licenses to chena were very much restricted for 1892–93.

At the end of the year in many villages I found the maha crop, which had been reaped in March, still unthreshed—a good proof of a surplus supply. Notwithstanding this the price of paddy and rice was rather high owing to the demand from the surrounding districts. Paddy averaged Re. 1·25 and country rice Rs. 3 per bushel during the year.

Imported grain is not used except by officials, Public Works Department coolies, and persons living in the larger villages.

INCREASE IN AREA OF CULTIVATION.

This has been commented on in the sections of this report dealing with sale of Crown lands, colonisation, and elsewhere.

The increase in the extent of mud land cultivation below irrigation works since 1878 is 16 per cent.* over the extent then in cultivation. But this does not include cultivation within the bed of restored tanks. The latter extent varies from year to year, and the bed of the tank being Crown property this "tavalu cultivation," as it is called, does not enter into the statistics of mud land cultivation. It is however a very considerable increase to the food supply, as almost every restored tank has a more or less large area sown in the end of the year before the October-December rains. The yield, as might be expected from the conditions of soil and water, is very large, but it is a somewhat precarious cultivation, and sometimes fails if the north-east monsoon is deficient.

This cultivation is carried on in over 2,000 tanks. It does not exist in Tammankaduwa.

It may be asked why a larger increase than 16 per cent. is not shown where so many village tanks and larger irrigation works have been restored. The reply is that this restoration is chiefly carried out by village labour.

The population is wholly agricultural, and when not actually engaged in cultivating is employed in the building up of the earthwork of the embankments, and clearing away the tree-roots and opening up the spills of the tank. This work is done after the month of June in the dry weather before the October rains. It is under the completed tanks that land is, for the most part, opened up; and as the number of completed tanks increases, and thereby releases the inhabitants from the earthwork, the area of cultivation will increase in a direct ratio.

Perhaps the most convincing proof of the increase of the area of cultivation will be found in the figures I have given in page H 1 of the grain revenue for thirty-one years. The averages are:—

Average of Grain Tax for periods of Five Years collected in the North-Central Province.

Year.		Average. Rs.		Maximum. Rs.		Minimum. Rs.
1862–66	... ...	16,095	...	25,050	...	5,321
1867–71	... ...	23,572	...	28,573	...	15,890
1872–76	... ...	24,067	...	31,952	...	12,355
1877–81	... ...	25,361	...	44,731	...	12,364
1882–86	... ...	35,627	...	42,725	...	25,471
1887–92	(average for last 6 years)	37,498	...	59,143	...	25,056

The *minimum* for the last eleven years has been greater than the *average* of the previous twenty years, and is very little below the *maximum* of the first fifteen years. The rise of all three—*maximum*, *minimum*, and *average*—has been steady.

* By an error this was stated in last year's report to be 7 per cent.

WELLS.

A sum of Rs. 250 is annually given for maintenance of wells along the North road, and a sum of Rs 1,000 has been granted for sinking new wells in 1893. Several wells were constructed by the Public Works Department during the year at Gal-oya, Talapatkanda, Mihintalé, and Irambakulam, It is proposed to have wells sunk next year at Kahatagahadigiliya, Punéwa, Ambagaswewa, Tónigala, and Nikawewa Spring.

It must, however, be remembered that the people dislike well water, and will drink any other, however dirty, in preference.

EDUCATION.

The attempt to improve the backward condition of the people in education—*i.e.*, reading writing, and arithmetic—is scarcely satisfactory, although it is backed up by all the powers of the Village Communities Ordinance.

It is very uphill work to secure attendance in any proper proportion of the number of children available, and of this the Director is, I believe, aware and makes allowance.

The most important school of the Province is that of Anurâdhapura, which is under the management of the Church Missionary Society. I am sorry to say that its efficiency is not, at present, of such a high standard as might reasonably be expected. Unless it is considerably improved it may be necessary for Government to take occupation of the buildings for a Government school.

The Society has schools at Talâwa and Pottégama, of which I have received good accounts, and the Baptist Mission school at Kekirâwa is doing good work. I regret that the Gansabhâwa Committees have refused to enforce attendance at any but Government schools.

A school-building has been erected at Moragaswewa, a populous village of Tammankaduwa, which now only awaits the necessary furniture and teacher.

A new school was opened during the year at Mânankattiya.

There are eleven Government schools now working in the Province, and education of a sort is given in ninety-two pansalas.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

In continuation of the remarks made last year on the above subject, I am glad to be able to again bear testimony to very satisfactory work done during the year by Mr. Bell, the Archæological Commissioner.

The vote (Rs. 30,000) is fairly liberal when compared with other Colonial expenditure, but if the extent of ground to be gone over is considered, it is quite inadequate for complete exploration of "the buried cities" within any reasonable time.

Exploration.

(1) Several more of the ancient roads and cross streets have been traced north and east of Thúpârâma and Abhayagiri Dágabas.

(2) Groups of ruins at Purasankulama and Mulugala across the Malwatu-oya and at Halmillakulama, one and a half mile north of Vijayarâma monastery, were cleared.

Excavation.

(1) At Abhayagiri Dágaba excavations have extended round the south-west and west faces —areas teeming with ruins.

More than one building of great interest has been opened up—notably a magnificent *pilimagé* ("image-house") with massive walls of the late-period type to be seen at Polonnaruwa.

(2) The excavation of the fine monastery, or nunnery, at *Pankuluya* (three miles north of the town) was carried to completion in a systematic and very thorough manner.

In some respects this isolated group of ruins presents features of interest greater even than those disclosed at the *Vijayarâma* monastery, one mile to the west.

(3) The solitary so-called *Kiribat Vehera* ("milk-rice dágaba") was energetically assailed from the south and east: one quadrant of its basement circumference exposed by trenching, and a vertical shaft down the centre of the mound commenced.

(4) By permission of the Government Agent the priest of Issaramuniya cleared of *débris* some very interesting *Vessagiri* caves, which now give a good idea of the dwellings of the ancient ascetics, and are well worth a visit.

Topographical Survey.

This has been continued *pari passu* with Mr. Bell's work of exploration and excavation. During the year Mr. T. N. Young completed and plotted the entire extensive range of ruins encircling Jetawanarâma Dágaba, besides carrying out a careful survey of Handagala-kanda and its caves—a miniature Mihintalé—situated in the Kunjuttú kóralé.

Circuit Work.

Mr. Bell and his Native Assistant steadily continued provincial exploration in Hurulu Palâta (north and east of Nuwarakalâwiya) by two tours in April and August-September, bringing to light a considerable number of unknown inscriptions, and examining the sites of numerous ancient buildings.

Unfortunately, in the latter part of the year Mr. Bell was attacked by a dangerous illness (attributed to exposure in performance of his duties), and had to be removed for medical aid to Colombo.

Excavations were, however, continued under the supervision of the Government Agent, in correspondence with Mr. Bell, so that there was no intermission in the progress of archæological work.*

Anurâdhapura Kachchéri,
April 5, 1893.

R. W. IEVERS,
Government Agent.

* For details, the Progress Reports of the Commissioner and the Annual Report of the Royal Asiatic Society (C.B.), 1892, may be consulted.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT OF THE PROVINCE OF UVA FOR 1892.

I ASSUMED duties as Acting Government Agent of the Province of Uva on November 7, 1892.

The general condition of the Province for the year under review may be considered satisfactory. Public health was on the whole good. European and native agriculture gave fair returns, and the revenue shows an increase of Rs. 18,329·07 over the previous year.

Annexed are statements of revenue and expenditure under the different heads :—

Statement of the Revenue of the Province of Uva, 1886 to 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	128,623 74	144,821 79	140,229 69½	149,826 36	153,374 13	141,219 19	146,846 65
Fees of Court or Office, Payment for Specific Services, and Reimbursements in Aid ...	18,709 12	20,397 68	21,717 60	22,199 96	20,180 69	19,696 26	21,948 12
Post and Telegraph ...	8,956 92	4,192 44	3,869 7	3,611 91	4,656 74	4,341 26	5,724 67
Rent of Government Property	5,075 55	2,205 0	3,502 21	2,155 96	2,862 72	2,728 23	2,542 54
Interest	379 2	399 63	590 14	545 31	947 34	1,485 90	509 91
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	7,131 36	1,158 31	1,854 94	2,300 12	4,775 91	2,372 9	1,363 78
Sale of Government Property...	242 63	930 25	2,673 20	6,906 34	23,696 58	53,338 83	51,257 5
Land Sales	4,448 65	3,017 38	9,824 81	6,007 37	8,679 26	10,168 10	28,497 17
Total ...	173,566 99	177,122 48	184,261 66½	193,553 33	219,173 37	235,349 86	258,685 89

Statement of the Expenditure of the Province of Uva, 1886 to 1892.

Heads of Expenditure.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	52,029 27	55,845 20	56,328 72	60,447 2	60,579 38	62,185 78	62,842 74
Pensions	1,688 67	1,673 67	1,774 35	1,757 69	1,795 79	2,131 79	2,131 79
Other Charges ...	28,600 33	33,219 60	33,068 84	34,790 92	45,340 71	44,385 59	48,430 76
Total ...	82,318 27	90,738 47	91,171 91	96,995 63	107,715 88	108,703 16	113,405 29

There is a total increase of Rs. 23,336 over the previous year's revenue.

Under the head "Licenses" there was an increase of Rs. 6,483·31, due to the higher sum paid for the arrack farm.

The rent of road and bridge tolls showed an increase of Rs. 2,295.

A greater extent of land was sold during the year, accounting for the large increase under this head of Rs. 18,320, and also proportionately raising the receipts under survey fees.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Province amounted to Rs. 113,405·29, against Rs. 108,703 of the previous year.

FOOD SUPPLY.

The chief food of the people, rice and kurakkan, was produced in sufficient quantities to meet all demands of the indigenous population, while imported rice fed the Tamil and low-country labourers on estates and railway extension works. Garden produce, consisting of fruit, vegetables, and root crops, also contributed largely to the food supply.

Only in the wilds of Kongala Bintenna was a slight scarcity felt for a short time.

The total yield of island-grown paddy is put down at 430,711 bushels, and fine grain at 81,520 bushels.

To this must be added the produce of the following :—

2,043 acres of cocoanuts
36 acres of palmyrah
6,427 acres of other fruits
557 acres of vegetables

There is also a large variety of jungle produce, not included in the above, which furnishes food to the inhabitants of outlying villages.

The population of the Province, excluding aliens and immigrant coolies, amounts to 110,000.

The average price of paddy was Re. 1·50 and kurakkan Re. 1 per bushel.

Among native products the cultivation of cocoanut shows a marked increase, the extent registered being 2,043 acres, against 650 acres of the previous year, a promising sign of greater attention to a paying product, and one which I have not failed in my various circuits to urge the headmen to encourage as much as possible. The largest cultivation appears to be carried on along the base of the Medagama and Hewa Eliya hills, where the soil seems to be favourable for its growth.

The palmyrah appears to thrive well in the hot and dry climate of Alutnuwara and other parts of Bintenna. There are about 36 acres of them scattered over different villages, the remnants of a bygone cultivation which does not appear to find favour with the Sinhalese now.

I hope to be able to induce villagers to take up the cultivation of cacao in the sheltered valleys where their gardens and houses principally lie. Nurseries of young plants are to be raised in the Botanical Gardens for distribution, the Ratemahatmayás being directed to use their influence in encouraging its growth.

The abolition of the paddy tax has been hailed with universal satisfaction by all classes, and more especially by the poorer cultivators. No change will perhaps be perceptible at first in the area of cultivation, but, as the increased value of paddy land is begun to be realised by the removal of the tax there will no doubt be a marked improvement.

EUROPEAN INDUSTRIES.

Tea continues to maintain its high position in the Province. The acreage under cultivation is computed at 25,799, against 23,210 of 1891, showing an increase of 3,649 acres. The yield of leaf also shows a decided increase, 10,150,000 lb. against 9,443,000 lb. of the previous year. With the aid of cheaper and easier transport by the railway, now approaching completion, cultivation will extend still more rapidly.

Coffee shows no improvement; the decreased acreage giving further proof of its downward progress. The extent put down is 18,150 acres, against 19,650 of the previous year. In some instances, however, where liberal treatment with manure is resorted to, paying crops are the result, and especially has this been the case with estates about Haputalé.

Cacao is beginning to find more favour with planters both from its easier cultivation and the high prices realised. The increase is however not very marked—730 acres in 1891, against 900 in 1892. This may be accounted for by the fact that localities in which it flourishes are not very accessible, and not so well roaded as the more favoured tea districts. There is however abundant land available in and about Monaragala and other low-lying parts of the Province, which, when provided with better means of communication, will no doubt be rapidly opened up. Further applications for surveys of land for this product are now in the Surveyor-General's hands.

The following is a comparative statement of the acreage under cultivation for 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
Tea	23,609 ...	25,799
Coffee	19,650 ...	18,150
Paddy	23,210 ...	25,950
Garden fruit, vegetable, &c.	5,143 ...	9,143
Other products	8,521 ...	7,512
Fine grain	7,513 ...	8,152

The large extent of pasture land which forms one of the principal features of this Province might be more utilised for grazing purposes than it is now. The railway goes into the heart of it, and the cheap and easy transport afforded thereby might induce the rearing of cattle for Colombo

and Kandy, and other markets along the line. There is also a good opening for dairy farming, the produce of which could be sent by rail.

CATTLE.

Cattle have been singularly free from epidemic diseases throughout the year, and accordingly show a large increase in numbers. Annexed is a comparative statement :—

	1891.	1892.
Buffaloes	10,135 ...	14,121
Black cattle	21,556 ...	31,858
Sheep	441 ...	642
Goats	3,147 ...	3,594

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Railway Extension to Haputalé made considerable progress during the year. The rails were laid to within two miles of Haputalé pass, and there was every prospect of the line being opened for traffic early in 1893, but some heavy landships and a serious washaway have considerably retarded the work. It is hoped, however, if no further mishap occurs, that the railway will be opened as far as Haputalé in 1893.

The extension to Bandárawela is being pushed on as rapidly as possible, the earthworks having been completed for more than half the distance, and the culverts and rock-blasting similarly advanced.

ROADS.

Road upkeep has been satisfactorily maintained throughout the year. I travelled over all the principal metalled roads towards the end of the year and found them in excellent order.

Of the three new roads proposed to be carried out, two have been commenced :—

(1) The outlet for Spring Valley group of estates.
(2) The extension of Hindugala road.

The first is to place the Spring Valley estates in more direct communication with the railway, at Bandárawela, while the second is an extension of the existing cart road deeper into the district, affording cheaper and easier transport for a large group of estates. Both roads are most important feeders to the railway.

A third feeder is the proposed road from Bandárawela to Ampitiyakanda gap, the trace of which is now being proceeded with. It will tap the large group of estates in Ampitiyakanda valley, as well as a few of those beyond the gap.

In view of the growing importance of cacao cultivation at Monaragala the road from Muppan to Wellawáya, which forms the outlet for that district, ought to be improved. Traffic is often suspended for days together, owing to the flooded state of the three streams which cross it, and transport is in consequence both difficult and expensive. I would strongly advise the metalling and bridging of this road both for the encouragement of cacao cultivation, as well as to make the land under the Kumbukkan-oya irrigation works more accessible.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Kumbukkan-ár.—This important scheme is fast approaching completion. The anicut across the river is finished and the channel of six miles in length has been cut almost to Okampitiya, where the first irrigable land is reached. A further extension of about two miles will carry water to another large tract of country in the Hulanda-oya valley.

There the scheme ends for the present till all the available land is brought under cultivation. But the irrigating capacity of the channel has been made to provide for a final extension of about five miles to a large tract of irrigable land at Maligatenna, where some ruins testify to the existence of a city at some former period.

Cement Concrete Pipes.—The manufacture of cement concrete pipes is to be introduced next year for the purpose of providing cheap distributing outlets for channels and sluices for tanks.

There are a number of old abandoned tanks in Wellassa, which, if restored, would improve the water supply of that district. The villagers appear to be willing to restore the bunds themselves, if sluices are provided, and this it is the intention of Government to do.

Hambegamuwa.—This recently restored tank is to be provided with a channel for the irrigable land below it. The jungle has been cleared as a preparatory step to converting the land into paddy fields, and it is hoped that before another year is over the small colony that has settled under it will be fairly well off. A field hospital has been erected here for the benefit of the parangi-stricken population in that part of the country.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The picturesque appearance of Badulla has been greatly improved within the last two years by the erection of handsome buildings along the principal thoroughfare into the town. The civil hospital is an imposing structure standing in its own grounds at the entrance of the town. The new kachcheri, occupying a commanding position on the site of the old Fort overlooking the valley, the new law court, and the public market add greatly to the beauty of the town. The unsightly boutiques near the fountain should be removed, and a new post and telegraph office erected in their place.

A large resthouse is to be built at Bandárawela, and another at Haputalé, for the convenience of travellers. The buildings which now stand there are far too small for even present requirements.

BRIDGES.

As already stated bridges are urgently required along the Muppana-Wellawáya road. The one now being constructed over the Kumbukkan-ár bridges one of the largest streams.

A horse-bridge is much wanted over the Kitulela stream to facilitate traffic between Koslanda and Bandárawela. It is on the minor road from Koslanda to Ampitiyakanda gap.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

There has been comparative freedom this year from the epidemics which proved so disastrous in 1891. The death-rate was reduced to its normal state, while the births showed an increase over the previous year.

The Province is well provided with hospitals and dispensaries. The principal hospital at Badulla and the district ones at Haputalé and Lunugala maintain their well-known reputation for efficient management. The field hospitals at Médagama, Alutnuwara, and Buttala, with twelve dispensaries scattered over the Province, afford medical relief to a number of villages.

Annexed is a list of hospitals and dispensaries, with number of outdoor and indoor patients attending each during the year :—

	Number of Patients.		
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Alutnuwara ...	482 ...	752 ...	1,234
Badulla ...	1,074 ...	2,247 ...	3,321
Bandárawela ...	...	1,622 ...	1,622
Bibilé ...	— ...	906 ...	906
Buttala ...	474 ...	257 ...	731
Forest Hill ...	— ...	1,296 ...	1,296
Gonamotava ...	— ...	222 ...	222
Haldummulla ...	— ...	1,954 ...	1,954
Haputalé ...	542 ...	725 ...	1,267
Koslanda ...	— ...	2,383 ...	2,383
Kumbukkan ...	— ...	1,611 ...	1,611
Lunugala ...	369 ...	2,216 ...	2,585
Maspané ...	— ...	1,074 ...	1,074
Médagama ...	576 ...	1,702 ...	2,278
Muppané ...	— ...	1,191 ...	1,191
Passara ...	— ...	1,415 ...	1,415
Spring Valley ...	— ...	2,644 ...	2,644
Tanamalwila ...	— ...	367 ...	367
Total ...	3,517	24,584	28,101

The annexed return gives the total population with births, deaths, and marriages :—

Division.	Population by Census of 1891.	General Marriages.			Kandyan Marriages.			Births.						Deaths.					
		1890	1891	1892	1890	1891	1892	1890	Percentage.	1891	Percentage.	1892	Percentage.	1890	Percentage.	1891	Percentage.	1892	Percentage.
Local Board and Estates ...	37115	13	40	30	—	—	—	967	2·60	938	2·52	1031	2·77	867	2·33	1155	3·11	1374	3·70
Yatikinda ...	20841	11	8	3	226	98	197	1049	5·03	1270	6·09	997	4·78	687	3·29	804	3·85	778	3·73
Udukinda ...	30796	5	11	10	75	188	91	1137	3·69	1047	3·39	1424	4·62	676	2·19	854	2·77	944	3·06
Wiyaluwa ...	15455	—	—	—	83	191	72	804	5·20	757	4·89	789	5·10	650	4·20	630	4·07	555	3·59
Bintenna ...	9062	—	—	—	122	72	21	448	4·94	369	4·07	427	4·71	402	4·43	524	5·78	369	4·07
Wellessa ...	21571	—	2	—	191	152	99	1097	5·08	1003	4·64	949	4·39	987	4·57	1052	4·87	949	4·39
Buttala ...	15616	—	—	—	109	131	139	797	5·10	763	4·88	650	4·16	811	5·19	1050	6·72	733	4·70
Wellawáya ...	8745	4	4	6	5	39	41	374	4·27	299	3·42	332	3·79	400	4·57	604	6·92	485	5·54
Total ...	159201	33	65	49	811	871	660	6673	4·18	6446	4·04	6599	4·14	5480	3·4	6673	4·18	6187	3·88

Divorce Return for 1892.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Pending on December 31 ...	28 ...	29 ...	12
Instituted during 1892 ...	45 ...	27 ...	29
Divorce allowed ...	17 ...	6 ...	12
Amicably settled ...	3 ...	5 ...	3
Struck off ...	14 ...	30 ...	17
Divorce rejected ...	10 ...	3 ...	5
Pending on December 31 ...	29 ...	12 ...	4

Annexed is a statement of the rainfall of the Province during the year :—

	Inches.
January	47·20
February	11·99
March	·57
April	7·08
May	2·07
June	4·03
July	·41
August	4·71
September	1·92
October	9·14
November	14·29
December	5·37
Total ...	108·60

CRIME.

The state of crime does not call for any special notice. There was one conviction for murder, afterwards commuted to two years' rigorous imprisonment, three of grievous hurt, four of highway robbery, and eleven of cattle stealing.

Petty stealing of coffee from estates is still carried on, the coolies in some cases conniving at, if not actually participating in it. Every effort is now made to minimise this evil by exercising a kind of watch over reputed thieves.

LOCAL BOARD.

A separate report has been sent in of the working of this institution. Its revenue of Rs. 8,000 is spent in scavenging the town, maintaining roads and lanes, also in repaying to Government the loan for the erection of a public market. The annual contribution of the latter has, however, been greatly reduced by a liberal concession on the part of Government of allowing the refund to be spread over a longer period than originally agreed to. The Board will thus be able to take up some urgent and pressing works.

The new water scheme, by which the present supply will be greatly improved, is to be taken up next year. The drinking water from the spring above the town is now only limited to a daily supply of two hours. The new scheme places an uninterrupted supply at the disposal of the town, and additional standpipes are to be fixed in convenient positions.

In the matter of roads the drive from the Botanical Gardens along the banks of the river should be extended to the main road in front of the hospital on the one side, and to the bridge over the Badulla-oya on the other. A broad path exists already, and only requires to be widened, and a few deviations made to ease the gradient.

The Botanical Gardens continue to be a source of attraction to residents and visitors. New varieties of plants are annually introduced for experimental purposes, which will no doubt prove of value to planters. I think, however, the scope of its usefulness would be much increased by conducting experiments on a larger scale.

The building of a more comfortable house for the guardian and the addition of a few rustic seats along the walks for the convenience of visitors would be a great improvement.

EDUCATION.

There are seven Government and sixteen Mission schools scattered over the Province, where much good work is done in the cause of education. Of the latter, eight belong to the Church of England and eight to the Wesleyans. The various Buddhist pansalas impart a little instruction, after a very perfunctionary fashion, and the attendance of boys is most irregular.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

A detailed report by the Assistant Conservator of Forests of the operations of the Department will appear in the Conservator's annual Administration Report.

The planting up of Crown patanas with trees did not make much progress during the year. To the forty acres already planted five acres were added. Twenty-five more were prepared, but owing to unfavourable weather planting was deferred till next year.

In consequence of the heavy demand for railway extension purposes the forests at Haputalé have been cleared out of the best trees, and attention is to be devoted in future to replacing them.

On the road from Badulla to Taldena a block of sandalwood trees is to be seen where fifteen years previously a few seeds were sown as an experiment. The trees flourished in congenial soil and climate, and the adjoining ground soon became covered with self-sown plants.

As the timber is valuable and spreads rapidly, I have requested the Assistant Conservator of Forests to plant up some Crown chenas with it.

Annexed is a statement of revenue and expenditure of this Department for the year. The net revenue to Government is Rs. 18,716·58, to which must be added Rs. 5,498·94, being recoveries of arrears of the previous year, making a total of Rs. 24,215·52 :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.
By Government Agency	
Value of sawn timber sold ...	21,238 89
Do. shingles	1,860 75
Do. firewood	4,785 20
Do. charcoal	1,800 67
Do. round timber	0 30
By Consumers and Purchasers.	
Value of timber in the log ...	11,528 90
Do. round timber	1,017 4
Do. shingles	23 60
Do. firewood	555 49
Do. charcoal	134 85
Do. aralu, mana grass, &c. ...	7,637 10
Do. bamboos and canes ...	13 50
Do. confiscated timber ...	7 48
Miscellaneous.	
Fines, &c.	360 26
Other sources (fees on timber permits) ...	183 63
Total ...	51,147 66

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Salaries	6,685 12
Travelling allowances	2,263 24
Tolls	66 73
Contingencies	97 1
Stores, tools, &c.	360 0
Surveys, demarcation, and plantation ...	2,115 41
Felling, sawing, and delivering timber ...	14,141 54
Splitting and delivering shingles ...	1,781 38
Firewood	2,893 44
Charcoal	807 92
Pay of permanent coolies ...	775 90
Buildings	218 39
Salary of forest overseer, &c. ...	225 0
	32,431 8
To credit of the Department ...	18,716 58
Total ...	51,147 66

Kachcheri,
Badulla, April 21, 1893.

C. A. MURRAY,
Acting Government Agent.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA, FOR 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit, in the order followed in His Excellency the Governor's circular instructions, my report on the administration of the Province, under the several heads prescribed. Except where the contrary is expressly asserted my remarks apply to the Ratnapura District only. The administration of the Kégalla District is reported on by Mr. Davidson in his separate paper annexed.

The returns of revenue and expenditure for the Province in the prescribed forms are appended.

I.—FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

A very full and detailed account of the food resources of the people was given by Mr. Wace in his report for 1891. I have nothing to add to it. The year 1892 was a year of rather less than average agricultural productiveness. The important arecanut crop was short, and prices low. The high price of imported rice was a source of some distress to the urban population.

II.—LEGISLATION.

No legislation is required in the interests of this Province, nor, that I am aware of, in the interest of the Island.

III.—THE WORKS MOST REQUIRED IN THE PROVINCE.

The construction of cart roads to open communication between this District (Ratnapura) and the Central Province (Maskeliya), and between this District and the Southern Province. The former by a road from Ratnapura to Miriyacotta gap, three miles from the terminus of the new Maskeliya grant-in-aid road, is a feasible project, and will open a lucrative timber trade with the planting districts of the Central Province, and facilitate the supply of sleepers to the Railway from the Crown reserves of Bambarabotuwa, through which the route passes. With the latter project a commencement has been made in the cart road, now being opened from Mádampé southwards to Liyangaha-ela, the terminus of a Government cart road joining the Tangalla-Hambantota main road. A second road should be made, leaving this trace at Wellawa and passing through Panámuré and Walalgoda to join the cart road from Tangalla to Walasmulla and Kirama, at or near the last-named place.

The extension of the benefits of irrigation to the unirrigated dry parts of the Province.

Irrigation is not a requirement of the wet parts of the Province, but in the Kadawata, Meda, and Kolonná kóralés, and in a part of the Atakalan kóralé it is the indispensable condition of the extension of population and cultivation.

The work of irrigating the Kolonná kóralé has gone far enough to meet the wants of the people for many years to come, but comparatively little progress has been made in the other kóralés.

In the Kégalla District, the improvement of the communication between Ruwanwella and Kégalla is the most urgent requirement.

IV.—PLANS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

I have none.

V.—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The health of the people during the year has been normal. I annex a list of the hospitals and dispensaries in the District, showing the number of patients treated at each :—

Kóralé.	Hospital at	Dispensary at	No. of Villagers treated at Hospital.	No. of Villagers treated at Dispensary.
Kuruwiti ...	Ratnapura ...	Ratnapura ...	478 ...	4,194
		Avisáwella ...	— ...	635
Náwadun ...	Ratnapura ...	Pelmadulla ...	— ...	2,236
Atakalan ...	Rakwána ...	Rakwána ...	54 ...	1,026
	Godakawela (Field Paraṇgi Hospital) ...	Godakawela ...	318 ...	2,940
Kolonná ...	Kolonná (do.) ...	Kolonná ...	198 ...	1,628
Meda and Kadawata	Balangoda ...	Balangoda ...	232 ...	5,396
		Bowatta ...	— ...	1,057
Kukulu ...	Ratnapura ...	Kalawana ...	— ...	1,424
		Total ...	1,280	20,536

Further accommodation for paraṇgi patients is required in the Province. The number of persons exempted from the contribution of labour under the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1891 on account of this disease was 60.

There is no difficulty in inducing sufferers from paraṇgi to go to hospital if room can be found for them.

VI.—THE PREVALENCE OR ABSENCE OF CATTLE DISEASE.

I annex in detail a note of the outbreaks that took place in 1892 :—

January, February, March.—No cattle murrain reported.

April.—Cattle murrain broke out at Dippitigala, in Náwadun kóralé, among some cart bulls, one only died. The disease did not spread owing to strict observance of segregation, &c

May.—Cattle murrain broke out in Tennalena, in Wijeriyawasam, Kolonná kóralé. Road through it closed to cattle traffic, removal of cattle prevented, segregation and cleanliness enforced, and the disease disappeared.

Cattle murrain broke out at Ellapola in Meda kóralé, supposed to have been introduced by cart bulls. Every precaution calculated to check the progress of the disease was successfully taken.

June.—Cattle murrain broke out at Batugedara and Lellopitiya, Náwadun kóralé, among village cattle. Three animals in Batugedara and five in Lellopitiya died. Requested Government that Mr. Lye, Veterinary Surgeon, may be asked to proceed to Ratnapura and inspect the cattle and advise measures for relief. District proclaimed. Cattle murrain in Walange Division, Meda kóralé—successful measures were taken to prevent it spreading.

Cattle murrain in Mádampé and Rakwána, Atakalan kóralé. Mr. Lye, the Veterinary surgeon, being in Ratnapura, proceeded direct to Rakwána and Mádampé. Before he arrived, however, the outbreak had died out.

July.—There was a serious outbreak of cattle murrain in Balangoda and Kirimetitenna in Meda kóralé. These villages were at once proclaimed infected areas. By Proclamation and beat of tom-tom roads through them were proclaimed closed, these and other stringent measures taken to combat the disease prevented the disease from spreading into the villages, and it was soon got under

August.—No cattle murrain reported.

September.—Cattle murrain in Tombiliyane, and Kuruwita in Kuruwiṭi kóralé, also in Lellopitiya, Náwadun kóralé, but timely precautions having been taken the spread of the disease was effectually prevented.

October.—Hoof-and-mouth disease prevailed in Miriswelpota, a hamlet of Kumburugomuwa, Kolonná kóralé. The diseased animals were 30 in number. Under the treatment of the villagers with native medicine the animals recovered, and the spread of the disease was successfully checked by the headman of the village enforcing the Village Communities rules.

November.—Cattle murrain occurred in a cattle shed by the side of the road at Talawitiya in Kuruwiṭi kóralé. The disease was at once stamped out by disinfection and other measures

December.—No cattle murrain reported.

Kukulu kóralé was free from cattle murrain

VII.—EXTENSION OF CULTIVATION.

It is impossible to give figures. In travelling through the District, the extension of native gardens is everywhere conspicuous. In the Sabaragamuwa District there is, I regret to say, little room for the extension of European cultivation, but the tea estates in Rakwána and in the neighbourhood of Balangoda have enjoyed their share of prosperity, and are gradually extending.

The plumbago and gemming industries have prospered throughout the year. A statement of plumbago mines open is annexed :—

Kóralé			Number of Pits on Crown Land		Number of Pits on Private Land.
Kuruwiṭi	..	...	—	...	20
Náwadun	...	...	1	...	—
Aṭakalan	...	...	3	...	25
Kolonná	...	...		...	8
Kaḍawata	...	...	.	...	.
Meda	...	...	-	...	
Kukulu	...	...	5	...	18
		Total ...	9		71

VIII.—NATURE OF WORK OTHER THAN ROUTINE.

Speaking generally, I have been engaged in making acquaintance with the Province, its headmen, and people. I have also been engaged on the formulation of a scheme to enable the newly-constituted and paid rural police to work with the regular police. This scheme has been brought into successful operation by Mr. Davidson throughout Kégalla, and in part of Ratnapura. Its extension to the rest of this District will be left to the permanent Agent.

The Gaṇsabhâwa rules for the Ratnapura District have been revised and consolidated, and are under consideration by the people.

Education.

The following is a statement of the schools now opened in the villages of Ratnapura District.

Boys' Schools in Working Order.

Kuruwiṭi Kóralé.—Higgashena, Ellawala, Kiriella, Kárandana, Iḍḍamalgoda, and Kendangamuwa.
Náwadun Kóralé.—Marapone, Nivitigala, Karangoda, Hangamuwa, and Dimeyawa.
Aṭakalan Kóralé.—Rakwána, Godakowala, Emitiyágoda, and Welandura.
Meda Kóralé.—Hunuwala, Balangoda, Weligepola, Bowatta, and Mulgama.*
Kaḍawata Kóralé.—Morahella, Imbulpe, and Galagama.
Kolonná Kóralé.—Kolonná, Kumburugama, Kélla,† Omalpe, and Yogeria.‡
Kukulu Kóralé.—Potupitiya and Kukulogama

* Mulgama and Bowatta schools are to be closed. † Opened December 10, 1892.
‡ Baptist Mission School.

Proposed Boys' Schools.

Kuruwiṭi Kóralé.—Tappanawa and Dodampe.
Náwadun Kóralé.—Lellapitiya and Columbugama.
Aṭakalan Kóralé.—Ranwala and Endane.
Meḍa Kóralé.—Rajawaka, Dámahana, and Mahawalatenna.
Kukulu Kóralé.—Ayagama.

Girls' School in Working Order.

Meḍa Kóralé.—Kirimetitenna.*
Kolonná Kóralé.—Kolonná.

Proposed Girls' School.

Aṭakalan Kóralé.—Godakowala.†

* Baptist Mission School. † Since opened.

Attendance in these schools is fairly well maintained, allowance being made for periods of the year when the pressure of agricultural work calls for the assistance of all available hands in the fields.

The number of agricultural instructors has been reduced from four to three, and the saving thus effected is spent on hired help. It is not reasonable to expect that a person in the position of a highly paid schoolmaster will do all the rough work of a large and variously planted garden, and the grant of hired help has had the effect of extending and improving the instructors' plantations.

I am not able to persuade myself that any result beyond the plantation by each of a fair-sized garden is likely to be produced by their labours, but they have at least had the effect of exposing the uselessness of what is described as the improved plough, and no more money need now be spent on the construction, importation, or purchase of these mechanical playthings.

The requisites for a good native plough are—

(*a*) That the cattle of the country should be able to draw it
(*b*) That it should be so light that one man can easily carry it.
(*c*) That it should be so strong as to be difficult to break when "chucked" from ridge to ridge of a steep field.
(*d*) That if broken it be easily repairable by the cultivator himself.
(*e*) That it be cheap.

The "improved plough" fulfils none of these conditions. The native cattle cannot draw it, the native cultivator cannot carry it; it is likely to break with a shock; if broken, the cultivator cannot mend it; and it costs Rs. 20.

Two of the instructors were supplied with "improved ploughs," but were unable to make use of them. In fact, in all cases their "improved" paddy cultivation was a failure, showed no advantage over native methods, and excited the derision of the people.

Their garden cultivation gives promise of better success.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths Registration.

The usual return of births, marriages, and deaths is appended. It calls for no remark:—

Return of Births, Deaths, and Marriages registered in the Ratnapura District during the year 1892, together with the Number dissolved.

Kóralé.	British.		Burghers and Eurasians.		Sinhalese.		Tamils.		Moors.		Malays.		Others.		Total.		General Marriages.	Kandyan Marriages.	Number Dissolved.
Births.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Kuruwiṭi ...	—	—	—	1	444	390	7	3	9	3	4	—	—	1	464	398	—	—	—
Náwadun ...	1	—	—	—	442	394	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	455	396	—	—	—
Kukulu ...	—	—	—	—	132	112	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	121	—	—	—
Aṭakalan ...	—	—	—	—	262	201	22	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	284	227	24	525	58
Kolonná ...	—	—	—	—	168	118	30	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	198	141	—	—	—
Meḍa ...	—	—	—	—	184	184	3	7	9	8	—	—	—	—	196	199	—	—	—
Kaḍawata ...	—	—	—	—	192	186	27	20	2	2	—	—	—	—	221	208	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	—	1	1,824	1,585	101	88	25	15	4	—	—	—	1,955	1,690			
Deaths.																			
Kuruwiṭi ...	—	—	1	2	381	344	19	4	4	2	2	1	—	1	407	354	—	—	—
Náwadun ...	—	—	—	—	397	360	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	403	362	—	—	—
Kukulu ...	—	—	—	—	130	108	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	115	—	—	—
Aṭakalan ...	—	—	—	—	315	320	51	19	1	2	—	—	—	—	367	341	—	—	—
Kolonná ...	—	—	—	—	217	185	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	231	205	—	—	—
Meḍa ...	—	—	—	—	260	210	33	14	9	4	—	—	—	—	302	228	—	—	—
Kaḍawata ...	—	—	—	—	150	168	21	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	190	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	1	2	1,850	1,695	145	88	15	8	2	1	—	1	2,013	1,795			

Village Councils.

Returns of the work of the Village Councils are appended :—

Statement of Work done under the Village Communities Ordinance, Cases heard, and Funds to the Credit of each Village Community, for the year 1892.

Kóralé.	Number worked.	Number paid.	Number exempted.	Mileage of Road worked upon.	Number of Men worked upon. Schools.	Ambalams.	Edandas.	Village Tribunals' Buildings, &c.	Number of Cases heard.	Amount of Fines.	Amount in Deposit on Dec. 31, 1892.
										Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kuruwiṭi	4,341	45	122	46¾	327	10	14		17	27 25	41 9
Náwadun	1,135	18	86	28	345	56	25	76	14	22 75	134 10
Aṭakalan	1,226	40	63	36	67	–	–	–	6	95 0	101 69
Kolonná	1,423	244	54	60	289	–	–	77	15	249 86	872 79
Meḍa and Kaḍawata ...	3,888	162	137	175½	202		–	–	32	161 25	123 69
Kukuln	1,117	11	58	16	118	–	24	25	42	27 93½	146 60
Total ...	13,130	520	520	362¼	1,348	66	63	178	126	584 4	1,419 96

These institutions have been in this Province placed on a sound footing, have worked throughout the year without friction or complaint, and are conferring great benefits on the people.

Forest Settlement.

The work of forest settlement was continued throughout 1892 under Mr. Booth. Particulars of the settlements are appended :—

Return of Forest Settlement Work.

Name of Forest Settlement Officer, L. W. Booth, Esq.

Village.	Date of Proclamation appointing Forest Settlement Officer.	Date of Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer.	Date of Final Proclamation.	Area dealt with	No. of Claims.	Extent settled to Crown	Extent allotted for Chena Cultivation.	Extent found to be Private Property	Extent allotted for Village Forests.
	1891.	1891.	1892.	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Eluwana, Ubala Dayigala, Magammana, and Atulugama	Oct. 31	Dec. 16	Nov. 28	248 3 7	3	221 3 7	20 0 0	4 0 0	—
		1892.							
Garagoda ...	Nov. 26	Jan. 11	—	1146 2 2	24		-	1146 2 2	—*
Maniyangama and Timbiripola	Nov. 26	Jan. 11	Nov. 2	545 0 0 (approximately)	2	533 3 21	—	11 0 19 (approximately)	-
			1893.						
Lewala, Wegalla, and Walatuduwa	Nov. 26	Jan. 11	Jan. 12	2362 1 20	64	908 1 16	—	1454 0 4	113 3 16
1892. Kumburugamuwa	Mar. 16	April 8	—	10160 1 21	192	3723 0 2	6033 0 30	404 0 29	363 2 11 †
Pannila ...	Aug. 16	Sept. 12	—	347 1 3	3	347 1 3	—	—	—†
			Total ...	14810 1 13	288	5737 1 9	6053 0 30	3019 3 14	477 1 27

* No final Proclamation published. † Final Proclamation not yet published.

No more useful administrative work can be done than that of reducing within definite limits the conflicting claims of the Crown and the people to the large areas of waste lands in the country, and finally settling the rights of both. The settlements of the past year have been effected with skill and patience, and have been readily acquiesced in by the people.

CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Wace, the permanent Agent of the Province, went on leave to Europe on the 15th June, and I acted for him from that date to the end of the year.

A. M. ASHMORE,
Acting Government Agent.

Ratnapura, April 23, 1893.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR 1892.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

THE revenue, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase of Rs. 77,978·08—the figures for the last three years being:—

			Rs.	c.
1890	...	...	157,176	0
1891	...	...	165,031	99
1892	...	...	243,010	7

2. Out of this enormous increase, a certain proportion, Rs. 17,550, is due to the arrack rent of Four Kóralés having been recovered in the local kachchéri, whereas in the first half of 1891 the proceeds of this rent were credited to revenue at Ratnapura. Deducting this proportion, there still remains an increase of Rs. 13,455 under the head "Licenses," which represents the increased profits arising from the arrack monopoly. This increase has been effected despite the reduction on July 1 of the number of licensed taverns from 59 to 44.

3. The receipts under the head "Land Sales" show an increase of Rs. 41,119·45, which, together with the increase in the recovery of survey fees (Rs. 5,143·50), was obtained from a large land sale on May 25. On that date 2,560 acres 3 roods and 35 perches were sold, realising Rs. 53,800, to meet the demand for land for the development of the tea industry in the Kelani Valley.

4. The other items showing a substantial increase are :—" Medical Dues," Rs. 1,275, being recoveries mainly from estates for medical attendance on coolies ; " Revenue Stamps," Rs. 1,186, a sure sign of prosperity ; and " Tolls," Rs. 857.

5. The only items showing a decrease are :—" Police Court Fines," Rs. 334 : " Receipts from Dispensaries," Rs. 188 ; and the withdrawal of an Opium License, Rs. 100.

6. The expenditure for the last three years is :—

			Rs.	c.
1890	...	...	38,997	23
1891	...	...	39,023	38
1892	...	...	38,234	54

The average expenditure for the last ten years has been Rs. 41,236·79. The percentage of 15·73 which the expenditure bears to the revenue is satisfactory.

II.—FOOD SUPPLY.

7. Except towards the close of the year in certain portions of the Kinigoda kóralé there has been no scarcity of food. In the northernmost limits of the District, where the Kinigoda kóralé stretches into the drier zones, there was want of wholesome food owing to the drought which destroyed the crops both on the chenas and in the paddy fields. Isolated cases of suffering were relieved without assistance from the Government. The District Road Committee, taking the opportunity of improving the roads in that division at the close of the year, attracted all those who wished to work by paying them their wages daily after the day's work was done. The total number who turned out to labour under these conditions was 1,582. The Serúwágala road leading towards Polgahawela, and the Katupitiya road leading northwards to Kurunégala were thus both improved ; and the people who suffered from privation earned ready money to keep them till the crops on the chenas were ready for cutting in January and February. The scarcity of food is still felt in January and February, 1893, and, combined with an exceptionally severe outbreak of fever, has caused a serious rise in the death-rate. During January and February a further number of 852 received daily wages under the District Road Committee.

8. It is estimated that 200,959 bushels of rice were locally produced, of which the bulk was obtained from the maha harvest reaped in February, 1892. The harvest of the yala in August gave a very poor return throughout the District both in the fields and on the chenas, and showed a great falling off from the same harvest in 1891. This failure has been followed in the greater part of the Four Kóralés by an equally poor return for the maha crop which is being harvested in January and February, 1893. On the chena lands the yield in Galboda and Kinigoda kóralés was very poor. In Beligal kóralé the crops were generally disappointing, while those in Paranakúru kóralé and Three Kóralés were up to the average. About half the chenas were under hill paddy; about one-fourth under kurakkan; and nearly one-fourth under amu. The yield of mung and Indian corn was little, while menéri, gingelly, and ratatóra were cultivated only on a very limited area.

9. Adopting the Census figures of 1891 plus one per cent. to represent the normal increase of population among the Sinhalese of this District, the Sinhalese population stood at about 129,000, so that the locally-grown rice yielded about 1½ bushel for each person. The very large extent of gardens, estimated at about 20,000 acres (exclusive of the large extent entirely under cocoanut cultivation) furnished means whereby the population was able to import a sufficient food supply.

10. Apart from cocoanuts, under which it is estimated that there are now 19,993 acres in cultivation, the principal garden products are arecanuts, which, however, yielded an exceptionally short crop, only 825 tons having been despatched by railway as compared with 1,158 tons the year before; plantains, which are profitably cultivated for the Colombo market, 2,354 tons having been despatched by the railway alone, as against 2,462 tons the previous year; and jak, yams, breadfruit, cacao, and cassava.

11. Of new products, cotton has been proved, after an exhaustive trial, to be a failure in this District. Liberian coffee is very little cultivated, is not easily obtainable, and not much sought after. But cacao is rapidly coming into favour, and is a product the cultivation of which is gradually

spreading. Up to date the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens has furnished to the kachchéri for distribution 1,855 pods; the history of all these has been carefully kept, and although there has been a large percentage of failures to rear so delicate a plant in its earlier stages, yet there are now, especially in the Galboḍa and Paranakúru kóralés of Four Kóralés, flourishing cacao trees scattered throughout the dwelling gardens, and there is a ready demand for seed.

12. The Tamil cooly population, which now stands between 24,000 and 25,000, is fed exclusively on imported rice.

13. A table showing the range of prices during the year for ordinary articles of diet is annexed. It should be added that the highest prices were reached for a short time only in November and December :—

Rice, home-grown	Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 4·50 a bushel
Rice, Indian	Rs. 3·50 to Rs. 5·25 a bushel
Salt	10 cents a measure
Bread	25 cents a lb.
Muṉ	Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a bushel
Kurakkan	Re. 1 a bushel
Amu	50 cents to 75 cents a bushel
Cassava	2 cents a lb
Yams	3 cents a lb.
Cocoanuts	Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 4 per 100
Plantains	25 cents to 50 cents per 100
Breadfruit	1½ cent to 3 cents each
Jakfruit	2 cents to 6 cents each

III.—LEGISLATION REQUIRED.

14. A revised edition of the Statute Book, omitting all enactments which have been repealed, and with a complete index, is much needed.

15. An Ordinance amending the Butchers' Ordinance of 1859 is, I believe, contemplated. It is much needed for the establishment of an efficient control over butchers plying their trade at places beyond the statutory distance from a Police Court.

16. The question as to the rights acquired by Kandyans, based on the practice by families of cultivating certain specific ranges of high lands, to alienate those lands, is a matter of the gravest importance in this District. The Kandyan customs, in my opinion, did not allow individual members of a paṉguwa or family to alienate any portion of that range of hills which members of the family had cultivated for generations. The members of a family had a life-interest only in the chenas, and it was never contemplated that individuals of the family should have the power to transfer the right to cultivate the soil to strangers, to the detriment of future generations. Now, however, the chenas have a money value, and are readily bought for tea cultivation—often without sufficient scrutiny as to the title of the vendors. The temptation to realise the money value of the lands has resulted in families being divested of their high lands for the benefit of a few unscrupulous members, who, at the most, hold only a life-interest in an undivided share of the range of chenas. The sale of these lands will eventually tend to make the Kandyan villagers landless; and, being without trade or means of livelihood and without any predisposition to regular labour—even were it available,—they may become a cause of danger to their neighbours and a source of anxiety and expense to the Government. My predecessor strongly held that the remedy for the present evil lay in legislation "to prevent the alienation of holdings intended to be communal." Although I sympathise with the spirit which led him to advocate this course, and although I apprehend the difficulties which may arise with a landless and indolent peasantry, I cannot see my way to recommend legislation to restore the communal character of village holdings after the practice of alienation has been countenanced for so many years in the Supreme Court of Ceylon. No legislation can at this stage, in my opinion, arrest the progress of the decay in Ceylon of the communal village system, where that system runs counter to the temporary interests of the villagers and to the interests of the European element. And I am disposed to think that when the process of transition be past, with its misery and attendant crime, the Kandyan villagers will develop into as honest and industrial a race as are the Siṉhalese of the "Europeanised" portions of the Southern Province, or the Tamils of the Jaffna peninsula. Meanwhile, I advocate that the Government should not countenance the alienation of the village lands, and should refuse to make surveys or grant certificates of quiet possession to purchasers: and thus devise a means to make the transitional stage beween the old-time Kandyan usage and the Europeanisation of the hill-country, as slow and as gradual as possible.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

17. The following works, scheduled in my predecessor's report for 1891, have been executed during 1892, or provided for during 1893 :—

(*a*) The conversion of the bridle path between Undugoḍa and Bulatkohopiṭiya into a cart road. Rs. 13,447 has been voted on account. A further sum must be provided for in 1894 to complete the work.
(*b*) The construction of the grant-in-road from Yaṭiyantoṭa to Polaṭagama.
(*c*) The erection of Jailor's quarters outside the Kęgalla prison.
(*d*) A new court-house at Máwanella for the Village Tribunal of Galboḍa kóralé.
(*e*) The establishment of dispensaries at Kitulgala and at Aranayaka.

18. We still require—

Bridges.

(1) At Gónaramba over the Ritigaha-oya. The present paved ford, though greatly improved, is not suitable for the constant heavy traffic on this route. Or, as an alternative,

(2) At Lęwala, opposite Ędurapola estate, by means of which the produce of Lower Dolosbáge, Yatidęriya, and the Glenalla groups of estates could reach the Kęlani river at Yatiyantoṭa.

(3) At Andiramaḍa over the Maha-oya on the road between Kęgalla and Rambukkana.

(4) At Werellapota over the Rambukkan-oya, without which the cart road between Rambukkana and the boundary of the North-Western Province is incomplete. I press this work on the favourable consideration of the Government, although the road is one under the charge of the District Road Committee, because, though not an expensive work, it is one the construction of which is beyond the means or the skill of the District Road Committee. Its construction would open out the poorest part of the District to European enterprise, this being a neighbourhood where the climate is specially suitable for cacao cultivation.

(5) A foot-bridge at Niloluwa over the Gurugoda-oya to connect the villages of Kanduaha pattuwa with the rest of Paranakúru kóralé.

(6) The renewal of the foot-bridge at Dippitiya over the Maha-oya. The Public Works Department built a foot-bridge here in 1884, but one abutment was carried away by a flood in 1892. This abutment should be re-erected by the Public Works Department.

Roads.

(7) The completion of the road between Undugoda and Bulatkohopitiya.

(8) An extension, on grant-in-aid principles, of the Yatiyantota-Polatagama road as far as Edurápola store, thence to join the Bulatkohupitiya road at Lewala. The construction of this road would save the estates in Lower Dolosbáge and the Ritigaha-oya valley several miles of cart transport, as Yatiyantota on the Kelani river would become their best outlet.

(9) The extension, under the Branch Roads Ordinances of 1874 and 1892, of the Aranayaka road from Gewilipitiya towards Yellangowry. The estates concerned have applied.

(10) The extension under the Branch Roads Ordinances, of the Dehiowita road towards "Ernan." An application has been received from the estates concerned.

(11) The extension, under the Branch Roads Ordinances, from Parakaduwa on the main road to Ratnapura towards Hemingford. A survey has been ordered upon the application of the estates interested.

(12) The extension, under the Branch Roads Ordinances, of the Aranayaka road from its present termination into Dolosbáge. A survey has been made on the application of the estates interested. A section, as far as the turn to Berawila store, might be taken up as an instalment.

(13) A further extension of the Bulatkohopitiya road towards Dolosbáge, provided that half the cost is borne by the estates which the road will serve. A section of the planters of the District believe that a better trace is possible on the southern side of the Ritigaha-oya. I am myself of opinion that the extension of the present trace for about two miles through Waharaka estate to the bottom of Gangwarily and Havilland estates would satisfy every one, and would cost little.

(14) The construction of a light railway from Ambépussa or Véyangoda to Ruwanwella and on towards Ratnapura.

Buildings.

(15) The conversion of the building inside Kégalla prison, now shortly to be vacated by the Jailor, into (1) a hospital ward and (2) a female ward.

(16) Certain additions and improvements to the Assistant Government Agent's residence at Kégalla.

(17) The erection of a post and telegraph office at Kégalla. The building at present used is private property.

(18) The erection of a Land Registrar's office at Kégalla. The building at present used for the purpose is private property and is too far away from the other Government offices.

Miscellaneous.

(19) A set of meteorological instruments for observations at Kégalla.

(20) The establishment of dispensaries at Rambukkana and Pindeniya.

(21) The construction of a dam across the Andana-ela near Rambukkana. The scheme has been laid before the Provincial Irrigation Board.

(22) The improvement of the navigation of the Kelani-ganga below Ruwanwella.

(23) Certain improvements to the navigation of the Sitáwaka-ganga, which could, it has been estimated, be effected for Rs. 3,000.

(24) The restoration of the ruins of Berendikówila in the village of Taldúwa in Atulugam kóralé. The cost is roughly estimated at Rs. 1,000.

V.—SPECIALLY DESIRABLE MEASURES.

19. Forest settlement work has made a fair commencement in Three Kóralés during the past year. Mr. L. W. Booth, C.C.S., assumed duties there as Forest Settlement Officer in conjunction with his work in the Sabaragamuwa District, and has from the commencement of 1893 shifted his headquarters to Kégalla. The work completed in 1892 is as follows:—

Village	Date of Proclamation appointing Forest Settlement Officer	Date of Final Proclamation.	Area dealt with.	Number of Claims.	Extent settled to Crown.	Extent allotted for Chena Cultivation.	Extent found to be Private Property	Extent allotted for Village Forests
	1891.	1892	A. R. P.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Eluwána, Ihala Daigala, Mágammana, and Atulugama ...	October 31	November 28	248 3 7	3	224 3 7	20 0 0	4 0 0	-
Garágoda	November 26	—	1,146 2 2	24	—	—	1,146 2 2	—
Mániyangama and Timbiripola	November 26	November 2	545 0 0 (approximately)	2	533 3 21	—	11 0 19 (approximately)	—
Lewela, Wigalla, and Welatuduwa	November 26	1893 January 12	2,362 1 20	64	908 1 16	—	1,454 0 4	113 3 16*
Total ...	—	—	4,302 2 29	93	1,667 0 4	20 0 0	2,615 2 25	113 3 16

* Alienated out of the Crown block for this purpose.

Mr. Booth has now arranged to take in hand the following settlements in Beligal kóralé of Four Kóralés :—

	Total Acreage to be settled.	Probable Extent of Crown Land.
Dorawaka	2,247	964
Kandupiṭa Pattuwa No. 1	3,521	928
Do. No. 2	1,395	626
Do. No. 3	2,717	427
Kírawęli Pattuwa East	5,161	1,488
Total ...	15,041	4,433

20. I know of no measure more desirable to press forward than this permanent settlement between the forest land to which the Crown has always maintained its rights and those tracts to which the villagers have, by the practice of chena cultivation, established a *primâ facie* title under the provisions of section 6 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840.

Roads.

21. A comprehensive scheme for the roading of the District has been elaborated, by which it is hoped that, in time, four good roads will traverse the District from north to south, and five others intersect them from west to east.

22. In the annexed sketch* of the District, those of the roads already built and under the control of Government are defined by a broad red line; those which are maintained as minor roads by the District Road Committee are marked in black lines. Those which it is desirable now to develop from their present condition as village paths are sketched in the broken black lines.

23. The merest glance will show that the north and south line from Polgahawela to Yatiyantota should have its links closed up at once. The next in importance is the opening out of the east and west line from Gewilipitiya on the Aranayaka road to Hettimulla on the Bulatkohopitiya road, and on to Nelundeniya on the Kandy high road. This District is not, considering its wealth and population, nearly well enough roaded.

Postal Facilities.

24. In this connection, the administration of the District has been much assisted through the postal facilities granted by the Postmaster-General. The Kégalla and the Aranayaka Districts are now well served, and the intermediate line from Kégalla to Ruwanwella is an important link which, as the estates in the Ritigaha-oya valley come into full bearing, will be of much value. A receiving office at Hettimulla on this route can be arranged for without cost and would serve estate as well as native interests.

25. But the most desirable improvement which can be now effected by the Postmaster-General is the inauguration of a coach service between Véyangoḍa railway station and Ruwanwella. It is not generally realised that the whole extension of the tea enterprise in the Kelani Valley has taken place either in the country between Ruwanwella and Véyangoda, trending down into Siyané kóralé in the Western Province, or on the north side of the Kelani river and in the valleys of the Ritigaha-oya and Wé-oya, which are still further to the north. These districts are now dependent on a coach service *viâ* Avisáwélla for their postal facilities and for access to Colombo. But Ruwanwella is the centre of the Kelani valley—not Avisáwélla, and a postal route *viâ* Véyangoḍa and Ruwanwella would serve almost all the estates in the Kelani valley—the old group of estates immediately round Avisáwélla excepted—better than the present route *viâ* Avisáwélla. It now takes a planter from the Véyangoḍa side or from the Ritigaha-oya side, or even from Yatiyantota, three days to transact business in Colombo or to get a reply to a letter. It should be possible, if a coach were run from Véyangoḍa, for a planter to go to Colombo in the morning, transact his business and return the same day.

Sanitary Rates.

26. The provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 for levying sanitary rates in small towns are to be extended to Kégalla, Dehiówita, and Yatiyantota. The two latter places are the market towns of immense numbers of Tamil coolies, and are now very unclean. Kégalla, in my opinion, is sufficiently large and well-to-do to have a Local Board of Health, which, economically managed, would be more useful and no more expensive than the proposed sanitary rate.

Additional Staff.

27. A record room has been built at the Kégalla Kachchéri, and the bookbinder has been created recordkeeper on an increased salary of Rs. 60 a year. So, one of the requests of my predecessor has been complied with. As the concession has been accompanied by the reduction of the staff by a peon, the Government has effected a net saving of Rs. 60 out of this concession.

28. The staff has been reduced by one clerk, on Rs. 600 a year, who was, unfortunately, described in the schedule to the Supply Bills as the grain clerk. As a matter of fact, the bulk of his work was in connection with the land settlement and land sales. So, in a District where there is probably more demand for land than in any other district in the Island, and where there are constant intricate complications arising from the unsettled state of the land question, there is now no clerk, whose duty it should be to deal with the clerical work involved. Were it not that the new Kachchéri Mudaliyár has had a special training in the Land Department of a large Kachchéri, and is prepared to work twice as hard as he should be required to do, the work of this Department could not be carried on. I have had to employ a clerk out of my own pocket to help in emergencies, but no such demand should be required from Public Servants.

* Not reproduced.

Arrack.

29. The number of arrack taverns has been further reduced from 59 to 44. The reduction has wholly taken place in Four Kóralés, and I think without any corresponding rise in illicit sale. There used to be an unnecessarily large number of taverns in Four Kóralés, and the judicious suppression effected on my predecessor's recommendation has been of good effect. I think, however, that three or four frontier taverns will have to be replaced in order to protect the arrack farm from having its customers attracted away to taverns over the boundary in other districts. If these outlying taverns are not re-established, the revenue will suffer considerably at the next sales.

Buddhist Temporalities.

30. L. B. Kobbékaduwe, Ratémahatmayá of Galboda and Kinigoda kóralés, who is the Secretary of the Provincial Committee of Kandy, and a member of the local District Committee under the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, has worked indefatigably in his endeavours to bring into active operation in this District the salutary reforms contemplated in that Ordinance. As a preliminary step he has effected a complete compilation, in terms of section 14 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1889, of all the Buddhist temporalities belonging to endowments in the Four Kóralés. This is a work which required perseverance and an intimate knowledge of the history of the District, and it was carried out successfully with the co-operation of the other Ratémahatmayás in the face of much covert opposition. The several reports contain interesting archæological information which would be of value for revenue officers of the District, and I hope that on that account the Government will reimburse to the Ratémahatmayá the expenses which he has incurred in the course of his inquiries.

31. The Ratémahatmayá was not able to deal under the section with those endowments lying in the Four Kóralés belonging to temples situated in Kandy or elsewhere outside this District. The extent of these endowments is very great, and although the revenue extracted from them is comparatively small, that fact is due solely to the mismanagement of the temple funds. The table at II. (*b*) attached to Mr. Bell's Archæological Report gives the registered villages in extenso. When it is considered that thirty-three villages in this favoured District alone belong to the Maha Déwála in Kandy, the revenue of the temple should not be merely Rs. 11,194·05, but might be made ten times that by a little enterprise and a judicious use of capital. None of this money, but what is embezzled by the local agents, is spent in the District; no improvements are effected, and to judge from the mean appearance of the temple itself in Kandy, it would not seem as if there were much munificence displayed in the beautification of that ancient fane.

32. The subjoined table gives an abstract of the number of local temples in Four Kóralés and their revenues. I hope that the Three Kóralés will be similarly treated in 1893.

	No	High and Low Lands and Gardens belonging to Paraveni Paṇṇu.			Annual Income derived therefrom.		High and Low Lands and Gardens belonging to Máruwena Paṇṇu.			Bandára Fields, Garden, and Chenas.			Annual Income derived therefrom		Estimated Annual Value of Offerings.		Amount payable in Commutation of Service.
		A.	P.	K.	Rs.	c.	A	P.	K.	A	P	K.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c	Rs. c.
I.—Viháres in the Four Kóralés ...	180	432	1	5½	3,517	91	28	2	9	455	2	1	7,309	2	474	0	—
II.—Déwálas in the Four Kóralés ...	15	176	1	8	1,339	50		—		38	0	6	633	0	764	50	—
IV.—Viháragaṇ in the Four Kóralés belonging to viháré not situated in the District	8		—		—			—			—						1,526 85
IV.—Déwálagaṇ in the Four Kóralés belonging to Déwála not situated in the District	42		—		—			—			—		—		—		13,325 89

Service Tenures Assessment.

33. The services in both temple and proprietary villages are in most instances grudgingly given, and in many cases the commuted money equivalent has to be recovered in a court of law. In my opinion, the money equivalent for services was originally assessed at too high a rate, and an early opportunity should be taken for a detailed revision. I would suggest an adaptation of Lord Ashbourne's Act.

VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

34. The registered births number 3,816 and the registered deaths 3,629 for the whole year. Excluding the estate population, the births are 47 under and the deaths 25 above the average for the past six years. Putting the Sinhalese population at 129,000, or an advance of one per cent. above the Census figures in February, 1891, the birth-rate is 29·5 and the death-rate 28 per mille.

35. The District was exceptionally healthy up to October, there being no epidemic, while fever was less prevalent then usual. In November there commenced, in almost every part of the District, a virulent outbreak of malarial fever, attributable mainly to the continued heat and drought aggravated, in the Kinigoda kóralé, Atulugam kóralé, and Galboda kórale, by want resulting from the failure of the yala harvest.

36. The Government sent out two hospital dispensers to visit the villages in Kinigoda kóralé, Atulugam kóralé, and Lower Bulatgama, and to distribute fever powders. As some villages in Kinigoda kóralé were in actual distress from want of good food, the District Road Committee, Kégalla, seized the opportunity to improve the roads running north and west from Rambukkana through the poorest and most feverish neighbourhood, the Kórála of the Division paying the labourers daily according to the work done. During November, December, 1892, January and February, 1893, the Kórála made 2,001 separate payments, and the money thus disbursed has proved of great assistance.

The facts being put before the Government, it was decided that further assistance, in the way of relief works or gratuitous distribution of food, was not necessary. The deaths registered for the whole District for December amounted to 390, as compared with 268 deaths in December, 1891. But the figures for Kinigoda show a more serious increase, the total for December, 1892, and January and February, 1893, amounts to 211, being at the rate of 54 per mille per annum, as compared with 92 deaths, at the rate of 24 per mille during a similar period in 1891–92. The bulk of these deaths arose not from simple fever, but from bronchial affections due to bathing during attacks of fever, or to diseases of the liver and spleen resultant from malarial fever. The constitutions of the people of the low-caste villages of this kóralé are debilitated not only from periodic attacks of fever, but from an unrestricted indulgence in fermented toddy drawn from the kitul palms, which exist in large numbers in all the forests. The vice of drunkenness is appallingly prevalent in some villages in Walgam pattuwa. In this pattuwa the death-rate rose to as high a rate as 76·72 per mille per annum during the three months above referred to.

37. The births and deaths of immigrant labourers reported on estates are 302 and 370 respectively. The cooly population is estimated at 24,000. I have evidence to show that on some estates the deaths and births are not regularly reported, and that the mortality has been, during December, 1892, and January and February, 1893, higher than the figures disclosed by the returns.

38. There were nine cases of smallpox, with two deaths.

39. There are two hospitals in the District, at Kégalla and at Karawanella, and four dispensaries, at Kégalla Máwanella (with a branch at Aranáyaka), Karawanella, and Kitulgala. Some estates, situated in the District, send cases for treatment to Avisáwélla and others to Gampola.

40. The following table shows the number of cases treated at the hospitals and dispensaries situated in the District :—

Hospitals.	
Kégalla	562
Karawanella	1,388
Total ...	1,950
Dispensaries.	
Kégalla	3,821
Máwanella and Aranayaka	853
Karawanella	3,921
Kitulgala	963
Total ...	9,558

These figures do not include the cases treated by the two Itinerating Medical Dispensers during December.

41. It is contemplated to introduce sanitary regulations under the provisions of Ordinance No. 18 of 1892 into the towns of Kégalla, Dehiowiṭa, and Yaṭiyantoṭa.

VII.—CRIME.

42. Without statistics from the Police Courts, I am not in a satisfactory position to draw conclusions as to the prevalence or absence of crime.

43. The number of cases committed before the Supreme Court is as follows :—

Nature of Crime.	Name of Committing Magistrate.	Decision.	Sentence.
Murder	Mr. C. E. Dunlop	Guilty	Death
Do.	do.	Acquittal	—
Do.	do.	do.	—
Do.	do.	do.	—
Do.	do.	Guilty	Death
Do.	Mr. S. M. Burrows	Guilty of culpable homcide	10 years' rigorous imprisonment
Do.	do.	do.	5 years' rigorous imprisonment
Do.	Mr. W. E. Davidson	do.	6 months' simple imprisonment
Robbery	Mr. J. C. Molamure	Acquittal	—
House-breaking .	do.	do.	—
Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt	do.	Guilty	8 years' rigorous imprisonment
Robbery and voluntarily causing hurt	Mr. W. E. Davidson	do	3 years' rigorous imprisonment and 25 lashes
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	do.	do.	7 years' rigorous imprisonment
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	do.	do.	5 years' rigorous imprisonment and 25 lashes
Robbery and lurking house trespass	Mr. J. C. Molamure	do.	7 years' rigorous imprisonment

44. Three cases were committed for trial before the Assistant Government Agent as Additional District Judge. Two resulted in convictions and one in an acquittal. The committals for the preceding years were as follows : in 1891, 21 cases ; in 1890, 27 cases ; in 1889, 26 cases.

45. The prison statistics disclose that the convictions from the Police Court, Kégalla, now average 1·08 per mensem. Under the previous Magistrates they averaged 15·25 and 17·75. The aggregate length of all sentences from the Police Court on a monthly average is now 3 per cent. of what it used to be under the four last Magistrates. For the purposes of comparison I have excluded the figures regarding Mr. Burrows' temporary administration of justice from July to September. The figures for those three months closely correspond with the results arrived at by the Magistrates who administered justice in 1888–91.

46. Similarly, the Police Court fines credited monthly have fallen from Rs. 99·33 and Rs. 103·07 to Rs. 18·80.

47. Mr. Molamure visited Four Koralés as Itinerating Police Magistrate during the months of January, May, and September. I append a record of the work done by him :—

Cases not triable Summarily.		Cases triable Summarily.		Cattle Stealing.		Murder.		Total Institutions.	
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
8	31	474	947	62	164	—	—	544	1,142

48. Isolated cases of cattle stealing occur as usual, the neglect of sufficient precautions by the owners to secure their property being a constant cause of temptation to cattle thieves. In Galboda kóralé, thieves have lifted cattle for the Kandy meat market. This will be finally checked shortly. The secretary of the District Court was robbed of a bull in the town of Kégalla, but the thieves escaped conviction.

49. The principal suit in which the Crown has been directly interested arose from an attempt by low-country adventurers to get up a claim under a forged sannasa to 20,000 acres of valuable forest land in the Kelani valley reserve, lying partly in this District and partly in the Central Province. The attempt failed, the Crown obtaining judgment in the District Court, and the judgment has been affirmed in appeal.

50. The Assistant Government Agent has dealt with 135 cases of offences under the Forest Ordinance, effecting compositions in terms of section 71 of the Ordinance. Out of these, 111 resulted in the imposition of fines. Besides these, the Assistant Government Agent had to prosecute in the Police Court in a number of instances. Twelve such prosecutions resulted in convictions and in the imposition of fines amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 454·50.

51. A return is annexed showing the work done by the Village Tribunals of the District during 1892 :—

	Mawanella.	Rambukkana.	Dehiowita.	Ruwanwella.	Total.
Civil.					
Pending on January 1, 1892 ...	.	—	13	3	16
Instituted during 1892 ...	361	275	464	354	1,454
Total ...	361	275	477	357	1,470
Decided during 1892 :—					
By amicable settlements ...	32	26	24	18	100
On admission ...	64	78	2	9	153
After taking evidence ...	189	132	132	89	542
Withdrawn, judgment by default, and struck off for default ...	76	39	317	235	667
Outstanding on December 31, 1892 ...	—	.	2	6	8
Total ...	361	275	477	357	1,470
Criminal.					
Pending on January 1, 1892 ...	—	2	3	5	10
Instituted during 1892 ...	302	319	301	263	1,185
Total ...	302	321	304	268	1,195
Decided during 1892 :—					
By amicable settlements	26	33	49	35	143
After hearing evidence :—					
Acquittals ...	71	38	40	37	186
Convictions ...	72	79	47	38	236
Withdrawn and struck off ...	131	170	166	145	612
Outstanding on December 31, 1892	2	1	2	13	18
Total ...	302	321	304	268	1,195

VIII.—CATTLE DISEASE.

52. During the second and third quarters of the year cattle murrain broke out in Three Kóralés, Lower Bulatgama, and in Paranakúru kóralé. The number of cattle attacked was 925, of which 184 recovered, and 741 died. In Galboda, Kinigoda, and Beligal kóralés a few sporadic cases occurred, but the disease was checked owing, mainly, to the efficiency of the headmen.

53. During the same period foot-and-mouth disease was exceptionally prevalent, and in Three Kóralés is reported to have caused serious mortality. The total number of cases reported was 2,886, and 825 cattle are alleged to have died; nearly all the fatal cases occurred in Three Kóralés. The mortality may have been exceptionally severe among the cart cattle on the principal "tea" route from the Kelani valley; but I believe that many deaths attributed to foot-and-mouth disease were really due to murrain. "Foot and-mouth" is rarely fatal in the villages.

IX.—NEW AREAS OF CULTIVATION.

54. *Paddy.*—The area under cultivation remains stationary at about 21,500 acres. The total extent aswedduмised is about 28,600 acres, but a considerable proportion is only cultivated under exceptionally favourable weather. There has been an increase of only a few acres of newly

cultivated land during 1892. It is probable that, given favourable weather in March and April, 1893, a considerable area abandoned as too poor to bear a tax may be re-cultivated.

Tea.—The area under cultivation has increased to about 22,718 acres, yielding nearly 8,000,000 lb. of tea. This includes most of the Kelani valley and a considerable part of Dolosbáge and Yakdessa. The extent opened during the year has been about 1,800 acres. The prospects of this enterprise in this District were never more prosperous than they are now.

Cocoanuts.—The area under this product is approximately 20,000 acres. On the whole, the yield cannot compare with that in more suitable localities. But the permanent nature of the product and the little trouble it gives make it the most attractive product to those whose lives are bound up with the soil.

Arecanuts.—A very large extent of the native gardens, probably covering 20,000 acres, contain groves of arecanuts which flourish better in this District, their ancient home, than in any other part of the world. Wherever an arecanut palm will grow, it is planted, and a not inconsiderable area is now added yearly on tea estates both in the Kelani valley and in Dolosbáge.

Cacao.—This product still covers less than 1,000 acres, although land is being put under cultivation throughout the Four Kóralés. There are few parts of Three Kóralés where it is not too wet or too windy for cacao, but in Galboda and Paranakúru kóralés the plant should grow to perfection. The cultivation is extending among the villagers, to whom 348 pods from the Royal Botanic Gardens have this year been distributed at the kachchéri in small quantities, and a record is being kept in detail of all the successes and failures. This product promises to develop into an important source of wealth for the District. Complaints of theft of cacao pods from estates are rare.

Other Products.—One hundred and eight acres are under *coffee*, all Liberian; the decrease since 1876 has been 5,759 acres. *Cinnamon*, *cotton*, and *cardamoms* are cultivated on 19, 20, and 35 acres respectively. But they have no future here. *Coca erythroxylon* is being grown as an experiment, and the District could glut the markets of the world already. *Sápanwood* is being grown to a profit. Quickly growing timber, such as *lunumidella*, is being grown to meet estate demands.

55. I have omitted references to the hill crops grown on chenas, because it is very difficult to compute the area under cultivation annually. I do not think that in 1892 it has much exceeded 9,813 acres. *Kurakkan* (raggi) is the favourite product.

56. The acreage of the District is about 416,640, of which it is calculated that 102,847 is now under cultivation.

Land Sales.

57. A large land sale was held on May 25, at which some 2,560 acres were sold for tea cultivation at an average rate of Rs. 21 per acre. A few small blocks of no importance, unnecessary reservations on estates, encroachments, &c., were sold for opening under tea: these aggregated to 110 acres 1 rood and 5 perches, and realised an average price of Rs. 40 per acre. Good soil is always in demand for cultivation under tea or cacao in this District, but there seems more desire among the proprietors of existing tea estates to make small extensions than among capitalists from other quarters to embark in new ventures in this District.

58. A summary of land settlement is appended :—

	Number of Lots.	Extent. A.	R.	P.
Sold	62	2,785	0	3
Reserved	2	2	3	31
Granted on certificate of quiet possession ...	40	212	3	16
Claim of Crown waived	6	7	3	23
Granted at half value	1	1	2	28
Granted at appraised value	2	1	2	13
Total ...	113	3,011	3	34

Land Registration.

59. The following statement summarises the business transacted at the office of the Land Registrar :—

		Rs.	c.
Number of deeds registered	2,061		
Number of properties affected thereby	3,720		
Total amount secured by mortgages		713,411	78
Total value of properties transferred by sale, gifts, &c. ...		1,168,983	35
Value of stamps		5,384	25

Fruit Trees.

60. The systematic planting of fruit trees in public gardens undertaken by my predecessor has been attended with favourable results. There has been a very small percentage of losses. In resthouse and Gansabhawa premises alone about 500 newly-planted fruit trees are thriving.

Rainfall.

61. The rainfall for the District is shown below :—

	Ambanpitiya near Kégalla. Number of Wet Days.	Number of Inches.	Ruwanwella. Number of Wet Days.	Number of Inches.
1890	155 ...	84·71	161 ...	121·92
1891	209 ...	154·75	223 ...	167·87
1892	168 ...	91·01	181 ...	121·73
Heaviest rainfall in 1892 ...	4·28		4·36	

There were no heavy floods, but the rainfall was throughout the year unfavourable for native cultivation.

X.—GENERAL.

62. The results of the administration of the Thoroughfares Ordinance show a continued improvement. A statement in the prescribed form is annexed. More persons commuted at the single rates, far fewer had to be punished for contumacious default, and the number who have failed to discharge their liability in some way or other form a minute fraction of the whole :—

	1891	Percentage on B.	1892	Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		150,490		151,180
2. Number on lists (B)		33,287		34,346
3. Effectives in this District :				
(a) Paid Re 1·50	29,084	87·37	30,230	88·01
(b) Paid Rs. 3	401	1·21	436	1·27
(c) Laboured six days	584	1·75	447	1·30
(d) Laboured twelve days	34	·10	20	·06
4. Not effective in this District, but who have discharged their liability :	30,103	90·43	31,133	90·64
(a) Exempted	817	2·45	1,137	3·31
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	749	2·25	953	2·77
(c) Committed to jail	152	·46	67	·20
(d) Fined	106	·32	78	·23
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	—	—	—	—
(f) Double entries	32	·10	42	·12
(g) Dead	143	·43	160	·47
5. Not effective :	1,999	6·01	2,437	7·10
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	1,100	3·30	243	·71
(b) Otherwise not arrested	85	·26	—	—
(c) Struck off	—	—	533	1·55
	1,185	3·56	776	2·26

Police.

63. The policy regarding police set out in the 76th to 78th sections of my predecessor's report for 1891 has been elaborated on the lines suggested by him. An Inspector of Police has been stationed at Kégalla, and is responsible under the Assistant Government Agent for the conduct of prosecutions when serious offences have been disclosed. Nine Kandyans, specially selected for their probity, intelligence, activity, and good social position, have been appointed as investigators into crimes and inquirers into deaths—known locally as "Coroners"—and are in receipt of salaries aggregating to Rs 2,760 per annum. They rank as senior to Kórállá, and have a special incentive towards the upright and zealous discharge of their duties in the hope of selection according to merit for the posts of Presidents or Ratémahatmayás when vacancies occur. So far they have all given satisfaction, and some have shown themselves both intelligent and self-reliant in their investigations.

64. A copy of the standing instructions (framed by the Acting Government Agent of the Province) furnished to them when assuming their new duties is annexed :—

I.—The investigator into crime, who will be generally known as and officially styled "Coroner," shall be an inquirer into deaths for his division, and except the Ratémahatmayá, who shall hold the office *ex-officio*, but shall be only called upon to act in an emergency, he shall be the only inquirer.

II.—The minor headmen of the division are to have orders to report to the coroner all offences occurring in their wasams immediately on their occurrence, with the exception of offences against the revenue laws, which are to be reported as now to the Ratémahatmayá.

III.—In the case of any serious offence, such as murder, grievous hurt, stabbings, burglary (including under that head all sorts of offences now called house trespass), robbery, serious theft, it shall be the duty of the coroner to go with all speed to the scene of the offence and hold a short inquiry.

IV.—He is to write down—

(i.) the nature of the charge, and the name of the person charged ;
(ii.) the names of all the witnesses, and a short account of what each is able to depose to ;
(iii.) a statement of what the accused person alleges in his defence ;
(iv.) and he is to make a sketch of the premises or scene of the offence, if he thinks that is necessary.

V.—If he finds that the charge is a true one, he is to send the accused, the complainant, and those of the witnesses whose testimony he thinks will be required to prove the case before the court, to the kachchéri in charge of the headman. He need not come himself, and he need not send any witnesses whose evidence he does not think necessary.

VI.—If he finds the charge a false one, or that there is no evidence of a character fit to put before the court, he is to send all parties away, and is to send a report of all the particulars (i.), (ii.), and (iii.), and an account of his reasons for not thinking the case true, to the kachchéri.

VII.—If he finds the charge to be true, but that the evidence is insufficient, and thinks that by inquiry on the spot he can find enough witnesses and evidence to proceed with the case, he should send the accused to the kachchéri with a report of what he has done up to date, and continue the inquiry, but if the accused wishes to stay while evidence is being collected he may do so for not more than 48 hours, but in that case he must sign the "Coroner's" record of the inquiry expressing his willingness in writing.

VIII.—On the receipt of the report prepared as described above, and the arrival of the accused and the witnesses at the kachchéri, the case shall ordinarily, and unless the Assistant Government Agent makes an order to the contrary, be handed over to the inspector for prosecution.

IX.—The inspector shall at once take the parties before the court, shall enter an information, and shall prosecute and, generally speaking, watch the interests of the Crown.

X.—At the end of every case, in the event of it appearing that there has been any misconduct on the part of any officer of the Police Department, the coroner, or a headman, the inspector shall apply to the Magistrate to record his opinion concerning it in the register of cases kept at the court, and shall, as soon as may be, report to the Assistant Government Agent.

XI.—In the event of postponements for further evidence for the Crown, or any similar necessity for further reference to the coroner occurring, the inspector will obtain from the Assistant Government Agent the necessary orders to the officer concerned.

XII.—Nothing in the above instructions is to be construed to prevent the accused taking his witnesses to the court with him, or to prevent the accused bringing his witnesses for inquiry before the coroner, who will, if

they are so brought, record the substance of their testimony exactly as if they were witnesses for the complainant, or to prevent any complainant whose complaint is rejected by the coroner applying to the court for a summons or other process, or to prevent a complainant, if he so wishes, applying direct to the court instead of to a coroner or other headman. In the event, however, of a complainant applying direct to the court, the inspector will not take charge of the prosecution, except on application to him to do so made by the Police Magistrate.

65. These officers have worked cordially with the Inspector of Police, who is able to assist them with his experience and his advice.

66. In this connection I repeat and endorse a passage in my predecessor's report :—

This scheme pre-supposes the understanding that the Police Magistrates also are expected to take part in the detection and suppression of crime, and that they are not to hold themselves aloof, taking the ground that their only duty is to judge between the evidence for the prosecution and that for the defence without interesting themselves in the ultimate punishment of the particular crime which may have been committed. No police force can be thoroughly effective unless the Police Magistrate is willing to support the police in their endeavours to bring criminals to justice.

Archæology.

67. A report on the Kégalla District by Mr. H. C. P. Bell, C.C.S.,—the first of a series which will, I hope, be issued under the archæological survey of Ceylon,—was published during the year under review as a Sessional Paper (No. XIX., 1892). This compilation not only contains a detailed description of the ancient religious and historical monuments of the Siṇhalese, but affords a very interesting record of the forts and entrenched camps, whence the Portuguese and Dutch threatened to make a conquest of the mountains. This District was the battle-field between East and West for nearly two centuries, and is full of legends of these desultory wars. In this connection, the note on the Cartography of the District (Appendix IV.) is especially curious.

68. But it is in the Epigraphical section (Part III.) that Mr. Bell has been most conspicuously successful. The interpretation of the inscription on the Dewanagala rock has distinct historic value, verifying as it does the *Mahâwaṇsa* in the narration of the successful invasion of Pegu (chapter LXXVI.)

Census.

69. The publication in detail of the results of the Census of 1891 enables me to insert an interesting comparative table showing the population of the District, by pattu, in 1871, 1881, and 1891. The most notable feature of the table is the fact that in the Three Kóralés the population in 1891 has doubled that of 1871, and that the figures within the same period for Lower Bulatgama are nearly trebled. This sudden rise is almost wholly due to the immigrant cooly population on the estates. The figures for the Siṇhalese population in Four Kóralés show a steady advance except in the Galboḍa kóralé. The District, taken as a whole, has advanced 50 per cent. in population since 1871, and, even if the Tamil cooly population be omitted, there is still a 25 per cent. increase.

Population under the Census.

Kóralé and Pattuwa.	1871.	1881.	1891.	Number of Villages.	Coolies.
Beligal Kóralé.					
Kírawęli West	6,144	6,561	6,952	44	—
Kírawęli East	6,123	7,124	7,867	42	—
Ḳandupiṭa	7,499	8,646	9,736	71	—
Ótara	4,049	4,531	4,926	43	—
Gaṇḍolaha	3,043	4,454	4,920	40	—
Total ...	26,858	31,316	34,401	240	103
Kínigoḍa.					
Walgam	3,965	4,196	4,795	36	—
Męddémęḍiliya	3,530	4,586	5,245	42	—
Deyáladahamuna	3,582	4,488	5,237	42	—
Total ...	11,077	13,270	15,277	120	94
Galboḍa.					
Egoḍapota	4,999	5,187	5,256	31	—
Galboḍa	3,614	4,720	4,525	36	—
Gannę	2,208	2,284	2,139	19	—
Męḍa	5,591	6,466	6,373	42	—
Tanippéru	1,409	1,792	1,814	17	—
Total ...	17,821	20,449	20,107	145	102
Paranakúru.					
Máwata	5,812	8,230	8,990	49	—
Kanduaha	2,879	3,035	3,380	23	—
Tunpaláta	13,561	12,406	15,057	94	—
Total ...	22,252	23,671	27,427	166	2,401
Total for Four Kóralés ...	78,008	88,706	97,212	671	2,700
Aṭulugam	6,660	7,686	10,809	69	3,554
Dehigampal	8,600	10,202	18,890	79	5,628
Panáwal	4,276	4,433	7,369	29	2,255
Total for Three Kóralés ...	19,536	22,321	38,068	177	11,437
Lower Bulatgama.					
Uduwa paláta	2,197	2,570	2,865	23	—
Kitulgala paláta	2,954	6,386	11,462	21	—
Total ...	5,151	8,956	14,327	44	7,832
Total for Kégalla District ...	102,695	119,983	149,607	892	21,969

70. The population of the villages, which constitute the town of Kégalla, has advanced from 2,465 in 1881 to 3,227 in 1891.

Grain Tax.

71. The collection of the grain tax was finally closed on December 12. Fifty-three lands were sold for default: but 22 sales were subsequently cancelled on the joint applications of the purchaser and the defaulter. Each sale was the subject of a special investigation; and no land was sold in default, if any special reasons could be urged for favourable consideration:—

Sales.

District.	Number of Sales not Cancelled.	Acreage.			Amount of Grain Tax due.		Amount realised by Sale.	
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Dehigampal Kóralé ...	2 ...	1	2	20 ...	2	46 ...	43	0
Tunpaláta Pattuwa ...	3 ...	2	1	20 ...	3	35 ...	22	50
Kinigoda Kóralé ...	12 ...	4	0	30 ...	10	61 ...	69	50
Galboda Kóralé ...	14 ...	4	1	30 ...	19	9 ...	76	57
Total ...	31	12	2	20	35	51	211	57

72. The grain tax register contains 44,375 lots with an acreage of 21,468 acres and 3 roods assessed at Rs. 45,217·23. The percentage of sales to lots was about one in 1,400. It is hardly possible to instance any tax in which the final stringent regulations as to its recovery have been more rarely put in force than the grain tax in this District. During the eleven years that the commutation has been in force, the sales have averaged less than one in one thousand lots, and if the four first years following its introduction be omitted, the average becomes less than one in seven thousand.

Schools.

73. There were at the commencement of the year 22 vernacular schools for boys and one for girls supported by the Government. There are no English or Anglo-Vernacular Government schools. Five new schools have been opened and four closed during 1892. The average daily attendance has risen from 944 to 1,149. Most of the schools are prosperous. The great difficulty is that parents in poor circumstances living at some little distance from a school find it a hardship to arrange for the feeding of their children. A girls' school will shortly be opened at Ruwanwella.

74. A school treat was given in Kégalla to the children in the schools of Four Kóralés, denominational as well as secular, to which over 700 children came. There were recitations, drilling, and running competitions, all of which were keenly contested. The children had a great deal to eat, watched fireworks and a magic lantern with great joy, and went away well contented. It is hoped that the memory of the last and the desire for another feast this year will work with the children as an incentive towards steady attendance at school.

Village Committees.

75. The village committees of the various kóralés have performed, as usual, very useful work. 817½ miles of Gansabháwa paths have been kept clear; repairs have been effected to 84 ambalams and 21 school buildings: and 5 new schools have been built. It is now intended to replace all the temporary school buildings, established in populous centres, with permanent tiled structures.

Divorces.

76. The number of divorces (Kandyan) granted after inquiry was 60. This bears a large proportion to the number of Kandyan marriages registered, which was only 492. The Kandyan villagers have not assimilated the Christian theory of the sacredness of the marriage tie.

Improvements.

77. The town of Kégalla has been beautified by the erection of a pintáliya put up at the expense of Messrs F. H. Price, C.C.S., J. C. Weerasooria, Mudaliyár, and the four Ratémahatmayás of the District. It is a handsome and useful presentation to the public. The esplanade has been improved by the clearing away of some of the filthy boutiques, which have for many years disfigured the approach to the public offices. The whole series of boutiques should be removed, as the site is required for the erection of a Post Office and a Land Registration Office.

Personal.

78. On March 23 Mr. F. H. Price left the District on leave after a six years' tenure of office as Assistant Government Agent. His departure was universally regretted. He was succeeded by Mr. W. E. Davidson. Mr. S. M. Burrows acted as District Judge, Kégalla, from July 5 to October 7, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Dunlop from the station.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,
Kégalla, March 24, 1893.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCES,

No. 10 of 1861 and No. 31 of 1884.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Report of the Chairman, Provincial Road Committee.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances continues to be most satisfactory. The usual comparative statements are given below :—

	1. 1890.		2. Per-centage on B.	3. 1891.		4. Per-centage on B.	5. 1892.		6. Per-centage on B.
COLOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...	—	323,087		—	327,709		—	328,860	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	68,469		—	76,596		—	76,245	
3. Effectives in this district:—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	54,730		79·93	62,282		81·31	66,734		87·52
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	2,386		3·48	1,124		1·47	641		·84
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	3,634		5·30	578		·75	37		·04
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	126		·18	7		·009	2		·002
		60,876	88·91		63,991	83·54		67,414	88·41
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,207		1·76	3,987		5·21	1,339		1·75
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	2,603		3·80	4,136		5·40	3,669		4·81
(c) Committed to jail ...	122		·18	276		·36	114		·14
(d) Fined ...	3		·004	181		·24	216		·28
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
(f) Double entries ...	115		·17	206		·27	70		·09
(g) Dead ...	196		·29	271		·35	246		·32
		4,246	6·20		9,057	11·82		5,654	8·41
5. Not effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	3,101		4·53	2,265		2·96	3,087		4·04
(b) Otherwise not arrested	246		·36	1,283		1·68	60		·07
		3,347	4·89		3,548	4·63		3,147	4·12
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...		115,894			116,467			116,610	
2. Number in lists (B) ...		27,866			28,551			29,650	
3. Effectives in this district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	23,484		84·27	24,945		87·36	26,282		88·63
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	253		·90	317		1·11	132		·44
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	390		1·39	156		·55	55		·18
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	37		·13	9		·03	1		·003
		24,164	86·71		25,427	89·06		26,470	89·23

	1. 1890.		2. Percentage on B.	3. 1891.		4. Percentage on B.	5. 1892.		6. Percentage on B.
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :— ...									
(a) Exempted ...	1,096		3·93	907		3·18	693		2·33
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	675		2·42	685		2·40	1,058		3·56
(c) Committed to jail ...	64		·23	75		·26	35		·11
(d) Fined ...	15		·05	42		·15	16		·05
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
(f) Double entries ...	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	29		·09
(g) Dead ...	39		·14	42		·15	152		·51
		1,889	6·78		1,751	6·13		1,983	6·69
5. Not effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	1,531		5·49	1,215		4·26	963		3·24
(b) Otherwise not arrested	282		1·01	158		·55	234		·78
		1,813	6·50		1,373	4·81		1,197	4·04
KALUTARA DISTRICT.									
1. Population (A) ...		177,060			179,169			179,690	
2. Number in lists (B) ...		41,045			42,354			44,196	
3. Effectives in this district :—									
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	30,808		75·06	33,767		79·72	36,930		83·55
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	629		1·53	456		1·07	554		1·25
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	2,664		6·49	1,005		2·37	214		·48
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	249		·60	81		·19	6		·01
		34,350	83·69		35,309	83·36		37,704	85·29
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—									
(a) Exempted ...	1,354		3·29	1,185		2·79	1,038		2·34
(b) Paid and laboured	1,974		4·80	1,935		4·56	2,152		4·86
(c) Committed to jail ...	31		·07	210		·49	93		·21
(d) Fined ...	3		·007	33		·07	40		·09
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	129		·31	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
(f) Double entries ...	1,423		3·47	1,341		3·16	855		1·93
(g) Dead ...	151		·37	257		·60	307		·69
		5,065	12·34		4,961	11·71		4,485	10·12
5. Not effective :—									
(a) Reported to have left the village ...	1,630		3·97	2,084		4·92	2,007		4·54
(b) Otherwise not arrested	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil		Nil
		1,630	3·97		2,084	4·92		2,007	4·54

It will be seen from these statements that the number of persons who discharged their liability in the three districts of the Province was greater than in any previous year.

The statements of receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee and of the District Road Committees, the reports for 1892 of the Chairmen of the District Road Committees of Negombo and Kalutara, and of the Superintendent of Minor Roads in the Colombo District, are appended :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892	—	655 39
Resthouse funds : contribution from District Committees ...	8,692 25	
Value of articles sold, &c.	252 50	
Refund by the Government of tolls levied on minor roads ...	18,594 57	
Unexpended balance from District Committees to be remitted to Director of Public Works	6 6	
Contributions from District Committees on account of the Provincial Road Committee Establishment	3,600 0	
Resthouse collections	3,326 43	
Miscellaneous	452 30	
		34,924 11
Total ...	—	35,579 50

EXPENDITURE.		
Payments in 1892, resthouse funds : amount expended for upkeep, repair, and improvement of resthouses ...	10,425 56	
Toll grant : amount remitted to District Committees ...	18,594 57	
Unexpended balance remitted to Director of Public Works ...	6 6	
Establishment	2,990 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	2,913 0	
Miscellaneous	584 31	
		35,513 50
Balance	—	66 0
Total ...	—	35,579 50

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Colombo.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	— ...	— ...	11,334 89
Commutation realised in money and labour...	102,025 50 ...	61 50	—
Toll grant works	12,528 34 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	7,482 98 ...	—	
	122,036 82	61 50	122,098 82
		Total ...	133,432 71

EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	44,615 25 ...	—	
Amount expended on minor works ...	56,317 13 ...	61 50	
Salaries of Establishment, &c. ...	27,117 69 ...	—	
Miscellaneous charges	3,309 90 ...	—	
	131,359 97	61 50	131,421 47
		Balance ...	2,011 24
		Total ...	133,432 71

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Negombo.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	— ...	— ...	5,408 38
Commutation realised in money and labour...	39,933 0 ...	85 50	
Resthouse collections	594 63 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	986 5 ...	—	
Provincial Road Committee contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	420 0 ...	—	
Government contribution on account of minor roads	1,400 0 ...	—	
	43,333 68 ...	85 50	43,419 18
		Total ...	48,827 56

EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	16,856 25 ...	—	
Amount expended on minor works ...	12,277 86 ...	85 50	
Repairs to resthouses	309 58 ...	—	
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	9,721 30 ...	—	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	425 0 ...	—	
Miscellaneous charges	1,481 53 ...	—	
	41,071 52	85 50	41,157 2
		Balance ...	7,670 54
		Total ...	48,827 56

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kalutara.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	— ...	— ...	9,576 24
Commutation realised in money and labour...	57,184 50 ...	339 0	
Resthouse collections	1,173 49 ...	—	
Miscellaneous receipts	2,499 84 ...	—	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	4,666 23 ...	—	
	65,524 6 ...	339 0	65,863 6
		Total ...	75,439 30

	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	25,453 0	—	
Amount expended on minor roads ...	22,409 39	339 0	
Repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	1,221 52	—	
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers .&c.	14,996 2	—	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,107 48	—	
Miscellaneous charges	2,669 82	—	
	67,857 23	339 0	68,196 23
		Balance ...	7,243 7
		Total ...	75,439 30

NEGOMBO DISTRICT.

Report of the Chairman, District Road Committee.

THE year 1892 shows an improvement on 1891 as regards the working of the Road Ordinance. From the comparative statement annexed it will be seen that 1,043 more men than in 1891 discharged their liability. There were 176 fewer men who had left the district, or whose whereabouts were not known, at the end of 1892 than at the end of 1891.

2. Allowing for the different systems of classification adopted in the reports for last year, the number of ineffectives was 1,192 in 1892, against 1,373 in 1891; 1,337 more men paid in 1892 than in 1891; 55 men worked six days in 1892, as against 156 in 1891; while only one man worked twelve days in 1892 as against 9 in 1891, showing a tendency increasing yearly to pay rather than to work. There were 40 men less committed to jail and 26 less fined in 1892 than in 1891.

3. The income of the District Road Committee from all the sources was Rs. 43,419·18, as against Rs. 41,006 12 in 1891. The sum of Rs. 12,363·36 was spent on the minor roads, and 60¾ miles of road were kept up in good order throughout the year.

4. A new buckle-plate iron bridge, 22 ft. span, was built at Kinadeniya at a cost of Rs. 1,910·49.

5. One mile of new road at Etukal was taken up, and a portion of it was cleared and formed by Ordinance labourers at a cost of Rs. 32·33. The road will be gravelled and completed this year.

6. One permanent cross drain and a culvert 4 ft. span were built on the Marandagaha-Badalgama road. There are 14 temporary bridges on this road varying from 4 to 18 ft. span. A bridge of 50 ft. span is required on this road.

7. A culvert 4 ft. span was constructed on the Ulnambalama-Alutepola road at a cost of Rs. 395·95.

8. A vote of Rs. 2,000 was taken in August for the improvement of the gradient of the Naiwala-Divulapitiya road, which in some places is very steep, and in wet weather almost impassable for carts; and also one of Rs. 2,569, for the extension of the Etukal road referred to in paragraph 5. But these works could not be commenced during the year owing to their having to await the final approval of the Provincial Road Committee. This was accorded in December, and the money will be revoted this year.

9. Comparative statement showing the results of the operation of the Ordinances during the years 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	—		—	—	
2. Number in lists (B)	—	28,551		—	29,650	
3. Effectives in this district:—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	24,945		87·36	26,282		88·63
(b) Paid Rs. 3	317		1·11	132		·44
(c) Laboured 6 days	156		·55	55		·18
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	9		·03	1		·003
		25,427	89·06		26,470	89·27
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	907		3·18	693		2·33
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	685		2·40	1,058		3·56
(c) Committed to jail ...	75		·26	35		·11
(d) Fined ...	42		·15	16		·05
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres...	—			—		
(f) Double entries	—			29		·09
(g) Dead	42		·15	152		·51
		1,751	6·13		1,983	6·69
5. Not effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the village...	1,215		4·26	963		3·24
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	158		·55	234		·78
		1,373	4·81		1,197	4·04

KALUTARA DISTRICT.

Report of the Chairman, District Road Committee.

Comparative statement of 1891 and 1892 :—

		1891.		1892.
1.	One-fifth number of inhabitants of the district by last Census, exclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	35,833	...	35,938
2.	Number of names borne on division officers' returns...	42,354	...	44,196
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	118·20	...	122·98
4.	Number of persons exempted from labour in year ...	1,185	...	1,038
5.	Percentage of 4 to 2...	2·79	...	2·34
6.	Number of names on division officers' returns, less exemptions 2 less 4 ...	41,169	...	43,158
7.	Percentage of 6 to 1	114·89	...	120·09
8.	(i.) Paid commutation	34,223	...	37,484
	(ii.) Performed labour	1,086	...	220
	(iii.) Fined	33	...	40
	(iv.) Imprisoned for default of the year ...	210	...	93
	Do. default of previous years ...	51	..	11
	(v.) Total (i.), (ii.), (iii.), (iv.), being number of persons who discharged their liability ...	35,552	...	37,837
9.	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, 8 (v.) to 6	86·35	...	87·67
10.	Do. one-fifth inhabitants, 8 (v.) to 1 ...	99·22	...	105·28
11.	Accounted for as dead, paid elsewhere, &c. ...	3,533	...	3,314
12.	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	2,084	...	2,007

The District Road Committee keeps up 105½ miles of commutation roads and 59¾ miles of toll-grant roads, all of which are cart roads. The roads were generally in fair order, but not in such order as they should be in view of the large amount per mile voted by the Committee. The work is not as carefully supervised as it ought to be.

Four new bridges were constructed, and 30 bridges were repaired.

Twelve permanent culverts were constructed, and 42 culverts were repaired.

A sum of Rs. 2,500 was paid to the Colombo District Road Committee, being a moiety of the cost of building a new bridge across the Rambara-ela.

Repairs to ferry boats as usual formed a heavy item of expenditure. Five boats were repaired during the year.

Considerable improvements were made to the Pánaduré, Matugama, and Múnamalwatta resthouses.

Sites were acquired for new resthouses at Béruwala and Tebuwana, and a piece of Crown land was selected for a resthouse at Bandáragama. All these resthouses are urgently required.

The resthouse at Horana is very inconveniently situated. It should be abandoned, and a new resthouse built at Múnagama. The old building might be utilised as a Post Office or Dispensary.

The District Road Committee voted a sum of Rs. 2,300 for bridges and culverts on the new road from Ittapana to Udagama. The road should be gradually extended to Pelawatta.

A bridge is urgently required at Kepu-ela, and the bridge at Galpata requires to be rebuilt.

A toll has been established at Horawala to catch the plumbago traffic on the Pelawatta road, and from next year the toll grant should be paid to the District Road Committee for the improvement of this road.

A further section of the Alutgama-Matugama road will be taken over by the Public Works Department in 1893, and the remaining portion should be taken over as soon as possible.

The building of the new bridge across the Maguru-ganga, at Baduraliya, will be a great boon to the Pasdun kóralé. It will not only open the road towards the Ratnapura boundary, but it will enable the District Road Committee to start a road through the large villages lying to the south of Banduraliya.

The Gangaboda pattu of the Pasdun kóralé beyond the Kuda-ganga is greatly in need of a cart road. The village committee road from Pimbure to Kalawellawa should be taken over by the District Road Committee when funds are available, and it should be extended through Bulatsinhala to meet the Bellapitiya road in Rayigam kóralé.

MINOR ROADS, COLOMBO DISTRICT.

Report of the Superintendent of Minor Roads.

THE total expenditure on the minor roads during 1892 is given in the statement accompanying this brief report, and is made up as follows :—

		Rs.	c.
1.	On ordinary upkeep in labour	61	50
2.	On ordinary upkeep in money	20,980	86
3.	From arrears of commutation for special purposes	11,005	97
	Total ...	32,048	33

To this must be added a sum of Rs. 12,214·52 derived from tolls, which is disbursed on the roads on which they are collected. Thus Rs. 4,475·16, or more than one-third, was spent on the road from Colombo through Kesbéwa and Kahatuduwa, the upkeep of which is entirely met from this source, and Rs. 3,076·67 on two roads, namely, that from Kótté to Talangama and Bópé, and Mirihana to Kottawa, whilst the balance is expended on eight other less important thoroughfares.

From special votes a sum of Rs. 4,992·02 was expended in the erection of an iron pile bridge with double rail girders, finished with 3½ in. timber platform in 5 spans of 20 ft. each, on the road from Welikada to Kohilawatta, replacing an old timber bridge that had stood there for over fifteen years, and repeatedly patched up, eventually taken down twelve months before the Committee were in funds to vote the amount required for the erection of the structure completed last year. A similar bridge of 72 ft. was erected at Giridara on the road from Pasyala to Hanwella at a cost of Rs. 3,791·64, which also had to be taken down, being found dangerous for even empty carts to be allowed to go over it. Both these were commenced the previous year, and completed early in 1892.

On the road from Ekala to Henaratgoda a special vote of Rs. 1,098 was expended in giving increased waterway of 15 ft. to the Kettelewalla bridge, finished on masonry piers and rail girders, and the balance in the entire renewal of the Mullandia bridge of 20 ft. on the road from Wattàla to Mahara, and six additional masonry cross drains on that from Mampe to Kottawa.

If the special votes required for the renewal similarly in iron of three out of the remaining few of our largest bridges could be undertaken this year (and I see no reason why they cannot be, as the rolled iron beams required for the purpose are in store already paid for), there would be few bridges left to be entirely renewed, or that could not be undertaken on upkeep votes in future.

The timber platforms of all repaired on upkeep are now replaced with planks of 3 in. and 3½ in. in thickness, as against 2 in. and 2½ in. in former years.

I would call attention to the infinitesimal value of the Road Ordinance labour turned out last year, amounting to only Rs. 61·50, as compared with Rs. 561·37½ in 1891 and Rs. 4,524·48½ in 1890.

This result is entirely owing to the provision made to have granite in blocks ready at places Road Ordinance labourers have to attend, and to set all those who turn out to metal-breaking, which in itself I find is not the cause of their not electing to labour, as there is no difficulty in subsequently getting Sinhalese labour to break up these blocks into metal at 5 cents per bushel.

I am pleased to be able to add that the suggestion I had previously put forward to metal wheel ruts on some of our most important thoroughfares was this year given practical effect to, and a distance of 16½ miles on six different roads (at the rate of 20 cubes to the mile) were so dealt with at a cost of Rs. 2,257·50 with very satisfactory results, whilst provision has been made to metal 28 miles similarly during the current year.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Minor Roads in the Colombo District during the year 1892.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	From the Annual Dues. Expenditure in Labour.	From the Annual Dues. Expenditure in Commutation.	Expenditure on Special Vote from Balances.	Expenditure on Toll Grant.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Hewágam Kóralé.					
Battaramulla to Kottawa	4	15 0	500 0	184 6	—
Kotte to Talangama and Bope	18	1 50	2,484 8	—	1,596 18
Kohilwatta to Welikada and Talangama... ...	5	—	498 34	4,992 2	—
Talangama to Kaduwela...	3	—	195 58	—	—
Bope to Dambore	3¼	—	265 47	—	—
Arangalla to Kottawa	4	—	266 29	—	—
Aturugiriya to Kottawa	3	—	358 5	—	—
Panagoda to Henpita	4	—	359 50	—	—
Four-feet road, Dambore to Labugama	1	—	76 92	—	—
Mipe to Padukka and Millewa	3½	—	355 75	—	—
Walgama to Diyagama	3	—	385 48	—	—
Talawatugoda to Hokandara	2	—	359 37	—	—
Total ...	53¾	16 50	6,104 83	5,176 8	1,596 18
Salpiti Kóralé.					
Welikada to Nawala and Rattanapitiya	6	—	261 6	—	—
General Cemetery to Bambalapitiya	2	—	387 51	—	—
Welikada to Yakbedda	1	—	63 66	—	—
Polgasowita to Kottawa	4	—	178 52	—	—
Boralesgomuwa to Pannipitiya	2	—	269 15	—	—
Galkissa to Mirihana	3	—	269 90	—	—
Angulana to Mampe (Galle road)	6½	—	269 95	—	—
Mirihana to Kottawa	6½	—	87 37	—	1,480 49
Moratuwa to Lunawa	1	—	135 0	—	—
Mampe to Kottawa	4	—	352 9	342 95	—
Mampe to Diggalla	4	—	179 87	—	253 4
Pamankada to Kesbewa and Kahatuduwa ...	12	7 50	—	—	4,475 16
Uyana to Henemulla ferries	1	—	—	—	194 70
Attidiya to Ratmalana	2½	—	359 30	—	—
Etul Kotte to Talawatugoda	2½	—	268 45	—	—
Digarolla to Panadure	4	—	1,000 0	—	—
Kesbewa to Gonabendiduwa	2½	—	224 89	—	—
Madiwela to Embuldeniya	1½	—	89 1	—	—
Hiripitiya to Horagolla	7¼	—	999 71	—	—
Boralasgomuwa to Nikape	2	—	269 95	—	—
Jawatta new road	1	—	268 59	—	—
Madapata to Morenda	1½	—	179 85	—	—
Total ...	77¾	7 50	6,113 83	342 95	6,403 39
Siyané Kóralé West.					
Wattala through Hunupitiya to Mahara	4¾	6 0	531 8	597 30	—
Kelaniya to Dalugama	3	4 50	205 86	—	—
Hunupitiya to Ragama	2½	—	224 85	—	—
Biyagama to Henaratgoda	9¾	—	699 24	—	928 11
Gampaha to Alutgama and Radawana	10¾	—	535 13	—	777 14
Pattalagedara to Tihahariya	2	—	197 0	—	—
Biyanwila to Galahatiyawa	4	—	358 66	—	—
Pattalagedara to Kaleliya	4½	—	599 87	—	—
Talawatuhenpita to Udupila	7½	—	842 46	—	—
Total ...	48¾	10 50	4,194 25	597 30	1,705 25
Siyané Kóralé East.					
Weke to Weliweriya	6½	—	694 35	—	—
Pasyala (through Attanagalla and Weke) to Hanwella ...	20	—	1,997 10	3,791 64	711 6
Pugoda to Kosgama	3	—	—	—	621 31
Total ...	29½	—	2,691 45	3,791 64	1,332 37
Alutkuru Kóralé South.					
Ekala to Henaratgoda	6¾	6 0	762 26	1,098 0	725 41
Hunupitiya to Hendala	2¼	—	359 82	—	—
Tudella to Pamunugama...	3	—	428 77	—	—
Siduwa to Kotugoda	2	—	122 6	—	451 92
Ja-ela canal road	1	—	—	—	—
Ragama to Kandana	2	21 0	203 69	—	—
Total ...	17	27 0	1,876 60	1,098 0	1,177 33
Grand Total ...	226¾	61 50	20,980 86	11,005 97	12,214 52

Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Colombo, March 28, 1893.

A. R. DAWSON,
Chairman.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Thoroughfares Ordinances in the Central Province during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
Kandy District.						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...		287,648			288,536	
2. Number in lists (B)		34,843			38,844	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	29,939		85·93	35,268		90·80
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	327		·94	475		1·22
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	993		2·85	594		1·53
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	2		—	9		·02
		31,261	89·72		36,346	93·57
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,448		4·16	1,075		2·77
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	806		2·31	547		1·41
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	291		·84	210		·54
(*d*) Fined	70		·20	44		·11
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres...	—			—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c. ...	67		·19	28		·07
(*g*) Dead	83		·24	78		·20
		2,765	7·94		1,982	5·10
5. Not effective : —						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	579		1·66	426		1·10
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	238		·68	90		·23
		817	2·34		516	1·33
Mátalé District						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...		76,501			76,514	
2. Number in lists (B)		14,070			14,194	
3. Effectives in this district ...						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	12,165		86·46	12,223		86·15
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	84		·60	100		·70
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	50		·36	76		·53
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		12,299	87·42		12,399	87·38
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	900		6·40	788		5·55
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	442		3·14	478		3·37
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	91		·65	54		·38
(*d*) Fined	12		·08	27		·19
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres...			—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c. ...	13		·09	21		·14
(*g*) Dead	76		·54	93		·65
		1,534	10·90		1,461	10·28
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	237		1·68	334		2·34
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		237	1·68		334	2·34
Nuwara Eliya District.						
1. Population by last Census (A) ...		108,460			109,620	
2. Number in lists (B)		14,145			13,856	
3. Effectives in this district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50	11,341		80·18	11,780		85·02
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3	294		2·08	206		1·49
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	74		·52	29		·21
(*d*) Laboured 12 days	12		·08	8		·06
		11,721	82·86		12,023	86·78
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	426		3·01	285		2·06
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	201		1·42	148		1·07
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	37		·26	12		·09
(*d*) Fined	35		·25	12		·09
(*e*) Worked 24 days in labour centres...	—		—	—		—
(*f*) Double entries, &c. ...	164		1·16	231		1·66
(*g*) Dead	50		·36	31		·22
		913	6·46		719	5·19
5. Not effective —						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	1,429		10·10	1,084		7·82
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	82		·58	30		·21
		1,511	10·68		1,114	8·03

There is a steady increase yearly in the number of men who pay at single rate, and a considerable decrease in the number of men who perform labour and are committed to jail, thereby showing, all things considered, that the Ordinance has worked very satisfactorily in this Province.

KANDY DISTRICT.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	17,211	58	Roads, ferries, &c.	38,130	18
Receipts	56,136	76	Resthouses	1,938	45
Unexpended two-thirds commutation ...	33	45	Establishment	9,143	23
Toll grants	1,950	0	Commission to division officers ...	6,470	6
Government grant (Nugatenna-Bintenna road)	5,000	0	Travelling	1,350	0
Government contribution in aid of minor works	500	0	Stationery, forms, tools, &c. ...	1,448	89
			Miscellaneous	492	90
			Balance	21,858	8
Total ...	80,831	79	Total ...	80,831	79

RESTHOUSES IN THE PROVINCE.

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	2,184	23	Rent and equipment	1,748	99
Receipts	3,269	90	Salaries	2,165	75
Proceeds sale of Pusselláwa resthouse ...	2,000	0	Balance	3,539	39
Total ...	7,454	13	Total ...	7,454	13

WORK DONE IN 1892.

In addition to the ordinary maintenance of roads the following works were carried out :—

Nánu-oya to Dalugala : A covered drain and a surface drain were built at a cost of Rs. 78.

Dalugala to Watadeniya : The platform of a bridge was renewed at a cost of Rs. 45.

Kadugannáwa to Alpitikanda : A retaining wall, a covered drain, and a bridge were constructed at a cost of Rs. 559·96.

Galagedara to Kobbékaduwa : Four culverts, and two side walls were constructed, four streams were paved, and landslips were removed, at a cost of Rs. 341·94.

Embilmigama to Alagalla : 7·47 lines solid road bottoming were laid on this road.

Hataraliyadda to Galabáwa : The Diya-ela bridge was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 160.

Katugastota to Haloluwa : A bridle bridge over Galedanda-ela was constructed at a cost of Rs. 499·60.

Katugastota to Bokkawela : An iron bridge with buckle plates was constructed, and four bridges were renewed with iron, at a cost of Rs. 1,911·90.

Ambatenna to Bokkawela : Two iron bridges and a culvert were constructed, and four bridges were renewed with iron, at a cost of Rs. 1,512.

Sirimalwatta to Hakketugala : Two bridges were constructed at a cost of Rs. 462.

Teldeniya main road to Panwila : A new bridge, 21-ft. span, was constructed at Paragaha-oya ; three covered drains and the bridge at Moragahamullakandura were also renewed.

Naranpanawa to Putuhapuwa-ambalama : A new bridge, 21-ft. span, was constructed at Kapuratenne-oya ; also one culvert.

Polgolla through Etgala to Mátalé District : A 16-ft. span bridge was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 477.

Putuhapuwa to Gabbela : Three culverts were constructed at a cost of Rs. 90.

Urugala to Rangala : An 8-ft. span bridge was renewed at a cost of Rs. 221·60.

Nugatenna-Bintenna road extension : A sum of Rs. 7,427·33 was spent on construction up to the 31st mile in building culverts, removing rocks, excavating earth, gravelling, and constructing a 16-ft. span iron bridge.

Talátu-oya to Hanguranketa : Two covered drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 97·20.

Talátu-oya to Kershaw's bridge : Two covered drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 82·80.

Ampitiya to Uduwela : Four surface drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 128·56.

Udahéntenna to Appalawatta ford : A retaining wall was built at a cost of Rs. 144.

Atabágé to Dunukeulla : Twelve surface drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 195·64.

Geli-oya to Hindagala : One covered drain and three surface drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 93·94.

Moragahamulla to Wedaruwa : Two 8-ft. span bridges were replanked at a cost of Rs. 70.

Péradeniya to Welata : A sum of Rs. 100 was spent for repairs on this road

The heavy rains at the commencement of the year brought down the Mediwaka resthouse, situated on the lower road from Nugatenna to Weragantota, and as there appeared to be no necessity for another building on this road, a new resthouse is in course of construction at a cost of Rs. 2,526·55 at Madugoda on the Nugatenna-Bintenna road ; this will be completed shortly. A sum of Rs. 1,775·53 was spent in clearing the landslips on the minor roads occasioned by the heavy rains ; a sum of Rs. 269 was spent on the repairs of ambalams. A new boat was constructed for the Weragantota ferry at a cost of Rs. 250.

Planters' Roads : A sum of Rs. 1,690 was voted towards roads in the planting districts to the maintenance of which the planters also contribute.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

Kandy, April 20, 1893.

MÁTALÉ DISTRICT.

The following statement shows the actual revenue of 1892:—

	Rs.	c.
Commutation realised in money and labour	18,760	50
Miscellaneous receipts	11	0
Amount kept in deposit (balance payable on account Yatawatta road) ...	60	0
Yatawatta toll grant of 1891 received in 1892	240	0
Unexpended balance of 1891	3,286	30
	22,357	80
Amount spent during the year	18,693	42
	3,664	38

The Committee spent Rs. 539 on the road from Ukuwela to Elkaduwa, which had been much cut up by the heavy rains of the north-east monsoon at the beginning of the year. Benveula, Ratwatta, and Marukona estates contributed to the work.

2. On the Galewela road a sum of Rs. 1,112 was spent. This road, as before, took a much larger proportion of the Committee's revenue than is fair. I again addressed the Government Agent by my letter No. 46-30 of April 11, 1892, urging that Government should take the road over, but the decision of Government was, by letter No. 25 of April 30, 1892, that the Road Committee should undertake the improvement out of their own funds.

District Road Committee's Office,
Mátalé, March 17, 1893.

G. SAXTON,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.

THE number liable is less than in 1891 owing to the decrease in the labour force on the Nánuoya-Haputalé Extension, which is fast approaching completion; but the percentage of those paying single rate is considerably higher than in 1891.

The number of those who elected to labour is less, and the number paying double rate is also yearly decreasing.

The number of those committed to jail and fined is also much less than in the previous year, and there is a very satisfactory decrease in the number of defaulters not accounted for.

I must again draw attention to the desirability of empowering the Chairman immediately to release a defaulter from jail on his paying a fine, or on its being discovered that he has been wrongly committed. With the exception of this defect the working of the Ordinance causes no hardship to anyone.

The minor roads were maintained in fair order, but the funds at the disposal of the Committee will not admit of permanent improvement nor of new works being undertaken; and the damage done in Maturata by the abnormal rain at the end of 1891 and the beginning of 1892 has not yet been repaired.

By a Proclamation dated December 31, 1892, the district was divided for the purposes of the Road Ordinance into thirty-two divisions. This was prepared during my absence from the Island on leave. I am afraid the number of divisions is unnecessarily large, and it may hereafter be necessary to apply for a revision of the district.

A list of minor roads repaired in 1892, with amounts expended on each is annexed:—

	Rs.	c.
Pusselláwa-Náwalapitiya road ...	251	36
Ramboda-Pussulpitiya road ...	119	4
Ramboda-Kondegalla short cut ...	64	96
Medakambura-Pusselláwa road ...	264	96
Tawalantenna-Pundaluoya short cut ...	24	0
Pinehill-Beramane road	173	76
Ramboda-Wilkada road	95	44
Depagoda-Helboda road	24	32
Ferry boat at Nemultota	71	0
Nuwara Eliya-Pedrotalagala road ...	50	0
Nuwara Eliya-Pundaluoya road ...	41	60
Ferry boat at Halveltota	81	0
Nainkelinatota ferry boat	1	0
Tillicoultry-Agras road	200	0
Waltrim-Mattakele road	170	0
Nánuoya-Talawakele road	150	0
Fordyce Gap road	75	0
Agras-Horton Plains road	75	0
Dimbula-Bopatalawa road	75	0
Henfold-Agras road	40	0
Queenwood Gap road	40	0
Carlabeck-Easdale road	40	0
St. George Gap road	35	0
Kowlahena-Mattakele road ...	25	0
Faithlie-Devon road	25	0
Mount Vernon road	20	0
Ritnageria-Palmerston road ...	15	0
Craigie Lea-Kotagala road	15	0
Hanguranketa-Unantenna road ...	40	0
Kitulpe-Beriella road	15	0
Ellagolla-Makuruppa road	30	0
Denike-Peramadulla Ekiriya road ...	34	0
Rahatungoda-Naranhéna road ...	45	0
Mudunapitiya-Ellagolla road ...	40	0
Uma-oya ferry boat	62	50
Pallewela-Lamasuriagama road ...	12	0
Kandapolla-Padiapelella road ...	1,000	50
Padiapelella-Leangwela-Munwatta road ...	180	0
Wellegiriya-Waduwawella road ...	35	0
Munwatta Rikillagaskada road ...	78	24
Lamasuriagama-Lower Badulla road ...	30	0
Dehipe-Amunumulla road	30	0
Maturata-Mandarannuwara road ...	55	0
Maturata-Wilkada road	75	0
Maturata-Waduwawella road ...	35	0
Padiapelella-Elamulla road ...	282	21
Weweteuna-Etulagastenna road ...	21	23
Karandegolla-Mankuruppa road ...	15	0
Nildandahinna-Halgaranawe road ...	207	25
Nildandahinna-Harasbedda road .	29	58
Kandapolla-Brookside road ...	150	0
Kurunduoya-Mahalwa road ...	100	0
Nildandahinna-Udamadure upper road ...	47	0
Nildandahinna-Udamadure lower road ...	50	0
Kurunduoya-Pannala-Lower Badulla road ...	50	0
Pannala-Lamasuriyagama road ...	20	0
Nildandahinna-Madulla road ...	40	0
Ragalla-Maturata road	125	0
Ragalla-Carey's Gap road	100	0
Nildandahinna-Kurundu-oya road ...	167	71
Ambanella-Bolagandawela road ...	50	0
Nildandahinna-Suriagahapatana road ...	196	0
Bridge over Dara-oya	120	0
Bridge over Pundalu-oya	120	0
Gonapattiya-Mandarannuwara road ...	123	60
Boralessa-Mahamaluwa road ..	10	0
Hanguranketa-Mahaoya road ...	20	0
	6,104	26

District Road Committee,
Nuwara Eliya, March 17, 1893.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

THE work of the division officers for 1892 was satisfactory. Out of 73 division officers in the Jaffna District 49 closed their accounts at single rate; of the rest, 16 settled within the year and 8 closed their accounts in March, 1893.

The statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Ordinances during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

JAFFNA DISTRICT.	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		279,629			279,629	
2. Number in list (B)		68,000			69,025	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1	60,506		88·97	59,319		85·94
(b) Paid Rs. 2	124		·18	249		·36
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	598		·88	620		·89
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	4		·05	—		—
		61,232	90·04		60,188	87·19
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability						
(a) Exempted	1,578		2·32	1,009		1·46
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	1,928		2·83	2,394		3·47
(c) Committed to jail ...	142		·21	332		·48
(d) Fined	72		·11	163		·23
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	287		·42	446		·64
(g) Dead	585		·86	516		·75
		4,592	6·75		4,860	7·04
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	1,626		2·39	3,312		4·80
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	550		·81	665		·96
		2,176	3·20		3,977	5·76

THE COLLECTION OF COMMUTATION AND CALLING OUT OF LABOUR.

The collection of commutation and calling out of labour were carried on as in previous years.

The annexed is the statement showing the amount collected under the Thoroughfares Ordinances and the amount expended during the year 1892 :—

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure under the Thoroughfares Ordinance for 1892.

	Balance on December 31, 1891.	Collected in 1892.	Total.	Expended in 1892.	Balance on December 31, 1892.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	24,257 67	69,246 63	93,504 30	66,041 8	27,463 22
Mannár ...	1,307 26	6,775 75	8,083 1	7,412 25	670 76
Mullaittivu ...	435 86	2,267 50	2,703 36	2,274 46	428 90
Vavuniya ...	257 39	2,750 20	3,007 59	2,744 33	263 26
Total ...	26,258 18	81,040 8	107,298 26	78,472 12	28,826 14

APPORTIONMENT OF ONE-THIRD LABOUR AND MONEY.

The one-third of labour and money available for minor works was devoted to the upkeep and improvement of the existing minor roads; the sum of Rs. 548·41 was spent in sinking and repairing of wells; and the further sum of Rs. 341·74 was spent in planting trees by the roadsides in the Province.

Annexed is a statement showing the expenditure by the Provincial and District Road Committees for 1892 :—

Statement showing the Amount expended, in detail, during the year 1892.

Est. No.	Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
	JAFFNA. *Principal Roads.*	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
270	Jaffna Gravets roads ...	2,532 96	3,139 36	5,672 32
271	Jaffna to Karaitivu ...	1,250 34	961 7	2,211 41
272	Jaffna to Kankesanturai	1,307 2	999 69	2,306 71
273	Jaffna to Point Pedro	1,029 22	1,624 57	2,653 79
274	Jaffna to Kaitadi ...	—	1,298 83	1,298 83
275	Manipay to Kaitadi ...	95 73	843 57	939 30
276	Jaffna to Punnalai ...	617 71	987 29	1,605 0
278	Point Pedro to Punnalai	1,247 73	1,374 34	2,622 7
280	Chemmani road ...	170 21	531 77	701 98
282	Valukkaiyaru to Kayts	338 96	416 33	755 29
283	Vallai to Valluvedditurai	187 43	166 66	354 9
286	Kaitadi to Kokkavil ...	11,319 48	3,007 73	14,327 21
287	Point Pedro to Kodikámam	370 57	1,020 64½	1,391 21½
288	Puttur to Kodikámam	215 67	784 85½	1,000 52½
294	Coast road to Colombo	2,167 73	831 51	3,001 24
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1890 and 1891 ...	—	3,182 66	3,182 66
	Total ...	22,852 76	21,170 88	44,023 64

Est. No	Service.	Treasury. Money.	Road Ordinance. Money.	Total.
	Buildings.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Urgent and immediate repairs to rest-houses in the Province for 1892 ...	—	3,399 8	3,399 8
	Building a resthouse at Mannár (from resthouse collections) ...	—	—	1,671 43
	Total ...	—	3,399 8	5,070 51
	Minor Roads.			
8	Kondavil-Irupálai road repair ...	—	332 50	332 50
9	Urumpirai road repair ...	—	1,291 47	1,291 47
10	Passaiyur cross roads repair ...	—	39 22	39 22
11	Navanturai cross roads repair ...	—	45 97	45 97
12	Roads in the town of Jaffna and Colombuturai repair ...	—	975 36	975 36
13	Chankanai-Vallai road repair ...	—	1,496 92	1,496 92
16	Chunnagam Puttur road repair ...	—	592 27	592 27
18	Maviddapuram-Keerimalai road repair	—	323 44	323 44
19	Chunnagam Kantheródai road repair	—	380 93	380 93
22	Achchelu road repair ...	—	141 9	141 9
26	Thavadi-Suthumalai road repair ...	—	379 76	379 76
27	Tellipalai-Kadduvan road repair ...	—	195 21	195 21
35	Chulipuram road repair ...	—	36 19	36 19
36	Arali-Mathagal road repair ...	—	787 96	787 96
37	Sandilippai-Pandaiterruppu road repair	—	277 63	277 63
38	Sandilippai Santhankulam road repair	—	131 13	131 13
39	Anaikkottai-Batticottai road repair ...	—	838 46	838 46
45	Mulai road repair ...	—	91 9	91 9
47	Punnalai road (road from Chulipuram to Punnalai) repair ...	—	—	—
55	Alvai-Thunnalai road repair ...	—	727 86	727 86
56	19th mile, Point Pedro to seashore road, repair ...	—	620 71	620 71
57	Roads in the town of Point Pedro, repair ...	—	210 69	210 69
58	Thumpalai road repair ...	—	213 6	213 6
59	Point Pedro east coast road repair ...	—	367 46	367 46
60	20th mile, Point Pedro to Vallipuram temple, road repair ...	—	161 30	161 30
62	Road from Point Pedro Customs to Court-house, repair ...	—	83 94	83 94
65	Drainage channel road repair ...	—	70 7	70 7
66	Point Pedro market to Seashore road, repair ...	—	3 57	3 57
69	Road between Point Pedro road across Kaddaiveli road to Point Pedro Kodikámam repair ...	—	19 87	19 87
71	Malisanthai Uduppiddi road repair ...	—	285 88	285 88
72	Point Pedro 2nd Cross road repair ...	—	17 35	17 35
73	Point Pedro 3rd Cross road repair ...	—	12 55	12 55
74	Point Pedro 4th Cross road repair ...	—	19 10	19 10
75	Road from 20th mile, Point Pedro to Alvai, repair ...	—	24 36	24 36
80	Meesalai-Varani road repair ...	—	337 13	337 13
81	Chavakachcheri-Vampirai road repair	—	380 67	380 67
82	Kodikámam-Kachchay road repair ...	—	149 60	149 60
83	Navatkuly-Tanankilappu road repair ...	—	593 60	593 60
92	Warburton's road upkeep ...	—	58 9	58 9
93	Lake road upkeep ...	—	46 35	46 35
94	Road from Tavalai-Iyattalai to Varani upkeep ...	—	3 80	3 80
96	Road from Eluthumadduval to Palai upkeep ...	—	8 10	8 10
97	Road from Kodikámam to Eluthumadduval upkeep ...	—	6 60	6 60
101	Palai road construction ...	—	59 27	59 27
102	Palai road repair ...	—	748 49	748 49
106	Road from 21st mile central road to Eluthumadduval upkeep ...	—	3 5	3 5
107	Road from 22nd mile central road to lake upkeep ...	—	3 5	3 5
124	Road from Morasumoddai to Paranthen upkeep ...	—	30 0	30 0
127	Road from Karukkaitivu to Kavaikkulam upkeep ...	—	102 71	102 71
135	Suruvil-Kayts road repair ...	—	260 26	260 26
136	St. James's Church road repair ...	—	37 64	37 64
137	Velanai bungalow-Kayts road repair ...	—	358 26	358 26
138	Road from Velanai-Punkudutivuturai repair ...	—	99 85	99 85
141	Karativu South road repair ...	—	136 42	136 42
143	Karativu West road repair ...	—	249 38	249 38
144	Valantalai-Tankodai road repair ...	—	194 99	194 99
145	Velanai Ferry Church road repair ...	—	295 21	295 21
147	Irupiddykali-Ammankoil road repair ...	—	8 72	8 72
148	Analativu central road repair ...	—	128 42	128 42
149	Road from Kandaswamykoil to Nachchymakoil repair ...	—	114 70	114 70

Est. No.	Service.	Treasury Money. Rs. c.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
157	Mavaly South road repair ...	—	32 16	32 16
158	Mavaly-Periaturai road repair ..	—	42 60	42 60
161	Vankalá South road repair ...	—	33 93	33 93
162	Neluvenai-Kokkaddymunai road repair	—	16 44	16 44
163	Ittyady road repair ...	—	17 61	17 61
169	Filling up three tanks and low grounds in the town of Jaffna ...	—	787 87	787 87
	Well works in the Province ...	—	548 41	548 41
	For planting trees on roadsides ...	—	341 74	341 74
	Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	620 0	620 0
	Cost of tools	354 98	—	354 98
	Total ...	354 98	18,049 49	18,404 47
	MANNÁR.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Yakkavai to Pesalai	4,577 13	2,483 12	7,060 25
	Coast road to Colombo ...	—	835 62	835 62
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1891...	—	910 70	910 70
	Total ...	4,577 13	4,229 44	8,806 57
	Minor Roads.			
	South bar road	—	90 0	90 0
	Mannár streets	—	200 0	200 0
	Talvupadu road	—	150 0	150 0
	Errukkalempiddy causeway ...	—	185 0	185 0
	Vidataltivu to Manatkulam *via* Chalampan	—	49 80	49 80
	Vidataltivu to Manatkulam *via* Vilankuli	—	49 95	49 95
	Vidataltivu to Pallamadu road ...	—	49 99	49 99
	Vellankulam to Thekalamavillu ...	—	44 85	44 85
	Mantai resthouse to Kallady ...	—	9 0	9 0
	Chilavatturai to Parayanalankulam ...	—	207 25	207 25
	Chilavatturai to Kanchchi-aár ...	—	100 0	100 0
	Manatkulam Arippu *via* Achchankulam	—	50 0	50 0
	Vankalai to Periyapillachypotkeni ...	—	70 0	70 0
	Vankalai town road	—	100 0	100 0
	Arippu town road	—	100 0	100 0
	Jungle clearing	—	60 0	60 0
	Cost of tools	50 0	—	50 0
	Total ...	50 0	1,515 84	1,565 84
	MULLAITTIVU.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Central road to Mullaittívu (new trace)	3,482 92	259 85	3,742 77
	Unexpended balance of votes of 1891...	—	189 92	189 92
	Labour performed on principal roads...	—	21 25	21 25
	Total ...	3,482 92	471 2	3,953 94
	Minor Roads.			
	Town roads and bridges ...	—	212 32	212 32
	Vadduvakallu road and causeway ...	—	140 27	140 27
	Kovilkudiyurippu road ...	—	49 96	49 96
	Andankulam to Vadduvenveli ...	—	13 75	13 75
	Mullaittívu to Kokilai ...	—	71 50	71 50
	Tanniyuttu to Kumulamunai ...	—	22 0	22 0
	Kumulamunai to Nedunkeni ...	—	117 0	117 0
	Mulliyavalai to Vattappalai ...	—	5 50	5 50
	Puthukkudiyiruppu to Erraddavaikal...	—	12 0	12 0
	Puthukkudiyiruppu to Mannakandal ...	—	15 0	15 0
	Oddysuddan to Mannakandal ...	—	18 0	18 0
	Oddysuddan to Nedunkeni ...	—	38 50	38 50
	Oddysuddan to Kalikkadu ...	—	33 0	33 0
	Kokkavil to Kanakarayankulam ...	—	60 0	60 0
	Mankulam to Tunnukkai ...	—	17 50	17 50
	Mankulam to Chilliyavillu ...	—	21 0	21 0
	Mankulam to Palliya-ár ...	—	4 50	4 50
	Mankulam to Thekulamavillu ...	—	18 0	18 0
	Mankulam towards Kokkavil ...	—	39 0	39 0
	Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	22 50	22 50
	Cost of tools	50 0	—	50 0
	Total ...	50 0	931 30	981 30
	VAVUNIYA.			
	Principal Roads.			
	Puliyamkulam to Galkandamadu ...	15,367 7	857 15	16,224 22
	Labour performed on principal roads...	—	1 25	1 25
	Total ...	15,367 7	858 40	16,225 47

Service.	Treasury Money.	Road Ordinance Money.	Total.
Minor Roads.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Omantai to Marai Kumbai ...	—	20 0	20 0
Vavuniya town roads ...	—	458 8	458 8
Mamadu road ...	—	179 77	179 77
Puvarasankulam to Cheddikulam ...	—	80 12	80 12
Nelukkulam to Mankulam ...	—	121 67	121 67
Kappachchi road ...	—	12 50	12 50
Puvarasankulam to Pera-ár ...	-	50 25	50 25
Piramana-alankulam to Aravillu ...	—	62 50	62 50
Mankulam to Tunukkai ...	—	40 0	40 0
Penankamam to Pera-ár ...	—	37 50	37 50
Nedunkeni to Kulankulam ...	-	40 0	40 0
Nainamadu to Anantorpuliankulam ...	—	10 10	10 10
Labour performed on minor roads ...	—	11 25	11 25
Cost of tools	45 2	—	45 2
Total ...	45 2	1,123 64	1,168 66

Abstract of Money spent by the Public Works Department on Principal Roads.

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Jaffna ...	Treasury money	22,852 76	
	Road Ordinance money ...	21,170 88	44,023 64
Mannár ...	Treasury money	4,577 13	
	Road Ordinance money ...	4,229 44	8,806 57
Mullaittivu ...	Treasury money	3,482 92	
	Road Ordinance money ...	471 2	3,953 94
Vavuniya ...	Treasury money	15,367 7	
	Road Ordinance money ...	858 40	16,225 47
	Total ...	—	73,009 62

Abstract of Money spent by the Provincial and District Road Committees on Minor Roads and Buildings.

Jaffna ...	Treasury money	354 98	
	Road Ordinance money ...	18,049 49	18,404 47
Mannár ...	Treasury money	50 0	
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,515 84	1,565 84
Mullaittivu ...	Treasury money	50 0	
	Road Ordinance money ...	931 30	981 30
Vavuniya ...	Treasury money	45 2	
	Road Ordinance money ...	1,123 64	1,168 66
Urgent and immediate repairs to resthouses in the Province (Road Ordinance Funds)		—	3,399 8
Building a new resthouse at Mannár (from resthouse collections)		—	1,671 43
	Total ...	—	27,190 78

Abstract of Total Money spent.

By Public Works Department	73,009 72
By Provincial Road Committee	27,190 68
Total ...	100,200 40

RESTHOUSES.

Under this head a sum of Rs. 3,400 was allowed in the Supply Bill for 1892, the whole of which was spent on the repair and maintenance of resthouses and maddams in the Province.

GOVERNMENT GRANT IN AID OF MINOR WORKS.

The Government granted the sum of Rs. 500 for 1892, which the Committee expended in the purchase of tools and their repair, as per statement given below, viz. :—

	Rs. c.
Jaffna	354 98
Mannár	50 0
Mullaittivu	50 0
Vavuniya	45 2
Total ...	500 0

W. C. TWYNAM,
Chairman.

MANNÁR DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows the result of the [illegible] of the Ordinance for the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	22,000		—	23,693	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	5,590		—	5,577	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25 ...	5,335		95·44	5,296		94·96
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50 ...	65		1·16	58		1·03
(c) Laboured six days ...	3		·05	—		—
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	—		—	—		—
		5,403			5,354	
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted ...	16		·29	14		·25
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	45		·82	36		·64
(c) Committed to jail ...	10		·18	4		·07
(d) Fined	11		·20	7		·12
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries ...	29		·51	5		·09
(g) Dead	38		·68	110		2·0
		149			176	
5. Not effective :— ...						
(a) Reported to have left the village	38		·67	47		·84
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		
		38			47	
Total ...		5,590	100·00		5,577	100·00

The proportion liable to pay is still considerably above one-fifth, while the payments at single rate are, as in previous years, excellent.

Poor as this district is, manual labour on public roads is considered lowering, and the people pay up readily to avoid what they consider degradation.

The Yakkavai-Pesalai road has much improved since the writer first saw it some four years ago, and the great necessity for metalling the first twenty miles of its length has been recognised, and this year the work is to be commenced.

The Coast road is passable for cart traffic, but it is difficult to say more than that in its favour. The money at the disposal of the Committee for upkeep of minor roads is so small that little beyond jungle clearing and filling up of ruts and holes can be undertaken. Some of these roads, however, notably the Mantai-Madu and Silavaturai-Parayanalankulam roads, would well repay increased expenditure, and their improvement would prove of great benefit to the people.

District Road Committee,
Mannár, April 6, 1893.

W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman.

MULLAITTIVU DISTRICT.

THE following comparative statement shows satisfactory results of the operation of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1892 :—

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	7,315			7,315	
2. Number in list (B) ...	—	1,929			1,944	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25 ...	1,472		76·30	1,725		88·73
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50 ...	71		3·68	27		1·39
(c) Laboured six days ...	208		10·78	36		1·85
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	8		·41	--		—
		1,759			1,788	
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	77		3·99	70		3·60
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	20		1·03	22		1·13
(c) Committed to jail ...	6		·31	—		—
(d) Fined	---		—	1		·05
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	--		--	--		—
(f) Double entries ...	28		1·45		28	1·44
(g) Dead	16		·82	18		·93
		147			139	
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	23		1·19	17		·88
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		23			17	

No one was imprisoned, and only one was fined.

The revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 2,703·36, and was expended as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Cost of working Ordinance	725	72
Contribution to principal roads	693	4
Pay of maddam-keepers and boatmen	146	42
Expended on minor roads	951	30
Balance carried forward ...	186	88
Total ...	2,703	36

The following are the minor works carried out:—

	Rs.	c.
Jungle clearing on 27½ miles of road on account of 1891 ...	68	75
Jungle clearing on 64½ miles of road on account for 1892 ...	420	0
Jungle clearing by Ordinance labourers...	22	50
Repairs to Kudiyiruppu bridge, Mullaittívu, including reduction of span	170	46
Repairs to town roads, Mullaittívu	91	82
Opening Tanniyuttu market roads	20	0
Levelling and filling up holes in Vadduvakallu causeway, and marking out the roadway with posts	140	27
Repairs to timber culverts on Tunukkay road, and for cutting a deviation	17	50
Total ...	951	30

The most useful work undertaken was the improvement of the Vadduvakallu causeway, a ledge of rock across the mouth of the Vadduvakal, a mile north of Mullaittívu. The rock is under water for half the year, two to three feet deep, and the passage of carts was both difficult and dangerous. The roadway was levelled, fissures in the rock were filled up, and the track marked out with stout posts, rendering the ford passable for carts without difficulty and without a guide. The causeway is a quarter of a mile in length, and all traffic between Mullaittívu and the seaboard villages to the north passes over it.

A dangerous ford across the Nay-ár, south of Kumulamunai, was also marked out with posts, and a deviation cut to avoid a rocky part of the riverbed.

The span of the timber bridge over the Chinnár at Kudiyiruppu-Mullaittívu, was reduced from 50 to 34 ft., and the woodwork thoroughly cleaned and repaired. The piers, though old, are still good, and the bridge will stand for many years yet.

Three ferries are kept up by the Committee at a cost of Rs. 86·66.

The district roads were kept clear as usual by the headmen at a cost of Rs. 3 per mile, and the work was as a rule well done. There was not much money left for earthwork, but about Rs. 80 was spent on various roads.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman.

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.

THE result of the operation of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Vavuniya District during 1892 is as follows. The figures for 1891 are added for purposes of comparison:—

	1891.		Per-centage on B.	1892.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	8,155		—	8,155	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	2,328		—	2,292	
3. Effectives in the district:—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·25 ...	2,047		87·93	2,164		·94
(b) Paid Rs. 2·50 ...	74		3·18	11		·04
(c) Laboured six days ...	24		1·03	10		·04
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	4		·17	—		—
		2,149	92·31		2,185	·95
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability:—						
(a) Exempted	41		1·76	25		·01
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	13		·55	2		·01
(c) Committed to jail ...	1		·04	—		—
(d) Fined	1		·04	—		—
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	63		2·71	43		·01
(g) Dead	12		·52	11		·04
		131	5·62		104	·04
5. Not effective:—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	48		2·6	3		·01
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	—		—	—		—
		48	2·6		3	·01

Three men only evaded their liability; they have left the district, and their whereabouts are unknown. No one was imprisoned, and no one was fined. The results are in all respects satisfactory.

The revenue amounted to Rs. 3,007·59, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1	256	11
Collections { In money	2,733	50
Collections { In labour	12	50
Miscellaneous receipts	5	48
Total ...	3,007	59

The expenditure was—

Cost of working the Ordinance	674	23
Contribution to principal roads	859	16
Minor works	1,123	64
Miscellaneous charges	88	6
	2,745	9
Carried forward ...	262	50
Total ...	3,007	59

The following minor works were executed :—

	Rs.	c.
Jungle clearing on 100 miles of minor roads, at Rs. 2·50 a mile ...	250	0
Improvement of the new Mamadu road	150	0
Opening a new road in Vavuniya village	234	90
Five dry masonry culverts	149	48
Raising and gravelling the Vavuniya Bazaar road	143	44
Sloping the banks of the Cheddikulam-ár	42	62
Sloping the banks of the Pavetkulam-ár	30	0
Cutting a deviation on Madu road	30	0
Earthworks on the following roads :—		
Nedunkeni to Kulankulam	15	0
Panankamam road	39	0
Puvarasankulam to Cheddikulam	20	0
Nelukkulam to Makilankulam	19	20
Total ...	1,123	64

The district stands greatly in need of improved road communication. The narrow and tortuous village paths, many of which are dangerous for single travellers, should be gradually opened out into cart roads, and foot bridges should be erected over many of the rivers. An estimate has been prepared for a wire rope bridge over the Cheddikulam river, and the work will I hope be carried out this year as an experiment, which, if successful, is likely to prove of benefit to the district generally.

The improvements to the Vavuniya village were continued during 1892 by the addition of another road, and there now remains only the opening of one cross road to complete the village road system. This done the village will be a thoroughly well-roaded and well-ventilated settlement.

The resthouses along the Central road were provided with crockery and other requisites by the Provincial Road Committee. The Provincial Road Committee maddams at Nedunkeni and Paranthan were repaired, and materially improved.

E. M. DE C. SHORT,
Chairman.

Vavuniya, March 30, 1893.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance has been during the year the subject of considerable discussion, especially with the District Road Committee of Mátara, the latter, at the instance of its energetic Chairman, having advocated the total abolition of the system; and in justification of this position the Chairman brought forward certain shortcomings in the past administration of the Ordinance. Prominence to these views was given in an address presented to the Governor when His Excellency visited Mátara, and it was a matter of gratification to find that the opinion held and expressed on this occasion by the highest authority in the land was practically the same as by the Provincial Road Committee, viz., that while there were defects in the detailed administration of the Ordinance, they were capable of amendment, and were not of a nature to justify the movement for the removal from the Statute book of an Ordinance which, in the main, works admirably.

Personally, I am inclined to go further and to state that so much success has attended the working of the Ordinance No. 31 of 1884 that its more stringent provisions might now with safety be relaxed. The following figures show the advance in collections under the new system in the Province, as compared with working under the old Ordinance :—

	Galle.		Mátara.		Hambantota.		Total.	
	1884.	1892.	1884.	1892.	1884.	1892.	1884.	1892.
Paid ...	19,253	34,113	10,470	26,298	4,033	11,543	33,756	71,954
Worked ...	5,801	1,406	13,974	2,114	8,103	3,240	27,878	6,760
Total ...	25,054	35,519	24,444	28,412	12,136	14,783	61,634	78,714
Imprisoned and fined...	670	98	659	231	34	79	1,363	408

The advance in Mátara is but recent, and it is but right to mention that it is entirely due to the exertions of the present Chairman. Though Mr. Le Mesurier has been working the Ordinance in a manner which avoids the practices of past years which he has taken objection to, and on the existence of which he chiefly bases his demand for the entire abolition of the Ordinance, he has shown great consideration for all who have any legitimate excuse for leniency, provided for the due services of notices for labour on those liable, and exercised great discretion in the issue of warrants. His success is the more marked, as a large proportion of the Mátara people have for a long time past successfully shirked their liability under the law; so that it is most satisfactory to find that the Ordinance can be worked with advantage to the State and with due consideration for the subject.

Acting on this view the Provincial Road Committee has in the Galle District amended the rules as follows :—

(*a*) Provided for written notice to each person liable to labour and who had not commuted same by February 28. Also for notice for single labour to be left at last known place of residence, but for double labour the division officer is enjoined to endeavour to serve the notice personally, and in case this cannot be done he is permitted to leave the notice at last known place of residence and to report in detail with whom left. This notice for double labour is printed on *red* paper to attract attention, and carries an intimation that this is the last notice, and that if the defaulter is away he should be communicated with by his friends, and that a payment of Rs. 3 to the division officer will settle the matter.

(*b*) The division officers have also been instructed to furnish full information as regards all who remain in default, and if this is due to absence from the village to report the probable whereabouts to admit of inquiry being made if the person in default has discharged his liability in another district. All cases of *sickness* have also to be reported to admit of inquiry, and the names of additions to the list separately submitted with a view of their correctness being tested, as the division officers generally include the names of a number of young boys regarding whose ages there is frequently much doubt about, and division officers are apt to add their names prematurely to avoid liability to charge of neglect and to enable the Chairman to deal with them when exemption is claimed.

The information called for regarding absentees will, it is hoped, enable the Chairman to reduce the number of warrants issued in the first instance. This issue is decidedly within the letter of the law, but it is certainly open to question.

It will be thus seen that the Provincial Road Committee of the Southern Province is willing to work the Ordinance in a considerate manner, and to soften some of the more stringent measures which were considered advisable when evasion was more general. This course has been much simplified by the prosperity which has prevailed for some time past, and has led to and permitted commutation on a large scale. The coercive measures cannot, however, be deleted entirely from the Statute, as it is the knowledge of their existence which prevents a relapse, but I think more discretion might be left to the Chairman as regards fines, and the penalty of imprisonment might be less frequently imposed and be terminable at once on payment of the amount, which is not always permitted now. In the Southern Province there is a large number of men who are temporarily absent from their homes, some only a few miles away whilst others are in Colombo and some in the Central Province. These men return to their villages at frequent intervals, and these are as a rule the only settled homes they possess. The names of these persons are accordingly and properly retained in the lists, but some pay the commutation wherever they are at the end of February and obtain a discharge. A very large proportion do no such thing and run the risk of being coerced, and only when arrested tender the Rs. 3. Against these latter stringent measures have to be taken and warrants placed in the hands of village headmen to enable the latter to arrest them when they happen to be back in the village. Occasionally one of these is found to have paid elsewhere, and the headmen have instructions in such cases not to arrest, but it sometimes happens the receipt is not produced to the headmen, and arrest follows and disputes arise. This cannot be avoided, as unless we are strict about absentees, we should have the division officer reporting large numbers to be *absent*, who are really in the village or not far off.

The following statement shows the working of the Ordinance in each district of the Southern Province since the introduction of the new system :—

GALLE.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Paid commutation ...	13,377	18,336	19,943	21,709	33,022	34,331	34,113
Worked single and double ...	12,027	9,990	9,093	5,723	1,788	1,326	1,406
Worked twenty-four days ...	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Imprisoned	80	161	112	483	970	102	68
Fined	46	22	11	2	6	4	30
Total accounted for ...	25,530	28,531	29,159	27,917	35,786	35,763	35,617

MÁTARA.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Paid commutation ...	16,797	21,397	21,422	21,724	23,318	23,592	26,298
Worked single and double ...	6,784	4,097	3,976	2,650	2,530	1,734	2,114
Imprisoned	84	62	83	181	125	128	155
Fined	5	2	1	4	7	15	76
Total accounted for ...	23,670	25,558	25,482	24,559	25,980	25,469	28,643

HAMBANTOTA.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Paid commutation ...	6,984	9,009	8,557	9,640	11,873	11,117	11,548
Worked	5,907	3,577	3,830	2,665	2,918	3,325	3,240
Imprisoned	40	6	9	80	228	269	60
Fined	5	4	—	8	4	6	19
Total accounted for ...	12,936	12,596	12,496	12,393	15,023	14,717	14,862

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditure of the District Road Committee, Galle, for 1892 :—

REVENUE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892	6,348 41	—	6,348 41
Commutation realised	52,738 50	2,109 0	54,847 50
Arrears of previous years recovered in 1892...	1,425 0	—	1,425 0
Miscellaneous receipts	674 6	—	674 6
Resthouse collections	1,027 12	—	1,027 12
Total ...	62,213 9	2,109 0	64,322 9
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads	21,104 25	762 0	21,866 25
Amount paid and labour expended on account of minor roads	10,498 9	1,347 0	11,845 9
Repairs to resthouses	1,522 0	—	1,522 0
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	12,137 63	—	12,137 63
Stationery and printed forms ...	545 45	—	545 45
Cost of tools	433 98	—	433 98
Salaries of resthouse keepers ...	1,750 21	—	1,750 21
Equipment, &c.	1,001 8	—	1,001 8
Miscellaneous payments	973 86	—	973 86
Total ...	49,966 55	2,109 0	52,075 55
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...		...	12,246 54
		Total ...	64,322 9

E. ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

June 28, 1893.

MÁTARA DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows, in comparison, the result of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (excluding Local Board limits) A	—	167,079		—	167,079	
2. Number in lists (B)... ...	—	39,796		—	37,083	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re.1·50	22,972		57·72	24,437		65·90
(b) Paid Rs. 3	620		1·55	1,861		5·02
(c) Laboured six days ...	1,726		4·33	2,073		5·59
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	8		·02	40		·10
(e) Laboured twenty-four days ...	—		—	1		—
		25,326	63·63		28,412	76·62
4. Not effective in the district :—						
(a) Exempted	3,129		7·86	1,285		3·46
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	695		1·74	635		1·71
(c) Committed to jail ...	128		·32	155		42
(d) Fined	15		·03	76		·20
(e) Worked twenty-four days at labour centres ...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	633		1·59	1,301		3·50
(g) Dead	521		1·30	558		1 50
		5,121	12·86		4,010	10·82
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left village ...	—		—	4,653		12·54
(b) Absconded	—		—	8		·02
(c) Otherwise not arrested ...	9,349		23·49	—		—
		9,349	23·49		4,661	12·56

The number of people who commuted in 1892 was larger than in any previous year.

The statement of revenue and expenditure of the Committee is as follows :—

Revenue.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	—	3,818 98
Commutation realised in money	42,976 46	
Do. in labour	3,135 80	
Resthouse collections ...	1,248 54	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	217 43	
Toll grant	6,360 0	
		53,938 23
Total ...		57,757 21

Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended, on account of principal roads and resthouses in money ...	17,697 4	
Do. in labour ...	1,558 96	
		19,256 0
Amount expended on minor roads in money	10,673 89	
Do. in labour ...	1,576 84	
		12,250 73
Repairs to resthouses, equipment, &c.	673 17	
Pay and allowance to Superintendent, Minor Roads ...	2,233 22	
Cost of tools	527 34	
Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers	6,696 90	
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,930 92	
Miscellaneous charges ...	1,165 53	
		13,227 8
		44,733 81
Balance	—	13,023 40
Total ...		57,757 21

The total revenue and expenditure as compared with previous years was as follows :—

	Average of 10 years. 1882-1891. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.
Revenue	45,964 21	47,028 95	53,938 23
Expenditure	45,671 37	43,887 74	44,733 81

A list of the minor roads, with the amount expended on each, is annexed :—

	Length in Miles.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Four Gravets.			
Madiha road	3	228 50	
Naimana road	5	201 20	
Walgama-Weliweriya	2	99 11	
Brown's Hill road	1	50 0	
Seabeach road	½	433 0	
			1,011 81
Weligam Kóralé.			
Mátara-Telijjawila	8½	493 15	
Weligama-Akuressa	18¼	2,397 25	
Borala road	6	275 50	
Henegama road	4	66 0	
Korahana road	7	271 56	
Kolaedanda road	2	116 96	
Kotawila road	2¾	519 40	
			4,139 82
Wellaboda Pattu.			
Medawatta-Hunnadeniya	13	685 99	
Aparekka road	7	223 80	
Dondra streets	2	299 80	
Madawala road	2	124 50	
Pategama road	2	76 92	
			1,411 1
Kandaboda Pattu.			
Hakmana-Pottewela road	3½	242 85	
Hakmana-Pananwela road	7½	295 45	
Walasmulla road	½	66 0	
			604 30
Gangaboda Pattu.			
Tihagoda-Akuressa	14	1,363 93	
Kamburupitiya-Kirinda	7	665 63	
Kamburupitiya *via* Ellew-ela to Hakmana ...	10	19 95	
Kadduwa road	9	83 47	
Bridge over Hali-ela channel on Kadduwa road	—	98 10	
			2,231 8
Morowak Kóralé.			
Kotapola-Beralapanatára	7	492 92	
Beralapanatara-Urubokka	6	373 8	
Aningkanda road	4	250 0	
Road from Deniyaya to Beverly estate ...	6	100 0	
Old Morowak kóralé road	10	132 0	
Opata road	3½	166 0	
			1,514 0
New permanent culverts and bridges ...	—	1,338 71	1,338 71
Total ...	174 1/16		12,250 73

District Road Committee's Office,
Mátara, March 11, 1893.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Chairman.

HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.

As I only assumed duties in November, I am not able to report fully on the working of the Road Ordinance in this district.

I annex tables showing the figures for 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	89,091		—	89,091	
2. Number in list (B) ...	—	16,536		—	17,105	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	10,741		64·95	11,287		65·92
(b) Paid Rs. 3	376		2·27	256		1·49
(c) Laboured six days ...	3,104		18·77	3,224		18·84
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	207		1·25	16		·09
		14,428	87·25		14,783	86·42
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted ..	1,320		7·98	1,259		7·36
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere...	112		·67	74		·43
(c) Committed to jail ...	269		1·62	60		·35
(d) Fined	6		·03	19		·11
(e) Double entries ...	53		·32	48		·28
(f) Dead	77		·46	174		1·01
		1,837	11·10		1,634	9·55
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left district	112		·67	414		2·42
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	145		·84	284		1·66
		257	1·55		698	4·08

Statement of revenue and expenditure of the Hambantota District Road Committee for the year 1892.

REVENUE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	— ...	— ...	623 80
Commutation realised in money and labour...	17,878 50 ...	4,884 0 ...	22,762 50
Resthouse collections ...	693 89 ...	— ...	693 89
Miscellaneous receipts	429 91 ...	— ...	429 91
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse keepers ...	— ...	— ...	—
Government contribution in aid of minor roads	400 0 ...	— ...	400 0
		Total .	24,910 10

EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	5,412 0 ...	79 50 ...	5,491 50
Amount expended on minor works ...	5,821 62 ...	4,804 50 ...	10,626 12
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	822 59 ...	— ...	822 59
Pay of resthouse-keepers	928 83 ...	— ...	928 83
Miscellaneous charges	1,209 60 ...	— ...	1,209 60
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c. ...	5,315 74 ...	— ...	5,315 74
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	— ...	— ...	515 72
		Total ...	24,910 10

From these it will be observed that the number of men who either laboured or paid the tax increased from 14,428 in 1891 to 14,783 in 1892, not a very large increase when compared with the increased number of men upon the list, which seems to point to the same immigration into this district which is referred to by Mr. Lee in his Census Report.

The peculiarity of this district is the large proportion of men who render labour. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that parts of the district are remote from principal roads, and consequently the labour is turned out on minor roads, where the supervision is lax, and much of the labour counts for nothing. The result is that the roads are in bad order and the Committee has no funds wherewith to improve them.

At the end of the year I found the Committee absolutely bankrupt. All work (even urgent work) had to be stopped, the funds were insufficient to meet the sums voted, and the establishments for December could not be paid till collections for 1893 were received.

C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

THE account of revenue and expenditure of Road Ordinance Funds is annexed.

It is as much as the Committee can manage to keep the roads of the district passable, and I would again ask the Government to take over as principal roads such roads as may be considered main arteries. One of these is that known as the western minor road, which runs parallel to the eastern principal road, otherwise called the South Coast road.

I would also recommend that all roads which lead to large tanks, and are chiefly used for the conveyance of materials to repair irrigation works, or are used mainly by the officers of Government, should be treated as principal roads.

The working of the Road Ordinance is more satisfactorily: it has not been carried out in the past with sufficient evenness: there has been too much leniency with regard to defaulters, and these are very often men well able to work or pay. In my opinion the Ordinance should be straightforwardly and firmly carried out, or its usefulness is greatly diminished, and discontent results.

The report of the District Road Committee, Trincomalee, speaks for itself.

BATTICALOA DISTRICT.

The statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Ordinance during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Per-centage on B.	1892.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	122,573		—	122,573	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	25,532		—	26,632	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50	19,795		77·53	20,761		77·95
(b) Paid Rs. 3	435		1·70	782		2·93
(c) Laboured six days ...	1,291		5·05	547		2·05
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	Nil		—	Nil		—
		21,523	84·29		22,900	82·94
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted ...	1,062		4·15	1,640		6·15
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	411		1·60	474		1·77
(c) Committed to jail ...	133		·52	84		·31
(d) Fined	65		·25	42		·15
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	Nil		—	Nil		—
(f) Double entries ...	130		·50	251		·94
(g) Dead	207		·81	539		2·02
		2,008	7·86		3,030	11·37
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the district	961		3·76	891		3·34
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	1,040		4·07	621		2·33
		2,001	7·83		1,512	5·67

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Batticaloa.

REVENUE.	Amount Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	189	46
Commutation realised in money ...	33,575	75
Do. in labour ...	700	50
Resthouse collections	906	64
Government contribution on account of rest-house-keepers' salaries	400	0
Government contribution on account of minor works	1,000	0
Miscellaneous receipts	725	83
Received from Director of Public Works Department, being value of old resthouse at Maha-oya sold to Government ...	1,890	0
Total ...	39,388	18

EXPENDITURE.	Amount Rs.	c.
Amount paid and labour expended on principal roads and canals ...	13,834	50
Amount expended on account of minor roads in money	8,514	96
Do. do. in labour	498	0
Repair to resthouses, &c. ...	4,793	51
Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers	5,455	16
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	2,776	0
Miscellaneous payments	1,522	69
	37,394	82
Balance	1,993	36
Total ...	39,388	18

G. W. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

Batticaloa, April 28, 1893.

TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.

THE statistical returns rendered herewith show the working of the Ordinance during 1892, which, although more effective than 1891, shows a decrease of 88 men, the cause of which was chiefly owing to the prevalence of cholera in 1891.

The statement given below shows, in comparison, the results of the operation of the Ordinance during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Per-centage on B.	1892.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	14,811		—	14,811	
2. Number in list (B) ...	—	3,254		—	3,166	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	2,749		84·48	2,745		86·70
(b) Paid Rs. 3	25		·76	49		1·55
(c) Laboured six days ...	175		5·38	86		2·72
(d) Laboured twelve days ...	Nil		—	Nil		—
		2,949	90·63		2,880	90·97
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	80		2·46	69		2·18
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	21		·64	27		·85
(c) Committed to jail ...	8		·24	4		·13
(d) Fined	4		·12	9		·28
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	Nil		—	Nil		—
(f) Double entries, &c, ...	14		·43	5		·16
(g) Dead	26		·80	48		1·51
		153	4·70		162	5·12
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	152		4·67	124		3·92
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	Nil		—	Nil		—
		152	4·67		124	3·92

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Trincomalee.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	408	28	Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal works and resthouses	2,014	0
Commutation realised in money ...	4,264	50	Amount expended on minor works in money	1,060	71
Do. in labour ...	129	0	Do. do. in labour	37	50
Resthouse collections	427	24	Salaries of Establishment, &c, ...	1,924	0
Miscellaneous receipts	226	39	Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	1,000	43
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers' salaries ...	500	0	Furnishing resthouses	73	18
Government contribution on account of minor works	500	0	Miscellaneous charges	209	38
				6,319	20
			Balance	136	21
Total ...	6,455	41	Total ...	6,455	41

Resthouse Account of the Chairman, District Road Committee, on account of the Provincial Road Committee, Eastern Province, Batticaloa.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	95	25	Salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	1,000	43
Resthouse collections	427	24	Furnishing resthouses	73	18
Government contribution on account of resthouse-keepers' salaries ...	500	0	Miscellaneous	1	0
Proceeds sale of timber of Káyanvádi shed	51	60		1,074	61
Miscellaneous receipts	124	0	Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	123	48
Total ...	1,198	9	Total ...	1,198	9

Statement showing the Revenue and Expenditure on account of each Resthouse in the Trincomalee District during 1892.

	Resthouse Collections.		Salaries paid to the Resthouse-keepers.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Tampalakam Pattu.				
Tampalakam resthouse	131	57	205	60
Kantalai resthouse	166	51	215	83
Koddiyar Pattu.				
Muttur resthouse	38	13	120	0
Ichchilampattai resthouse	9	13	96	0
Kaddukkulam Pattu.				
Nilaveli resthouse	68	89	218	0
Kuchcheveli do.	5	0	70	0
Tiriyai do.	4	88	37	50
Pulmoddai do	3	13	37	50
Total ...	427	24	1,000	43

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Minor Roads in the Trincomalee District during the year 1892.

Name of Road.	Length in Miles.	Expenditure in			Total Expenditure.
		Labour.	Commutation.	Government Grant.	
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Gravels Divisions Nos. 11 and 12.					
Orr's Hill road	2¾	3 0	—	13 50	16 50
Tampalakam Pattu.					
Tampalakam road, from the 13th milepost on the Kandy road to Kiniyai	7	—	14 8	6 88	20 96
Tamankaduwa road, from Kiniyai to the Tamankaduwa boundary	17	—	121 0	107 44	228 44
Kantalai road, from the 24th milepost on the Kandy road to Kantalai	½	—	18 75	—	18 75
Koddiyar Pattu.					
Sambur road, between Sambur and Múttúr ...	4½	—	87 32	25 8	112 40
Causeway between Periyaveli and Mallikaittivu ...	¾	—	367 57	62 0	429 57
New road from the high road to Periyaveli ...	¾	—	99 93	—	99 93
Insertion of a concrete cement culvert at the water-course on the road to Mallikaittivu	—	—	21 95	—	21 95
Kaddukkulam Pattu.					
Gomarasankadawala road to Teriyái *via* Madavachchiya, Kivulakkadawa, &c.	21	34 50	70 25	44 96	149 71
Total ...	54¼	37 50	800 85	259 86	1,098 21

District Road Committee's Office,
Trincomalee, March 13, 1893.

H. NEVILL,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA DISTRICT.

General Administration.

THE usual returns are appended.

It will be observed that the number of persons liable in 1892 for the performance of labour was two per cent. greater than in the previous year. Fewer persons were exempted.

Out of the entire number of persons liable, 86 per cent. discharged their liability—a result exactly the same as in the previous year.

On the last day of 1892 there were only 221 persons unaccounted for, against 446 at the same date in 1891.

While 275 persons preferred working to paying in 1891, only 63 preferred this course in 1892. In other words, out of every thousand persons five were unable to pay in 1891, and only one in 1892.

These facts are all satisfactory, and show improvement in the working of the Ordinance, and, what is better, in the condition of the people.

It must also be regarded as highly satisfactory that the number of persons it was found necessary to commit to prison in the year under consideration was less than half the number for the previous year.

The works undertaken by the Road Committee are shortly set forth in the following memoranda.

It will of course be remembered, that, as regards everything but resthouses, this report only embraces the Kurunégala District proper, or the Seven Kóralés.

Resthouses.

The following new resthouses, undertaken in 1891, were completed during this year :—

Hettipola and Bingiriya on the Kurunégala-Chilaw road, and Makandura on the road from Kurunégala though Dankotuwa-Giriulla to the Toppu bridge, all in the Kurunégala District, were put up at a cost of Rs. 2,000 each.

Galmuruwa in the Chilaw District, on the road from Kurunégala to Madampe, last section, was built, costing Rs. 3,000.

Expenditure was also incurred in effecting improvements and additions to the following resthouses in Kurunégala District, viz., Wé-uda, Wariyapola, Nikaweratiya, and Dandagomuwa, and an ambalam was built at Ehetu-wewa in Wanni hatpattu for Rs. 300.

Minor Roads.

A large expenditure was incurred this year in constructing bridges and culverts on minor roads, owing to the damages done by floods in 1891 and the early part of 1892. The following is a list of the works undertaken and completed :—

Hettipola-Dandugama Road.—A double masonry bridge, 36 ft. span, iron rails, 4 in. planking ; three masonry bridges of the same description of 8, 7, and 6 ft. span each ; seven single and two double culverts were constructed ; the roadway for about a mile, where it was subject to inundation in wet weather, was considerably raised at a large expenditure.

Pannala-Dandugama Road.—Four masonry bridges with iron rails and 4 in. planking of 18, 14, 7, and 6 ft. span respectively ; and three culverts were built.

Rangama Road, viz., the minor road from Kurunégala to Anurádhapura.—One masonry bridge as above and one culvert were constructed.

Ramba-wewa Road (namely, the direct line between Naranmulla and Wariyapola).—One old bridge utterly wrecked by floods in 1891 was entirely re-constructed, new piers and north abutment were built, and a new platform placed upon four girders of 36 ft., and four sets of double rails of 28 ft. each.

Road between Dandugama and Nalandiya.—One pile bridge of 36 ft. span and one masonry bridge of 8 ft. span were built.

Kobeyigane Road (from Hettipola to Nikaweratiya).—One masonry bridge of 18 ft. span, iron rails and 4 in. planking, and two platform bridges of 6 ft. each were put up.

Talampitiya Road.—From the 5th mile on the Kurunégala-Polgahawela road leading to Rambukkana, two masonry bridges of 15 and 18 ft. respectively. Iron rails and 4 in. planking were erected.

Angomuwa Road from Katupota to Munamaldeniya.—One masonry bridge, 8 ft. span, with iron rails and 4 in. planking, was constructed.

Hulugalla Road.—From Nikaweratiya to Ambanpola on the Anurádhapura road. Two new culverts were provided.

Hunugalkadawela Road.—Masonry bridge, 8 ft. span, with iron rails and 4 in. planking.

Dodanguslanda Road.—From the 8th milepost on the Dambula road towards Yatawatta in Mátalé. This is a road of the utmost importance, leading as it does to the centre of a successful and rapidly extending industry—plumbago mining—and consequently having such heavy traffic thrown on to it, that the resources of the District Road Committee are wholly inadequate to meet the cost of suitable improvement and upkeep. Between 1891 and 1892 it cost this Committee Rs. 1,720 to metal the first mile only.

The plumbago pit owners having on several occasions complained of the bad state of the road, the Chairman had a conference with them in June last, with the result that their leading representatives undertook to raise the sum of Rs. 10,000 if the Committee would vote a like amount, subject, however, to the condition that the idea of levying a toll, then in contemplation by Government, should be abandoned. The Committee readily agreed to this, and it was decided that at a cost of Rs. 20,600 from joint contribution the road should be put into thorough order, and a bridge constructed over the Kuda-oya.

The Government at first demurred to this undertaking on the part of the Committee, and as it appeared that there was every likelihood that the road would be taken over by Government, and a toll established, the pit owners withdrew their promise of contribution.

In October last, however, the Government announced that if the District Road Committee and persons interested would maintain the road, no toll would be established. This decision was communicated to the pit owners, but although one or two of the leading men intimated their willingness to adhere to the original undertaking, the majority have not yet notified their consent.

The Committee will spare no effort, however, to resuscitate an arrangement so desirable in the interests of all concerned.

The road will of course be an important feeder to the Railway, and Mátalé estate owners are already beginning to concern themselves about its condition and prospects.

The roads referred to in this report will be found indicated in the accompanying sketch map.*

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kurunégala, for the year 1892.

	In Labour. Rs. c.	In Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	— ...	— ...	24,091 80
Commutation realised in money and labour...	94 50 ...	73,851 0 ...	73,945 53
Resthouse collections	— ...	2,165 31	
Miscellaneous receipts	— ...	554 70	
Government contribution in aid of minor works	— ...	534 0	
			3,254 1
		Total ...	101,291 34
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	94 50 ...	28,613 75 ...	28,708 25
Amount expended on minor works ...	— ...	29,725 30	
Repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	— ...	7,986 93	
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	— ...	19,179 0	
Pay of resthouse-keepers	— ...	3,355 0	
Miscellaneous charges	— ...	1,198 16	
Government grant in aid of minor works ...	— ...	353 40	
			61,977 79
			96,686 4
		Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	10,605 30
		Total .	101,291 34

Fourth Quarterly Progress Return of collections under the Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.

Kurunégala District.	Current Quarter.	Same Quarter of Preceding Year.
1. Number of inhabitants of Province or District by last Census, inclusive of immigrant Tamil agricultural labourers	45,462 ...	46,017
2. Number of names borne on division officers' returns	57,266 ...	56,879
3. Percentage of 2 to 1	125 ...	123
4. Number of persons exempted from labour in year...	2,731 ..	3,362
5. Percentage of 4 to 2	4·76 ...	5·9
6. Number of names borne on division officers' returns less exemptions—2 less 4	54,535 ...	53,517
7. Percentage of 6 to 1	118 ...	116
8. i. Paid commutation	48,204 ...	46,984
ii. Performed labour	63 ...	275
iii. Fined	11 ...	3
iv. Imprisoned	41 ...	97
v. Total of i., ii., iii., iv., being number of persons who discharged their liability	48,319 ...	47,359
9. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable, being of 8 v. to 6 ...	88 ...	88
10. Percentage of those who discharged their liability to one-fifth of inhabitants, being of 8 v. to 1 ...	106 ...	102
11. Accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries	5,995 ...	5,712
12. Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	221 ...	446

* Not printed.

Expenditure in Money and Labour on Principal Roads, Kurunégala District, in 1892.

Road from.	Men.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Kurunégala to Nikaweratiya	—	—	6,883 50	6,883 50
Do. Beligama	11	16 50	2,383 50	2,400 0
Do. Giriulla	12	18 0	2,202 75	2,220 75
Naranmulla to Dummalasuriya	8	12 0	2,191 50	2,203 50
Kurunégala to Galagedara	1	1 50	4,314 75	4,316 25
Padeniya to Siyambalangomuwa	7	10 50	2,380 75	2,391 25
Polgahawela to Kurunégala	—	—	4,043 0	4,043 0
Dankotuwa to Giriulla	6	9 0	2,241 0	2,250 0
Maharagama to Alawwa	18	27 0	1,223 0	1,250 0
Polgahawela to Alawwa	—	—	750 0	750 0
Total	63	94 50	28,613 75	28,708 25

Expenditure on Minor Roads, Kurunégala District, in 1892.

Road.	Amount. Rs. c.	Road.	Amount. Rs. c.
Araseuwewa	330 0	Miwewa	399 90
Angomu	511 72	Mahakuliya	299 74
Ambale	293 31	Natandiya	695 30
Bemmullegedara	411 27	Pohehera	99 90
Balalla	255 47	Rangama to Puttalam road	74 25
Chilaw	601 79	Rambawewa	2,854 8
Dodangaslanda	1,196 17	Rangama	2,658 44
Delgolla	148 11	Ratgala	106 15
Dandugama to Pannalai	3,209 33	Talampitiya	768 31
Dodantalawa	49 48	Yapahu	234 92
Giratalane	57 20	Serapis	125 0
Galgomu-Demalapattu	104 25	Gerebewa	199 63
Hulugalla	452 10		
Hunugalkadawala	320 14		28,096 49
Hettipola-Dadugama	10,058 85	Value of material purchased	1,628 81
Ibbagomu	565 89		
Kadigawa	249 22	Total	29,725 30
Kobisgane	766 57		

ÆLIAN A. KING,
Chairman.

CHILAW DISTRICT.

THE following statement shows, in comparison, the results of the working of the Ordinances in 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)		59,608		—	59,608	
2. Number in lists (B)		15,581		—	15,750	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Rs. 1 50	13,388		85·92	13,498		85·70
(b) Paid Rs. 3	378		2·43	423		2·69
(c) Laboured six days	1		·006	5		·03
(d) Laboured twelve days	—		—	—		—
		13,767	88·35		13,926	88·42
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	343		2·20	363		2·30
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	494		3·17	541		3·43
(c) Committed to jail	10		·06	9		·06
(d) Fined	3		·02	5		·03
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c.	210		1·35	179		1·14
(g) Dead	109		·70	117		·74
		1,169	7·50		1,214	7·70
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	156		·1	179		1·14
(b) Otherwise not arrested	489		3·14	431		2·73
		645	4·14		610	3·87

The yearly collections since 1889 have been as follows :—

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1889	19,642 50	1891	21,244 50
1890	20,313 0	1892	21,523 50

Over 26 per cent. of the total population of the district were returned as liable under the Ordinance. Of these 15,750 persons, only 5 obtained certificates of having performed labour, and 9 only were sent to prison. After deducting 1,214, equal to 7·70 per cent. as non-effective in this district, it will be seen that no less than 96·12 per cent. discharged their liability. 179 men are reported to have left the village, and 431 were "otherwise not arrested," but most of the latter were in reality "absentees" from the district.

A statement of receipts and expenditure is annexed :—

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	8,874 26	—	8,874 26
Commutation realised in money and labour	21,553 50	7 50	21,561 0
Resthouse collections	1,019 29		1,019 29
Miscellaneous receipts	1,036 54		1,036 54
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	—	—	—
Government contribution in aid of minor works	178 0	—	178 0
Toll grants	5,840 0	—	5,840 0
Unexpended balance on principal works ...	31 82	—	31 82
Refund of advance	1,196 80	—	1,196 80
		Total ...	39,737 71
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals...	9,252 42	7 50	9,259 92
Amount expended on minor works ...	8,189 78	—	8,189 78
Repairs to resthouses, &c.... ...	288 44	—	288 44
Salaries of establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	5,319 85	—	5,319 85
Pay of resthouse-keepers	696 0	—	696 0
Miscellaneous charges	1,482 0	—	1,482 0
Expenditure from toll grants ...	6,350 33	—	6,350 33
Do. Government grants 1891 ...	52 63	—	52 63
Balance of toll grants, 1891, remitted ...	1 35	—	1 35
Do. Government grant, 1891, remitted	0 2	—	0 2
			31,640 32
Advances outstanding	—	790 0	
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	—	7,307 39	8,097 39
		Total ...	39,737 71

Chilaw, April 24, 1893.

E. T. NOYES,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.

Statement showing in comparison results of the operation of the Ordinance during 1891 and 1892.

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A) ...		21,495	—		21,305	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	5,613	—		5,741	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	4,287		76·37	4,483		78·08
(b) Paid Rs. 3 ...	73		1·12	201		3·50
(c) Laboured 6 days	302		5·38	120		2·09
(d) Laboured 12 days	4		·07	62		1·07
		4,666	83·12		4,866	84·75
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted ...	208		3·70	199		3·46
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	439		7·83	274		4·77
(c) Committed to jail ...	7		·01	5		·08
(d) Fined ...	Nil		—	3		·05
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres ...	Nil		—	Nil		—
(f) Double entries ...	5		·08	14		·24
(g) Dead ...	81		1·44	114		1·98
		740	13·18		609	10·60
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	207		3·68	224		3·90
(b) Otherwise not arrested				42		·73
		207	3·68		266	4·63

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Puttalam, for the year 1892.

RECEIPTS.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	1,714 66	... — ...	1,714 66
Commutation realised in money and labour	8,545 0	... 366 0 ...	8,911 0
Resthouse collections	372 69	... — ...	372 69
Miscellaneous receipts	175 35	... — ...	175 35
Government contribution on account of salaries of resthouse-keepers ...	—	... — ...	—
Government contribution in aid of minor works	88 0	... — ...	88 0
		Total ...	11,261 70
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals	1,166 50	... 21 0 ...	1,187 50
Amount expended on minor works ...	1,920 60	... 345 0 ..	2,265 60
Repairs to resthouses, &c. ...	462 88	... — ...	462 88
Salaries of Establishment, commission to division officers, &c.	2,434 28	... — ...	2,434 28
Pay of resthouse-keepers ...	820 0	... — ...	820 0
Miscellaneous charges	396 51	... — ...	396 51
			7,566 77
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...		... ...	3,694 93
		Total ...	11,261 70

Statement of the Amounts remitted to the Public Works Department on account of the Principal Roads in the Puttalam District, during the year 1892.

Name of Road.	No. of Days' Labour.	Amount. In Labour. Rs. c.	Amount. In Money. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Akkarai pattu road ...	700 ...	10 50 ...	164 50 ...	175 0
Puttalam to Nikaweratiya ...	700 ...	— ...	175 0 ...	175 0
Puttalam to Kala-oya ...	700 ...	10 50 ...	164 50 ...	175 0
Puttalam to Batulu-oya ...	1,000 ...	— ...	250 0 ...	250 0
Puttalam to Modaragama ...	1,000 ...	— ...	250 0 ...	250 0
Road to salt pans ...	650 ...	— ...	162 50 ...	162 50
			Total ...	1,187 50

Expenditure on Minor Roads.

Roads	Amount. Rs. c.
Demala hatpattu road	1,443 28
Kalpitiya road	427 32
Road from Madurankuli resthouse to bridge over canal ...	50 0
	1,920 60
In labour	345 0
Total ...	2,295 60

District Road Committee's Office,
Puttalam, April 10, 1893.

SAML. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

THE total revenue collected during 1892 under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
In cash	26,719	50
In labour	859	50
Arrears of previous years	114	0
Miscellaneous receipts	147	59
Total ...	27,840	59

This exceeds the revenue for 1891 by Rs. 288·57. The increase is satisfactory in view of the fact that cholera prevailed from May to October and interfered with the turning out of Road Ordinance defaulters to work on the principal roads.

The expenditure on account of the establishment, commission paid to division officers, and petty expenses, including cost of supervision of minor roads, was Rs. 3,783·27, as compared with Rs. 5,850·05 and Rs. 6,719·65 for 1890 and 1891, respectively.

No Government grant was received during the year.

The total amount expended on the principal roads during the year was Rs. 9,785·93, and the following minor works were carried out :—

	Rs.	c.
Gravelling western minor road	174	79
Upkeep of town minor roads	471	58
Cleaning town drains	19	20
Upkeep of western minor road	1,288	14
Completing western minor road	134	20
Improving Maradankadawala-Habarane road	2,897	44
Topawewa-Mahagantota road	193	87
Improving Anurádhapura-Arippu road	230	45
Improving Madawachchiya-Horowapotana road	316	16
Water supply to Anurádhapura resthouse	230	85
Clearing jungle on minor roads	1,055	0
Improving Olukaranda-Ganéwalpola road	100	85
Repairs to the native resthouse	92	73
Fixing cement pipes to culverts on western minor road ...	27	0
Repairs to Malwatu-oya bridge	80	48
Total ...	7,312	74

The number of labourers who worked on the roads was 573; 6 defaulters were fined and 5 were imprisoned.

The rent of the market and gála at Anurádhapura fetched Rs. 1,100, being less than the rent for 1891 by Rs. 260. The deficit is due to the loss entailed on the renters in 1891, by the enforcement of quarantine regulations during the outbreak of cholera, which prevented the entry of pilgrims and petty traders to the town. The amount collected was Rs. 790·76, and the expenditure was Rs. 272·27.

The resthouses, nine in number, were well maintained, and the native resthouse hitherto kept up from Gansabhawa funds was transferred by order of Government to the Provincial Road Committee, imposing further expenditure upon the already scanty resources of the Committee. The accommodation in the Anurádhapura resthouse is quite inadequate for the increasing number of visitors during the tourist season, and application has been made to Government to enlarge the resthouse. The amount collected was Rs. 1,288·15, and the expenditure was Rs. 1,417·73.

The appended statement shows the comparative working of the Thoroughfares Ordinances during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Per-centage on B.	1892.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	74,606		—	74,606	
2. Number in list (B) ...	—	19,948		—	20,274	
3. Effectives in the district:						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50... ...	17,209		86·26	17,074		84·21
(b) Paid Rs. 3	281		1·40	369		1·82
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	437		2·19	573		2·82
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	960		4·81	858		4·23
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	278		1·39	452		2·22
(c) Committed to jail ...	20		·10	6		·02
(d) Fined	8		·04	5		·02
(e) Worked 24 days at labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries, &c. ...	85		·42	72		·35
(g) Dead	97		48	183		·90
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	503		2·52	625		3·08
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	70		·35	57		·28

Return of local revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Provincial Road Committee of the North-Central Province not accounted for in the General Revenue of the Colony for the year 1892 :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	2,920 52	
Advances outstanding* ...	7,557 92	
		10,478 44
Collected for the year 1892 under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861, Amendment Ordinance of 1884, viz.:—		
Commutation realised in money ...	26,719 50	
Do. in labour ...	859 50	
Do. of previous years collected in 1892 ...	114 0	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	147 59	
		27,840 59
Resthouses.		
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	129 58	
Collections in 1892 ...	1,288 15	
		1,417 73
Market.		
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	343 11	
Collections in 1892 ...	790 76	
		1,133 87
Total ...	—	40,870 63

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Payments made on account of principal roads and resthouses from commutation money during the year 1892, under the provisions of the Road Ordinance of 1861, Amendment Ordinance of 1884	9,785 93	
Minor roads	9,192 34	
		18,978 27
General Charges.		
Pay of the Establishment, including pay of Superintendent of Minor Roads	1,142 84	
Percentage to division officers ...	2,368 94	
Petty expenses ...	271 49	
		3,783 27
Resthouses.		
Payments made in 1892 ...	1,417 73	
Market.		
Payments made in 1892 ...	272 27	
Balances of 1891 and previous years.		
Balance on Road Ordinance Funds	4,545 44	
Advances outstanding ...	11,012 5	
Balance to credit of resthouses ...	—	
Do. market ...	861 60	
		16,419 9
Total ...	—	40,870 63

Provincial Road Committee,
Anuradhapura, April 10, 1893.

R. W. IEVERS,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in the Province of Uva in 1892 was most satisfactory, the accounts of all the division officers being closed by November.

The following statement shows the results attained in 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	31,977		—	31,977	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	29,115		—	30,255	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re. 1·50 ...	23,059		79·23	25,617		84·67
(b) Paid Rs. 3	842		2·08	574		1·89
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	1,623		5·57	735		2·42
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	—		—	—		—
		25,524	86·88		26,926	88·98
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	927		3·11	986		3·25
(b) Paid or laboured elsewhere ...	1,248		4·28	1,556		5·14
(c) Committed to jail ...	200		·68	52		·17
(d) Fined	20		·06	35		·11
(e) Double entries ...	69		·23	48		·15
(f) Dead	209		·72	156		·51
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	928		3·18	496		1·63
(e) Otherwise not arrested ...	Nil		—	Nil		—

There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of persons imprisoned for default, the total for 1892 being only 52, as compared with 200 in 1891. The increase in the number of those fined was but slight.

986† persons were exempted, as against 927 in 1891.

Only 496 persons were reported as absentees, and of these 36 were dealt with after the accounts for the year had been closed, thus reducing the number to 460.

* These "advances" are in reality for the most part payments made for salary of the resthouse-keepers.
† Exempted as sick 619, for age 302, for youth 65.

The amount of road tax recovered and the number of persons who worked during the last six years are as follows :—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Road tax paid	Rs. 28,161	Rs. 27,252	Rs. 29,699	Rs. 32,120	Rs. 37,098	Rs. 40,147
No. of persons worked	2,884	2,693	1,719	2,183	1,623	735

The total expenditure on minor roads was Rs. 14,073·30, as against Rs. 13,497·24 in 1891.

A sum of Rs. 1,980 was spent on a partial survey of the minor roads of the Province; but the completion of the work had to be abandoned, as it proved to be beyond the resources at the disposal of the Committee.

The building of a new resthouse at Nakkala was completed during the year, and a new bungalow at Kataragama was commenced. The latter will prove of great convenience to Government officials visiting the place on duty, and especially to the Police Magistrate stationed there during the festival.

Return of Revenue raised and appropriated under the authority of the Thoroughfares Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884 in the Province of Uva :—

REVENUE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892	—	—	1,201 17
Commutation realised in money and labour	40,147 50	1,292 77	41,440 27
Resthouse collections	—	—	3,660 60
Miscellaneous receipts	—		8,389 36
Government contribution	—	—	650 0
		Total	55,341 40
EXPENDITURE.			
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads and resthouses	7,306 23	457 27	7,763 50
Minor works	13,249 80	823 50	14,073 30
Minor road survey	1,980 0	—	1,980 0
Resthouse repairs	2,450 48	12 0	2,462 48
Salaries of establishment	5,008 96	—	5,008 96
Commission to division officers, &c.	4,180 74	—	4,180 74
Pay to resthouse-keepers and bungalow keepers	4,076 36	—	4,076 36
Miscellaneous expenses	5,060 14	—	5,060 14
			44,605 48
Balance on December, 31, 1892			10,735 92
		Total	55,341 40

C. A. MURRAY,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

THE returns in the form required by the Government instructions are annexed.

It has been the practice in this, as in most other Provinces, not to separate the accounts of the Provincial and District Committees. A change in this respect has been arranged for, and will be brought into effect in future.

PROVINCIAL ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Provincial Road Committee constructed a new resthouse at Kolonná at a cost of Rs. 2,000.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The sum of Rs. 11,094·03 in money and labour was expended on the upkeep and improvement of the minor roads of the Ratnapura District. No work of special importance was undertaken.

The report of the District Road Committee of Kégalla by the Chairman of that Committee is appended.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee, Ratnapura, during the year 1892.

REVENUE.	In Money. Rs c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Balance on January 31, 1892	—	—	4,277 86
Commutation realised in money and labour	28,023 50	1,682 0	29,705 50
Resthouse collections	1,732 46	—	1,732 46
Miscellaneous receipts	33,312 70	—	33,312 70
Government contribution in aid of minor works	400 0	—	400 0
Toll grant on minor roads	1,145 0	—	1,145 0
Total	64,613 66	1,682 0	70,573 52

EXPENDITURE.	In Money. Rs. c.	In Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads	9,267 0	259 50	9,526 50
Amount expended on minor roads	9,671 53	1,422 50	11,094 3
Repairs to resthouses, &c.	6,716 52	—	6,716 52
Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers	6,974 77	—	6,974 77
Pay of resthouse-keepers	1,800 46	—	1,800 46
Miscellaneous charges	31,778 73	—	31,778 73
			67,891 1
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...			2,682 51
Total ...			70,573 52

Comparative Statement of the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during the years 1891 and 1892.

	1891.		Per-centage on B.	1892.		Per centage on B.
Ratnapura District.						
1. Population (A)	—	87,148		—	88,267	
2. Number in list (B)	—	23,165		—	23,446	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(*a*) Paid Re. 1·50 and Re. 1 ...	18,159		78·38	19,040		81·20
(*b*) Paid Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 ...	282		1·21	278		1·18
(*c*) Laboured 6 days	1,612		6·95	1,165		4·96
(*d*) Laboured 12 days ...	34		·14	25		0·10
		20,087	86·71		20,508	87·47
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(*a*) Exempted	1,094		4·72	848		3·61
(*b*) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	884		3·81	892		3·80
(*c*) Committed to jail ...	218		·94	161		·68
(*d*) Fined	36		·15	76		·32
(*e*) Double entries, &c ...	10		·04	12		·05
(*f*) Dead ...	113		·48	147		·62
		2,355	10·16		2,136	9·11
5. Not effective :—						
(*a*) Reported to have left the village ...	723		3·12	802		3·42
(*b*) Otherwise not arrested ...	Nil			Nil		—

Provincial Road Committee,
Ratnapura, March 10, 1893.

A. M. ASHMORE,
Acting Chairman.

KEGALLA DISTRICT.

THE working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance in 1892 was satisfactory. The total recoveries represent an increase of 3 per cent. above 1891 and 14 per cent. above 1886, the first year in which the new Ordinance came into operation.

The following table shows a steady improvement for the last seven years :—

Year.	Amount collected in Money. Rs. c.	Value of Labour. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
1886 ...	34,455 0	7,101 0	41,556 0
1887 ...	35,802 0	6,081 0	41,883 0
1888 ...	37,267 50	5,013 0	42,280 50
1889 ...	39,490 50	4,881 0	44,371 50
1890 ...	42,498 0	2,208 0	44,706 0
1891 ...	44,229 0	978 0	45,807 50
1892 ...	46,653 0	730 50	47,383 50

2. The subjoined statement illustrates more clearly the improvement in the work done. The advance of ·64 per cent. in the single rate collections over the preceding year shows that the machinery for the recoveries has worked well. The advance over 1886 is 16·85 per cent.

Year.	No. of Men in Lists.	Single-rate Recoveries.	Percentage.
1886 ...	29,099	20,708	71·16
1887 ...	30,294	22,448	74·01
1888 ...	30,790	23,829	77·39
1889 ...	32,239	25,148	78·00
1890 ...	32,643	27,046	82·85
1891 ...	33,287	29,084	87·37
1892 ...	34,346	30,230	88·01

3. Out of the total number of men appearing in the householders' lists, 99·30 were accounted for within the year. Almost every man of the small number unaccounted for had left his village permanently since the beginning of the year.

4. The usual statement in detail is here added. The numbers liable for labour represent 22·7 per cent. of the total population in 1892. This percentage is above the average percentage for the Island, due to the number of adult males—carpenters, artisans, &c.—who are attracted from the maritime districts by the employment offered on tea estates and in plumbago pits. These people rarely bring their families with them.

Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance.

	1891		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	150,490		—	151,180	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	33,287		—	34,346	
3. Effectives in the district :—						
(a) Paid Re 1·50 ...	29,084		87·37	30,230		88·01
(b) Paid Rs. 3	401		1·21	436		1·27
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	584		1·75	447		1·30
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	34		·10	20		·06
		30,103	90·43		31,133	90·64
4. Not effective in the district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	817		2·45	1,137		3·31
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	749		2·25	953		2·77
(c) Committed to jail ...	152		·46	67		·20
(d) Fined	106		·32	78		·23
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries ...	32		·10	42		·12
(g) Dead	143		·43	160		·47
		1,999	6·01		2,437	7·10
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Struck of as permanent absentees	—			533		1·55
(b) Reported to have left the village	1,100		3·30	243		·71
(c) Otherwise not arrested ...	85		·26	—		—
		1,185	3·56		776	2·26

5. It will be seen that the total number of men who have escaped the discharge of their liabilities is only 2·26 of the whole. These men include such people as coast Moormen and Chetties who have returned to the Coast, as well as plumbago miners, household servants, and artizans engaged on temporary work, who at the close of the job have returned to their villages and cannot be traced. It is doubtful if this percentage is capable of further reduction. Were it possible to trace the men, it would probably be found that the majority of them had discharged their liability elsewhere.

6. It is a source of satisfaction that the number who elect to labour, the number committed to prison in default, and the number who paid fines, all show a marked decrease.

7. The decrease in the number who elect to labour is very marked, being a fall from 1·85 to 1·36, or about 30 per cent. This is mainly I think due to the ease with which the money commutation can be earned in this district. The Committee views the decrease with satisfaction, for the labour done is rarely satisfactory, and requires expensive supervision. A fixed task is not demanded from labourers, who have tasks set them according to their strength and skill. The task is sufficiently irksome to cause all to pay who can; and yet it is clear that it is not too rigorous from the fact that only four failed to get certificates of discharge at the end of the six days' labour.

8. The committals to jail have dropped to ·2 per cent. It is needless to say that a thorough investigation was made into each individual case before the defaulter was convicted and sentenced. The Ordinance cannot be adequately worked without ultimate severity in the punishment of incorrigible defaulters; but the mere fact of the known severity of the ultimate punishment reduces the necessity for inflicting that punishment. The few actually imprisoned are subject to the rigour of prison discipline, but they are kept apart from the criminals under sentence in the same prison, and are not required to associate with the other prisoners at all.

9. The nine resthouses in the district have been maintained in fair order. The temporary resthouse at Bulatkohupitiya needs to be wholly rebuilt, and it is hoped that the Provincial Road Committee may be able to erect a new resthouse at Kégalla on a good site in lieu of the present building, which should be sold.

10. The roads under the District Road Committee's control represent 134 miles.

11. The Maha-oya on the road from Rambukkana to Kégalla should be bridged. The river in flood time is impassable.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Committee, Kégalla for the year 1892.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	—	10,466 36
Commutation realised in money	46,657 50	
Do. in labour ...	730 50	
Resthouse collections ...	1,124 66	
Miscellaneous receipts ...	2,362 45	
Government contribution in aid of minor works ...	250 0	
Toll grant on minor roads ...	2,560 0	
		53,685 11
Total ...		64,151 47

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount paid and labour expended on account of principal roads, resthouses, and canals ...	20,359 75	
Amount expended on minor works including toll grant and Government contribution in money ...	16,628 15	
Do. in labour ...	730 50	
Repairs to resthouses ...	1,600 9	
Salaries of Establishment and commission to division officers ...	8,679 17	
Pay of resthouse keepers ...	1,467 50	
Miscellaneous charges ...	3,686 66	
		53,151 82
Balance ...	—	10,999 65
Total ...		64,151 47

District Road Committee,
Kégalla, March 3, 1893.

W. E. DAVIDSON,
Chairman.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF THE LOCAL BOARDS, 1892.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

NEGOMBO.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	6,013	96	Public Works	9,164	92
Taxes	8,185	0	Miscellaneous	549	86
Fines	523	50	Salaries	2,169	80
Slaughter-houses	382	89	Police Charges	679	99
Rents	32	0	Sanitary Charges	2,009	92
Licenses	5,909	23	Office Contingencies	456	36
Miscellaneous	575	47	Revenue Services	1,430	22
			Law Expenses	1	75
			Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	5,159	23
Total ...	21,622	5	Total ...	21,622	5

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 3, 1893.)

The revenue of the Local Board of Negombo for the year 1892 amounted to Rs. 15,608·09 and that of 1891 to Rs. 14,429, showing an excess of Rs. 1,117 in 1892. This increase is due to the larger collections under the heads "Licenses" and "Taxes." It may be explained that under the former hackery licenses were included for the first time, the Ordinance having come into operation in this district only from January 1, 1892. It is expected that there will be a very large increase in "Licenses" next year when the new Opium and Bhang Ordinance comes into operation, which will enable Local Boards to sell opium licenses by auction, as is done by the Municipality of Colombo under the authority of Ordinance No. 9 of 1889. It has been resolved to impose a 2½ per cent. rate from January 1, 1893, in accordance with clause 27 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1876; and a dog tax of 50 cents on each dog from July 1, 1893.

The expenditure for 1892 amounts to Rs. 16,462, the largest sum ever expended in the course of one year since the establishment of this Board in 1878. Out of this large item Rs. 9,164·92 was expended on Public Works, the greater part of it having been absorbed by the general upkeep of nearly sixteen miles of roads, including two roads which were hitherto maintained by the Public Works Department, but transferred to the Local Board from January, 1892. The next item of importance is the expenditure of Rs. 2,114·06, made up of two sums, viz., Rs. 1,314·06 on account of experiments carried out at Andimulla in connection with a scheme of water supply for the town, proposed by the late Mr. Burnett, and Rs. 800 paid to that gentleman for a report furnished on the same subject. The experiments have proved a success so far as regards the quality and quantity of water procurable; but the cost of the undertaking is prohibitive, having been estimated at about Rs. 40,000; and the maintenance of the works, interest, and sinking fund is estimated to be Rs. 22,350 per annum. When it is remembered that the maximum water-rate which a Local Board is authorised to levy is 6 per cent., and that this maximum rate will only produce a probable revenue of Rs. 13,000 per annum, it will be seen that the scheme is one which cannot possibly be undertaken by the Board. The drainage of Main street was much improved from a sanitary point of view by the construction of new cement side drains on a better level than that of the old drains. The expenditure was nearly Rs. 2,000, and the work should be continued annually until the drainage of the town is complete.

A portion of the old Coast road, which was merely a sandy track, passing through the village Kudapaduwa and leading to the Maha-oya, was gravelled during the year, and it is contemplated by the Board to complete the work, so far as the Board limits extend, in 1893. The section lying beyond the Local Board limits will be improved by the District Road Committee.

The Board also procured from Glasgow nine new street lamps, which have been already erected.

The amount voted in 1892 for the construction of a causeway between the islands of Duwa and Pitipana was not expended, as there was some difficulty in getting material for the work. The Board, however, intend completing one of the causeways during 1893, for which the District Engineer has submitted plans and estimates, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been set aside for its construction.

A new latrine, too, will be undertaken in the year 1893. The Board granted a further contribution of Rs. 600 towards the completion of the jubilee clock tower, which has to be partly rebuilt (on an amended plan kindly furnished by Mr. Tomalin free of charge), to enable the clock purchased in 1891 to be fixed in the tower.

The health of the town has been on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall during the year was a little below the average of previous years.

Local Board Office,
Negombo, March 3, 1893.

J. P. LEWIS,
Chairman.

KALUTARA.

Comparative Statement of Revenue and Expenditure.

REVENUE.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.
Balance on January 1	1,580 30	1,055 83	Revenue Services	708 53	770 78
Taxes	4,519 78	4,659 78	Office Contingencies	142 1	71 7
Licenses	3,566 10	4,799 45	Law Expenses	51 20	22 95
Fines	296 76	105 25	Sanitary Charges	3,158 1	2,622 20
Cattle pound	414 43	422 96	Salaries	1,620 0	1,620 0
Rents	80 25	93 0	Police Charges	87 4	98 40
Markets	250 50	329 0	Public Works	4,376 15	2,931 58
Miscellaneous	779 50	346 92	Miscellaneous	288 85	188 71
			Balance on December 31	1,055 83	3,486 50
Total	11,487 62	11,812 19	Total	11,487 62	11,812 19

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 3, 1893.)

The revenue, excluding the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 10,756·36, showing an increase of Rs. 849·04 over that of 1891. Licenses account for nearly the whole of the increase, a very large number of carts having been licensed during the year.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,325·69.

The old police station on the fort was pulled down, and the materials were used for the purpose of building a new storeroom.

The roads were kept up in good order, with the exception of the new seaside road, which has not yet been quite completed, and on which the Board thought it desirable not to spend any more money so long as the river shows a tendency to break back into its old channel, and thereby sweep away a considerable portion of the road. A channel was cut through the sand bank at the mouth of the river, but without effect, and some other means must be adopted to protect the southern bank of the river.

The filling up of the swampy ground west of the railway was carried on steadily but slowly.

Attempts were made to grow ornamental and shade trees along the esplanade, but without much success. The sea-breeze is too strong for most of the plants put down. The Madras thorn hedges planted round the kachchéri premises were also more or less failures.

A resolution was passed by the Board that a dog tax should come into force from January 1, 1893.

The assessment rate was raised from 1½ to 2½ per cent. to enable the Board to light the town.

The services of the Inspector were dispensed with from the end of the year, and the Sub-Inspector, Mr. J. W. Koys, was appointed Inspector on a reduced salary.

The Board suffered a loss by the death of one of the elected members, Mr. P. P. Wijeyeratne. Mr. S Gunatilake, a former member of the Board, was elected in his place.

Kalutara, February 22, 1893.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Chairman.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

MÁTALÉ.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1891	3,983 38	Salaries	1,337 66
Licenses	202 26	Police Charges	500 38
Miscellaneous	109 26	Public Works	2,681 92
Esplanade	37 50	Office Contingencies	6 77
Cattle pound	758 50	Revenue Services	432 83
Fines	99 0	Sanitary Charges	325 74
Assessment	833 45	Miscellaneous	8 87
Do. arrears	337 82	Advances	255 0
Commutation	1,490 50	Balance on December 31, 1892	2,392 50
Refund of Advances	90 0		
Total	7,941 67	Total	7,941 67

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 17, 1893.)

2. The most important work carried out during the year was the metalling of portions of King street and the cross roads between King street and the North road. The metal was purchased at 50 cents a cube from the Kandy jail, and the Government was also good enough to allow the Board to transfer the metal to Mátalé at a low rate. The length metalled was 1,669 yards, and the result has been a great improvement to the roads.

3. The ornamental trees to the south of the town have grown wonderfully.

4. *Public Health.*—Cholera appeared in May and lasted more or less till August. Several deaths occurred from this cause. The town shared in what would seem to have been a generally unhealthy season at the close of the year, when there were a large number of cases of fever and dysentery.

5. *Establishment.*—Police Sergeant A. O. Assen acted as Inspector from July, when Police Sergeant Tuan Kitchill left Mátalé.

The Secretary, Mr. Albert Wijeyekoon, resigned his appointment in November, and Mr. G. W. Pereira, of Kandy, was selected to succeed him: he combines the duties of Secretary and Inspector.

6. There were ten meetings of the Board during the year.

7. The Board has to acknowledge a generous gift from Mr. G. S. Duff (late of Colombo) in the shape of a piece of land in extent 1 acre 2 roods 7 perches adjoining the esplanade. Two strips of land on either side of this will very soon be acquired, the price having been arranged, and Mr. M. de Silva, of Kandy, has kindly promised to present a small piece (3·50 perches) to round off the boundary. These pieces of land will, when cleared, immensely add to the appearance of the esplanade, and the Board has been in treaty, so far without success, for another piece of about an acre to complete the improvements in this part.

G. S. SAXTON,
Chairman.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance from 1891	754	59	Establishment	1,674	70
Licenses : refund of Stamp Duty ...	2,927	91	Police	1,515	85
Licenses : shooting	100	75	Office Contingencies	198	16
Licenses : fishing	25	50	Law Expenses	15	70
Fines : Police Magistrate	185	0	Revenue Charges	625	9
Fines : cattle	2	0	Sanitary Charges	1,179	66
Rents : Board room	93	20	Fisheries	39	57
Rents : lands	79	25	Cemeteries	43	15
Rents : hearse	5	0	Waterworks	103	35
Slaughter-house	723	25	Stores	34	50
Grazing fees	526	9	Plains improvements	1,352	43
Scavenging fees	247	50	Buildings	1,215	2
Royalty on sand and gravel ...	109	74	Bridges, culverts, and side drains ...	769	39
Taxes : commutation	1,554	0	Bridle roads	443	92
Taxes : assessment	1,529	89	Carriage roads	918	92
Taxes : Police	1,529	89	Hearse	355	0
Taxes : dog	95	0	Miscellaneous	304	79
Miscellaneous	222	26	Balance carried forward	571	62
Government contribution in lieu of local rates	650	0			
Total ...	11,360	82	Total ...	11,360	82

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of January 27, 1893.)

The following is a statement of the revenue for the past five years :—

	Rs.	c.
1888	7,557	67
1889	8,586	98
1890	6,946	40
1891	9,500	87
1892	10,606	23

The increase in the revenue of 1892 as compared with 1891 is mainly due to an increase of Rs. 1,095·34 under Licenses, but there is a slight increase under most other heads, so that the financial position of the Board is fairly satisfactory.

But although the revenue of the Board is sufficient for ordinary expenditure, the margin available for unremunerative work in improving and beautifying the town and its surroundings is insignificant, and a grant of public money is indispensable if any rapid progress in this direction is desired.

POLICE.

The Local Board Police establishment has been re-organised and an Inspector has been appointed. This appointment has proved a complete success, and the absence of complaints sufficiently indicates that the work is efficiently performed.

EXPENDITURE.

The work of straightening the course of the river in order to carry off flood water more rapidly and to facilitate the draining of the swamps has been carried on at a cost of Rs. 833·89, and Rs. 344·31 has been spent in other improvements in the plain, draining swamps, digging out rushes, gravelling, and improving paths, &c.

The slaughter-house has been re-roofed with corrugated iron, and a new set of cooly lines has been built.

A new side drain has been built in Lawson street (a much needed improvement), and a new road has been cut, and a bridge constructed over the Talagala-oya leading to Pidurutalagala. The new path starts from the back of the post office and joins the old path at Kina-Cottage.

HEALTH.

The health of the town has been very good during the year, and cattle owners are to be again congratulated on the absence of murrain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Though no public money has been expended on the purchase of ova during the year, the attempt to establish trout in the hills has not been abandoned.

The Board has decided to issue licenses for trout fishing in order to provide funds for annual stocking, and it is hoped that those interested in the matter will take out licenses even though the prospect of good sport is at present somewhat doubtful.

The increase in the number of visitors from India and elsewhere to Nuwara Eliya is very noticeable, and the Local Board may fairly expect assistance from Government for the purpose of increasing the attractions of our sanitarium. The permanent residents and ratepayers, who furnish the bulk of the revenue of the Board, do not admit that they benefit by the influx of visitors, but rather suffer by the rise in prices caused by it. Whether this position is defensible or not it affords sufficient ground for refusing to agree to any increase of taxation or other form of contribution towards the cost of improvements.

GEORGE M. FOWLER,
Chairman.

GAMPOLA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	1,022 74	Office Contingencies	40 29
Taxes	2,465 42	Law Expenses	6 75
Fines	31 0	Revenue Services	258 58
Licenses	700 65	Public Works	944 4
Slaughter-house	677 97	Police Charges	9 94
Miscellaneous	7 68	Salaries	1,320 0
		Sanitary Charges	1,183 79
		Street Lighting	26 0
		Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	1,116 7
Total ...	4,905 46	Total ...	4,905 46

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of April 7, 1893.)

Public Works.—The roads and bridges within the Board limits were repaired and kept in order, and 3,896 feet of the paved drains were repaired during the year.

Sanitation.—The streets and minor roads were daily swept and the rubbish carted away beyond the limits of the town.

Health.—The health of the town throughout the year was satisfactory.

Meetings.—There were four ordinary meetings of the Board held during the year.

Local Board Office,
Gampola, May 23, 1893.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

MÁTARA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	965 60	Office Contingencies	143 15
Fines	674 88	Salaries	1,436 0
Licenses	2,118 72	Public Works	3,826 12
Markets	2,199 0	Sanitary Charges	720 47
Miscellaneous	496 27	Police Charges	23 61
Rents	845 35	Lighting Charges	692 16
Taxes	1,966 25	Revenue Services	353 20
		Miscellaneous Services	62 70
		Law Expenses	199 85
		Audit Office Charges	125 76
		Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	1,683 5
Total ...	9,266 7	Total ...	9,266 7

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of March 3, 1893.)

The total revenue and expenditure, as compared with previous years, was as follows :—

	Average of 14 years, 1878–91. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.
Revenue ...	6,280 76	8,384 0	8,300 47
Expenditure ...	6,213 76	7,720 40	7,583 2

PUBLIC WORKS.

All roads and culverts within the Local Board limits were kept in good order throughout the year. Two landing jetties were made, one at Karawe and the other in the fort, at a cost of Rs. 100, and the pavilion at the recreation grounds at a cost of Rs. 100.

SANITATION.

The roads and drains within the Local Board limits were regularly swept and scavenged.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

There was no epidemic disease during the year, and the health of the town was satisfactory.

GENERAL.

Ten meetings were held during the year.

ROAD TAX.

The statement given below shows in comparison the result of the operation of the Road Tax Ordinances during the years 1891 and 1892 within the limits of the Board :—

	1891.		Per-centage on B.	1892.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A) ...	—	1,726		—	1,726	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	2 244		—	1,774	
3. Effective within Local Board :—						
(a) Paid Rs. 2 ...	796		35·47	755		42·55
(b) Paid Rs. 4	17		·75	33		1·18
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	480		21·39	579		32·63
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	8		·35	—		
		1,301	57·95		1,367	77·05
4. Not effective within Local Board, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	183		8·15	49		2·76
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere	116		5·16	105		5·91
(c) Committed to jail ...	2		·08	1		·05
(d) Fined	—		—	1		·05
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	Nil			Nil		
(f) Double entries ...	94		4·18	28		1·57
(g) Dead	29		1·29	15		·84
		424	18·89		199	11·21
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	485		21·61	208		11·72
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	34		1·51	—		
		519	23·12		208	11·72

WATER SUPPLY.

An attempt was made during the year to supply the town with artesian water, and the experiment is being continued.

Local Board Office,
Mátara, March 10, 1893.

C. J. R. LE MESURIER,
Chairman.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

BATTICALOA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Poll tax, 1892—Puliyantivu ...	808	50
Do. Kotamunai ...	1,031	75
Dog tax, 1892	21	0
Recoveries of arrears of poll tax, 1891 ...	144	0
Markets—Green market	1,073	0
Do. Fish market	632	50
Do. Meat market	137	67
Do. Paddy shed	225	0
Assessment tax, 1892	769	62
Do. recoveries of arrears (1889, 1890, and 1891)	1,044	79
Miscellaneous receipts	423	24
Fines	137	50
Licenses	3,445	43
New market loan	14,000	0
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	1,269	74
Total ...	25,168	74

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Law Expenses	82	95
Police Charges	3	50
Miscellaneous Charges	53	62
Road Maintenance	3,348	2
Auditing Accounts, 1891	145	9
Market Repairs	21	76
Revenue Services	824	62
Salaries	1,137	0
Commission to Assessment Collectors, 1892	38	25
Office Contingencies	70	86
New Markets	11,330	40
Cement Drains, 1891	556	91½
Uranikuda Scheme, 1891	29	79½
Latrine Repairs, 1891	102	1
Market Advance Fund	350	0
Public Recreation (Band Fund) ...	250	0
Tin Plates, 1893	112	47
Volunteer Band, maintenance of ...	50	0
Improvement, &c., of Public Grounds ...	250	0
Sanitary Charges	2,535	69
Total ...	21,290	32

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of May 12, 1893.)

The new markets have been completed and are an ornament to the town.

Shade trees have been planted on most of the town roads, and, if well cared for, will supply a great want.

The roads were kept in pretty good order so far as the funds would permit. A few more new roads are required through the thickly populated parts of the town. The funds of the Board are however not equal to the expenditure needed to buy up the necessary land.

The slaughter of unowned pariah dogs has been carried out rigorously, but no appreciable decrease of these dreadful creatures is apparent. They seem to increase with their destruction, and make night hideous with their continual howls.

A Volunteer Band has been started, and the Board have contributed Rs. 50 a month to its support.

The question of a water supply has to be faced, but where the water is to come from has not been settled. Koddaimunai, on the mainland, has an abundant supply, but to serve Puliyantivu it would have to be pumped from wells into raised reservoirs, which means considerable expenditure.

The extension of cement drains is progressing, and the gradual raising of the esplanade above ordinary floods is being proceeded with.

A new cemetery is much needed and will receive attention in 1893.

Local Board Office,
Batticaloa, April 18, 1893.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

TRINCOMALEE.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	3,955	76	Law Expenses	116	70
Fines	459	81	Miscellaneous	405	52
Licenses	1,731	13	Office Contingencies	169	4
Markets	855	98	Police Charges	143	42
Miscellaneous	421	71	Public Works	2,745	13
Rents	217	13	Revenue Services	894	12
Taxes	3,771	50	Salaries	2,159	68
			Sanitary Charges	3,444	76
			Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	1,334	65
Total ...	11,413	2	Total ...	11,413	2

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of May 5, 1893.)

The revenue of the Board for the year 1892 is the largest yet collected, the increase being Rs. 940·56. The expenditure was Rs. 3,701·36 over that of the previous year. The marked increase of revenue by Rs. 318·81 under the head "Fines," when compared with that for 1891, is due in a great measure to the appointment of an extra Inspector of Nuisances on a salary of Rs. 360 per annum to look after the sanitation of the town and see to the observance of the Local Board rules and by-laws, which were enforced by prosecutions. The comparatively large expenditure under "Sanitary Charges" is attributable to the cholera epidemic of 1891–92. Rs. 2,169·13 was expended on the usual scavenging and sweeping of roads and cleaning drains.

Public Works.—All the roads, drains, and culverts within the town limits were kept thorough repair at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,000.

Growth of shade trees cost the Board Rs. 279·94 during the year; the trees look healthy.

Tattakkai tank was repaired by the Board at a cost of about Rs. 700. The tank is intended to form a bathing and washing place for the townspeople, and the land under the bund and near the tank is to be formed into a pasture, the want of which is greatly felt by owners of cattle within town limits. Roads have been opened from Love lane to the tank, and it is proposed to offer free permits to cultivators undertaking to live there, the soil being suitable for vegetable gardens.

Markets.—The market erected by the Board on land reclaimed near the Admiralty Flats was opened in 1893, and is now used. Considering the rising importance of this part of the town it is probable that this market will be a great financial success.

The masonry work for the permanent vegetable market on Back Bay is finished, and timber has been ordered from the saw mills at Batticaloa for the roof.

Sanitation.—The roads and drains in charge of this Board were regularly scavenged and swept not less than twice a week, and the rubbish and sweepings removed to a place apart from the town and burnt weekly.

The four public latrines under the Board are cleansed by contract. These latrines are now provided with heavy iron carts, but a change of system and use of buckets instead of carts is now under consideration.

The health of the town was uniformly good during the year. Steps are being taken to have the remaining marshy lands within Local Board limits raised with earth. The malarial fever prevalent in the town at certain months of the year is partly caused by these marshes, some of which are in the midst of thickly populated localities.

A special meeting of taxpayers was held on December 1 to elect three Unofficial Members for 1893 and 1894, and the following gentlemen were unaminously elected :—Mr. J. R. Canagaratna, Mr. A. Supramaniyapillai, Mr. S. H. Enam.

H. NEVILL,
Chairman.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

KURUNÉGALA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	906	34
Fines levied by the Police Magistrate ...	267	0
Fines on road defaulters ...	180	0
Fines, Departmental	0	13
Licenses	4,358	89
Miscellaneous receipts	706	47
Slaughter-house fees	655	96
Taxes, local rate	1,486	52
Taxes, commutation	2,722	0
Taxes, dogs	178	0
Rent of gardens	29	0
Total ...	11,490	31

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Law Expenses	46	80
Office Contingencies	237	96
Police Charges	168	33
Public Works	2,842	34
Revenue Services	691	27
Refund	5	0
Salaries	2,802	50
Sanitary Charges	1,562	24
Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	3,138	87
Total ...	11,490	31

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 3, 1893.)

Water Supply.—The first proposal for supplying the town with good and wholesome water, chiefly for drinking purposes, was made in 1890, when the Board voted a sum of Rs. 200 for a survey required for the preparation of an estimate of the cost of obtaining such a water supply to the town from Handurukanda, distant about six miles from Kurunégala.

The expenditure being beyond the means of the Board, Government was communicated with to ascertain if it would be willing to lend a sum of Rs. 60,000, the probable cost of the work, repayable by the Board with interest at 5 per cent. per annum, in which rate was included the 2 per cent. required by the Ordinance to be set apart as a sinking fund.

The Board also requested that the inhabitants be exempted from police tax, and asked for the withdrawal of so much of the local police force as is kept for the protection of the town, the Board undertaking to provide its own police. The Government replied that they were willing to grant the loan asked for at 5½ per cent. interest, and authorised the Board to provide its own police. As it was found that the police provided by the Board would not have the rights or protection given by law to the regular police, no steps were taken in this direction.

Mr. Wrightson, the then Provincial Engineer, who considered the proposed scheme for the water supply feasible and desirable, being asked for an estimate, reported the probable cost as follows, *i.e.*, assuming the quantity of water required daily to be 75,000 gallons, or 15 gallons per head for a population of 5,000 persons :—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
For a storage reservoir	16,335	0		
Pipes, laying, &c.	47,010	0		
Contingencies	6,325	0		
			69,670	0
For a service reservoir	16,080	0		
Contingencies	1,620	0		
			17,700	0
Total ...	—		87,370	0

The Provincial Engineer, in his report, remarked that a service reservoir in his opinion was not an absolute necessity to start with, and that he had only suggested one to meet the contingency of an accident to the line of pipes from the storage reservoir to the town. The scheme appears to have been subsequently abandoned as quite beyond the resources of the Board.

The water used by the inhabitants for drinking purposes at present is drawn from wells which, though affording a wholesome supply, are apt to run short towards the end of a long drought.

Town Extension.—In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Local Board, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, the limits of the Board were extended in January, 1892. An officer of the Board defined and marked out the boundaries.

The taxes recovered during 1892 show a material increase compared with the previous year, as will appear from the following statement :—

1891.	Rs.	c.	1892.	Rs.	c.
Taxes, commutation ...	2,454	0	Taxes, commutation ...	2,722	0
Taxes, local rate ...	1,272	53	Taxes, local rate ...	1,486	52
Taxes, dogs ...	163	0	Taxes, dogs ...	178	0
Fines on road defaulters ...	10	0	Fines on road defaulters ...	180	0

This increase is chiefly due to the extension of the limits of the Board.

Twelve road defaulters were sent to jail in 1892, as against seven in 1891. Only six persons performed labour in 1892.

An Assistant Inspector was appointed during the year in order that better attention might be paid to the sanitation of the town.

Improvements and Repairs to Roads.—There are about eleven miles of roads in charge of the Board, and these were maintained during the year in good order, portions being gravelled and metalled as the occasion demanded. The culverts and bridges were kept in good repair. Two new culverts were built on the Circular road, and a section of the same road was raised one foot.

The hill near the powder magazine and the Galabandare shrine was cleared and walks were opened out upon it. It is in contemplation to plant this ground with ornamental trees. The lands vested in the Board were kept clear of weeds, and the esplanade public gardens in many respects improved.

Street Lighting.—Six new lamps were provided and put up.

Buildings.—The paving of the side drain of the Colombo road was taken in hand, and this important sanitary improvement is being continued.

All buildings belonging to the Board were kept in good repair.

Sanitation.—The streets were regularly swept, and the rubbish carted away and deposited beyond the limits of the town in a land acquired especially for this purpose by the Board.

The cemented drains in the Bazaar street were flushed twice daily.

With the exception of a few cases of measles and something over the usual amount of fever in the latter part of the year, Kurunégala was happily free from epidemic, notwithstanding that it was threatened with cholera for a month or two from Anurádhapura, Kandy, and Mátalé, with which neighbourhoods there was almost daily communication, notwithstanding all efforts to discourage it. A temporary cholera hospital was put up on the outskirts of the town, and rigorous precautionary measures were adopted by the local authorities.

ÆLIAN A. KING,
Chairman.

PUTTALAM.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1891 ...	380 68	Advances	208 64
Fines	495 50	Allowances	180 0
Licenses	3,083 80	Incidental Charges	200 0
Markets	1,602 22	Law Expenses	16 70
Miscellaneous	277 40	Office Contingencies	128 4
Refunds	208 64	Police Charges	408 49
Rents	309 95	Public Works	1,989 82
School	397 81	Refunds	63 25
Taxes	5,172 30	Revenue Services	832 17
Government loan	7,000 0	Salaries	2,731 32
		Sanitary Charges	1,787 57
		Waterworks Repairs	3,451 23
		Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	2,050 0
		Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	4,881 7
Total ...	18,928 30	Total ...	18,928 30

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 3, 1893.)

The large amount collected under the head "Taxes," compared with previous years, is due to the assessment tax having been four years in arrear on my assumption of duties in May last, and to successful efforts subsequently made to recover the arrears.

The roads and bridges in charge of the Board were repaired and kept in good order throughout the year.

Malarial fever, as usual, prevailed during the north-east monsoon rains, but the town was otherwise free from disease during the year.

An infectious diseases hospital, to hold six patients (four males and two females), was built at the request of Government on a loan placed for that purpose at the disposal of the Board by Government, and the repair and improvement of the waterworks drain and reservoir decided on by the Board in 1891 were commenced under the supervision of the District Engineer, on funds also borrowed from Government for the purpose. Further improvements and additions to the water service in the town, as well as plans for the systematic drainage of the town, are in contemplation.

Three Horbury's patent iron latrines were ordered from Bombay, and their erection will, it is believed, meet a bad local want.

The work of scavenging, formerly given on contract, was undertaken during the year by the Board on its own account, and the experiment is reported to work satisfactorily.

The biennial election of Unofficial Members to serve on the Board for 1893–94 took place in December last, the Government Agent presiding at the election. The three members elected all belong to the Moorish community.

A statement showing the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance within Local Board limits for the year is annexed, in the form required by Government Circular of January 7 last :—

Comparative Statement of the Working of the Road Ordinance during 1891 and 1892.

	1891.		Per-centage on B.	1892.		Per-centage on B.
1. Population (A)	—	5,034		—	4,980	
2. Number in lists (B) ...	—	1,139		—	1,189	
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid at Rs. 1·50 ...	1,014		89·02	1,039		87·38
(b) Paid at Rs. 3... ...	41		3·59	61		5·13
(c) Laboured 6 days ...	Nil			Nil		
(d) Laboured 12 days ...	Nil			Nil		
		1,055	92·62		1,100	92·51
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	24		2·10	14		1·17
(b) Paid and laboured elsewhere ...	4		·35	11		·92
(c) Committed to jail ...	Nil			Nil		
(d) Fined	3		·26	3		·25
(e) Worked 24 days in labour centres	—			Nil		
(f) Double entries ...	12		1·05	23		1·94
(g) Dead	6		·52	11		·92
		49	4·30		62	5·21
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left the village	35		3·07	27		2·27
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	Nil			—		
		35			27	

SAML. HAUGHTON,
Chairman.

CHILAW.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Fines	15	75	Law Expenses	15	50
Licenses	4,541	59	Office Contingencies	68	87
Markets	107	77	Police Charges	35	85
Miscellaneous	485	0	Public Works	5,254	14
Rent	22	0	Revenue Services	546	97
Taxes	1,859	50	Salaries	910	65
Advance—refund	456	95	Sanitary Charges	851	17
Balance on January 1, 1892 ...	2,520	37	Advance	680	50
			Balance on December 31, 1892 ..	1,645	28
Total ...	10,008	93	Total ...	10,008	93

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 3, 1893.)

TAXES.

The rate of commutation under the Thoroughfares Ordinance was Rs. 2.

A dog tax of 50 cents was recovered for the first time. 31 dogs only were registered, while 80 were destroyed.

The levy of an assessment tax of 2½ per cent. from 1893 was sanctioned, and assessors were appointed in November.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of Rs. 997·19 was spent in the repair and upkeep of the town roads, which were kept in fairly good order, with the exception of certain roads which it was expected would be taken over by the Public Works Department. These are—

(1) The road leading to the jail past the Government bachelor clerks' quarters.
(2) The road leading to the married clerks' houses.
(3) The road to the Assistant Government Agent's residence.
(4) The approach roads to the kachchéri, court-house, and hospital.

As these all lead to Government buildings solely, they should, it is submitted, be maintained at the expense of Government.

Rs. 1,350·72 was spent on the following works :—

(a) Construction of a masonry drain 160 ft. long and 3 ft. wide.
(b) Contribution of half the cost of a bridge across the Wattakaliodai at the northern limit of the town constructed by the District Road Committee.
(c) Construction of a new well and the repair of the old wells on the seaside. The new well is 28½ ft. in circumference and 16 ft. in depth, and yields an abundant supply of good fresh water.
(d) Raising the clock tower 10 ft. higher than provided for by Government.

A handsome clock with two faces was obtained from England at a cost of about Rs. 800, half of which was paid from the balance of jubilee and other subscriptions, the Local Board defraying the rest.

A sum of Rs. 1,810 was paid into court for the acquisition of the fish market site.

SANITATION.

The scavenging of the town was given out on contract for Rs. 59 a month, the rubbish being removed by the contractor to a cocoanut garden beyond the limits. The rate being low, the scavenging work was not always satisfactorily performed, and the contractor was frequently fined. Two latrines on the dry-earth system were maintained. The old court-house latrine was knocked down, and a new and better latrine was constructed at the expense of Government in a more suitable position for the use of both kachchéri and court-house.

HEALTH.

The health of the town was on the whole fairly good. Influenza prevailed at the beginning of the year. There was no outbreak of cholera or smallpox. The Local Board took precautionary measures against the introduction of cholera by Negombo fishermen from Mannár, where the disease had appeared early in the year.

The rainfall during the year was only 40·45 inches, as against 89 inches in 1891, and a previous average of 51 inches. The births were 103 and deaths 109.

THOROUGHFARES ORDINANCE.

A comparative statement showing the working of the Ordinance within the Local Board limits during 1891 and 1892 is annexed :—

Comparative Statement showing the Working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance during 1891 and 1892.

	1891.		Percentage on B.	1892.		Percentage on B.
1. Population (A)	3,552			3,495		
2. Number in lists (B)... ...	–	1,003		—	977	
3. Effective in this district :—						
(a) Paid at single rate ...	879		87·63	872		89·25
(b) Paid at double rate ...	20		1·99	25		2·55
(c) Laboured 6 days ..	—		—	5		·51
		890	89·63		902	92·32
4. Not effective in this district, but have discharged their liability :—						
(a) Exempted	14		1·39	20		2·04
(b) Paid elsewhere ...	31		3·09	19		1·94
(c) Committed to jail ...	1		·09	1		·10
(d) Fined	—		—	2		·20
(e) Worked 24 days ...	—		—	—		—
(f) Double entries ...	5		·49	3		·32
(g) Dead	6		·59	5		·51
		57	5·68		50	5·11
5. Not effective :—						
(a) Reported to have left village ...	30		2·99	19		1·94
(b) Otherwise not arrested ...	17		1·69	6		·61
		47	4·68		25	2·55

PLANTING OF SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

A sum of Rs. 230·06 was expended in this work. The experimental garden near the kachchéri was extended and "mudilla" *(Barringtonia)* plants were planted out on the seaside. These latter and the young trees along the roads on the other side of the river are thriving well.

The ingesaman, lunumidella, and margosa trees near the Assistant Government Agent's residence have nearly all succumbed to the destructive saline blasts of the south-west monsoon.

The young palmirahs to the north of the Residency are coming up well.

GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor visited Chilaw in March, and an address from the inhabitants was read by Mr. Thomas Cooke, J.P., an Unofficial Member of the Local Board.

A clock tower was erected and the clock was set going by His Lordship the Bishop of Colombo on December 22.

The fish market site was taken possession of by the Government Agent on December 9.

As previously reported, there is room for much improvement in this town in very many respects, which the Board (unaided) can hardly hope to be able to undertake.

The following are some of the requirements :—

(1) A water supply. This, I am convinced, can best be obtained from the sand dunes between the river and the sea.
(2) A system of surface drainage, partly begun.
(3) Widening and straightening the streets.
(4) More public latrines, for which suitable sites have to be acquired.
(5) The reclamation of both sides of the river and the filling up of swamps and low places.
(6) Acquisition of a site for a general cemetery outside the town.
(7) A resting-place (ambalam) for travellers.

The following are works which should be undertaken by Government without loss of time :—

(a) The construction of an iron bridge with proper masonry abutments across the river at Chilaw in place of the present tottering wooden bridge.

(b) The building of masonry side drains along the Colombo-Puttalam road in the town.

It is with regret that I have to record the death in June, 1892, of Mr. S. M. Mohammadu Tamby, an Unofficial Member of the Local Board (twice elected) and a wealthy and charitable Moorman.

A meeting for the election of three Unofficial Members for the years 1893 and 1894 was held by the Government Agent of the Province on December 9, when Messrs. Cooke and Lemphers were re-elected and Mr. C. B. Paulickpulley, an old resident of the town, was newly elected.

Office of the Local Board,
Chilaw, April 20, 1893.

E. T. NOYES,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

BADULLA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs	c.
Taxes	4,518	2	Salaries of Establishment... ...	1,470	0
Licenses	1,868	15	Office Contingencies	155	58
Slaughter-house fees	605	80	Revenue Services	499	91
Grazing fees	90	50	Police Charges	91	96
Fines	216	64	Purchase and repair of tools and other stores	392	36
Reimbursements	21	21	Time Gun Charges	155	0
Redemption of dogs	17	0	Audit Charges	123	61
Rents	991	2	Refunds	2,280	80
Water supply	30	0	Miscellaneous Charges	186	65
Miscellaneous receipts	81	87	Sanitary Charges	961	97
Add cash balance on December 31, 1891	425	64	Public Works	2,430	82
			Balance ...	117	19
Total ...	8,865	85	Total ...	8,865	85

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of March 24, 1893.)

The funds of the Board have been spent principally on scavenging and on maintenance of roads. Annexed is a statement in detail of the expenditure for the year on Public Works :—

	Rs.	c.
Cost of scavenging public latrines	636	29
Cost of sweeping streets	325	68
Maintenance of recreation ground and grand stand	258	82
Upkeep and maintenance of roads and bridges and two pairs of bulls ...	836	11
Maintenance of the water supply	69	47
Cost of cleaning slaughter-houses	120	96
Cost of gate at the west end of the Botanical Gardens	25	73
Repairs to Town Hall	150	81
Metalling a portion of Green lane	968	92
Time Gun charges	155	0
First instalment of market loan with interest	1,780	80
Refund for purchase of field for racecourse	500	0
Total ...	5,828	59

The Government has liberally consented to a reduction in the annual refund of the cost of the market by spreading the payment over a longer period. The Board will thus have more money at its disposal for urgent works.

The health of the town has been satisfactory on the whole.

A new scheme for giving the town a larger water supply is now under consideration, and will be carried out in 1893.

The supply under the old scheme was insufficient, and the pipes were found on examination to be either choked or corroded.

The improvement of existing drains and the construction of new ones will also be brought forward. The old latrines are to undergo repairs and new ones erected in the more crowded parts of the town.

The lane which passes behind the hospital through Wellegedara to the Taldena road and from the racecourse to Maylantota ought to be converted into a driving road. It passes through some populous hamlets in the outskirts of the town, and would not only form a convenient outlet for them, but be much appreciated as a pleasant drive by the residents of the town. An estimate for the cost is being prepared to ascertain whether it is within the means of the Board.

Badulla, May 20, 1893.

C. A. MURRAY,
Chairman.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

RATNAPURA.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1892.

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Balance on January 1, 1892	19	79	Salaries	2,026	80
Fines	334	50	Sanitary Charges	1,220	4
Licenses	1,971	30	Revenue Service	367	35
Taxes	2,886	80	Office Contingencies	168	98
Rents	21	0	Purchase of Stores	41	63
Slaughter-house fees	203	25	Public Works	1,551	94
Cattle trespass	204	12	Miscellaneous	345	93
Special licenses	15	0	Balance on December 31, 1892 ...	5	14
Miscellaneous	72	5			
Total ...	5,727	81	Total ...	5,727	81

(For detailed statement see *Gazette* of February 10, 1893.)

1. The health of the town was satisfactory throughout the year.

2. A new latrine was erected at Tirawanaketiya, and a bathing-place for females on a site adjoining the river. The ambalam, to which the Board contributed Rs. 500, was completed.

3. The Government having re-established a police force in the Province, the police station, which had served as office for the Local Board, had to be given up, and a separate office and store hired.

4. Steps were taken to obtain for the Board such a complete control over the water reservoir as will render it possible to bring into operation the provisions of Ordinance No. 27 of 1890. This is an indispensable preliminary to the improvement of the water supply by the Board.

5. The former Unofficial Members of the Board were re-elected for 1893 and 1894.

A. M. ASHMORE,
Chairman.

Ratnapura, March 3, 1893.

REPORTS

ON THE

WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES DURING 1892.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

THE population of the city, according to the Census of 1891, was 128,870. It may now be taken roughly at 130,000.

The total revenue of the Municipality for 1892 was Rs. 577,302·27.

The expenditure was Rs. 553,667·08. Full details of revenue and expenditure are appended to this report. The principal source of revenue is a consolidated rate of 11 per cent. on all property within the limits of the Municipality—this rate yielded in 1892 the sum of Rs. 227,613·81—supplemented by the sums received by sale of water to the shipping and to persons requiring water for other than domestic purposes, amounting in 1892 to Rs. 56,597·49, and by some other trifling items. The proceeds of this rate are applied exclusively to expenditure in connection with the police, lighting, and water. On account of the police an annual fixed payment of Rs. 60,000 is paid to the Colonial Government, in whose hands the control and management of the police force remains. A sum of Rs. 130,000 is similarly paid annually by the Municipality to the Government on account of the Waterworks, which are also under the control and management of the Government, any extensions of the service being however paid for by the Municipality. The lighting of the streets of the town is carried out by the Municipality under agreement with a Gas Company. The payments on this account amounted in 1892 to Rs. 72,818·02, inclusive of a sum of Rs. 4,958·08 for extension of street lighting.

Other notable items of revenue are the sums received as commutation (at Rs. 2) on the six days' labour on the roads due annually by each adult male, which yielded Rs. 50,378·16 in 1892, taxes on vehicles and animals Rs. 18,424·08, tolls at the boundaries of the Municipality Rs. 84,766·11, licenses to deal in opium Rs. 26,600, judicial fines Rs. 11,689·31, markets Rs. 17,515·66, and slaughter-houses Rs. 22,718·45.

Of expenditure, the principal items, exclusive of the sums paid on account of police, gas, and water, were the upkeep of the Establishment in all its branches, including all sums paid for salaries, allowances, commission to collectors, pensions, audit, &c., amounting to Rs. 65,292·64, scavenging and conservancy of lake Rs. 50,000, general upkeep and repair of roads Rs. 50,000, upkeep of public buildings, parks, gardens, bridge-of-boats, &c., about Rs. 22,000, and new works (exclusive of Rs. 9,320·83 paid for a new dredger) about Rs. 20,000. As regards the latter item I may note that provision has been made for a far larger expenditure in the estimates for 1893. The Council is enabled to undertake this increased outlay by their improved financial position at the close of 1892 as compared with 1891. The receipts of 1892 exceeded those of 1891 by Rs. 24,967, the notable items of increase being in opium and liquor licenses and sale of water. On the other hand, expenditure in 1892 was Rs. 41,977 less than in 1891, principally due to the fact of five quarterly payments of the annuity for Waterworks having been made in 1891 to Government (an instalment having previously been in arrear), but also to diminished expenditure in many branches of ordinary disbursement; as to these full particulars are given in the detailed statement appended to this report.

The water supply to the city is brought through a 20-inch pipe from an artificial reservoir 26 miles from Colombo to a storage tank in the town, whence it is distributed to the various stand-pipes, &c.

The daily supply was originally 3,000,000 gallons, but has been gradually decreasing through encrustation of the pipe, and is now about 2,600,000 gallons—barely sufficient for the ordinary wants of the inhabitants. The construction of a second pipe is under consideration: estimates have been framed locally, and the papers are now with the Consulting Engineer in England. The supply in the main reservoir at Labugama is practically inexhaustible, and the only difficulty is on the score of expense. It may be possible when a second pipe is laid to scrape out the first pipe and restore it to something like its original capacity—a work which could not be undertaken now without very great inconvenience to the public, as the water supply would be altogether cut off during the progress of the repairs. The cost of the second pipe will be from 1¼ million to 1½ million rupees, but if (as is contemplated by the Consulting Engineer in England) it is decided to place it on an enbankment beyond the reach of floods, this cost will probably be more than doubled.* As a

* Since this report was written Sir John Fowler has abandoned the idea of placing the second pipe beyond the reach of floods.

step towards meeting the expense of improving the water supply the local Government proposed to give the Council from general revenue a grant of Rs. 10,000 annually, to be funded with an equal sum contributed by the Council (the latter sum being derived from a tax on arrack taverns for which the Council has long contended, and which has at last being granted to them) for this express object. Unfortunately, however, the grant from general revenue has been vetoed by the Secretary of State; it is now hoped that a concession will be made to the Council of part, if not the whole, of the revenue derived from the sale of Crown lands within the Municipality, and the original idea carried out under slightly varied circumstances.

Under the present agreement with the Gas Company—an agreement renewable from year to year—all extensions of lighting are carried out at the expense of the Municipality. This arrangement has only been in force for the last three years, since the expiration of a contract for fourteen years with the Company. Formerly the Gas Company themselves bore the cost of all extensions, the Municipality only paying interest. The new system has involved the anomaly of some of the pipes and lamps being the property of the Municipality and some (those formerly constructed) of the Gas Company. A proposal for a new agreement for an extended term of years is now under consideration. If such an agreement is concluded further extensions of lighting can be made without such a heavy strain on the resources of the Municipality as has been the case in recent years.

A question of importance was settled in the year under review. It was contended by a majority of the Council that funds levied under the consolidated rate could only be applied legally to purposes in connection with police, gas, and water. There were arguments on the other side into which it is unnecessary to enter, as a decision has now been unanimously arrived at that such funds shall be so exclusively applied for the future, and an Ordinance "to remove doubts" has been passed legalising all former expenditure.

It was decided during the year to have a fresh assessment made of properties liable to taxation under the 127th clause of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887. Assessors were carefully selected, and the result of the revision will be a considerable, but not excessive, addition to the revenues of the Council.

A revision which was attempted towards the close of 1891 was decided to be informal by the Council, and notices issued under the revised assessment were recalled; as a result of this there was some slight delay in collecting the revenue under this head for the earlier portion of 1892, as fresh notices had to be issued.

The importance of regulating the dairies within the town and ensuring the purity of the milk sold to the public came into prominent notice during the year, and the Government has been asked to frame an Ordinance on the lines of an Act on this subject which has been found to work successfully in New South Wales.

Arrangements are in progress for the organisation of a fire brigade to work engines already purchased by the Council; fortunately, Colombo has always enjoyed a singular immunity from damage by fire, but it is clearly the duty of the Municipality to be ready for any emergency.

The sea-wall, which forms the support of the Galle Face walk, constructed by Sir Henry Ward more than thirty years ago, has recently collapsed in places near the northern end. For some time sand has been removed from a spot near the point of collapse in very large quantities (at the rate of 80,000 or 90,000 tons a year) by the Government, who employ a railway and a large force of prisoners for the purpose, the sand being subsequently utilised at the reclamation works. I have not the slighest doubt myself (and this conviction is shared I believe by the whole Council, with the exception of the Director of Public Works) that it is to this excessive removal of sand that the breach of the wall is due. The surface of the beach is now several feet below its former level. The Government have, however, been advised by the Director of Public Works and the Master Attendant (authorities whose opinion is entitled to great respect) that the collapse of the wall is due to defects in its construction, and not to the removal of sand in immoderate quantities. The important question as to who is responsible for the cost of rebuilding the wall, and whether the present arrangement as regards the removal of sand shall continue, are still in abeyance.

In response to an appeal from Government the Council have expressed their willingness to take upon themselves the control and management of the general cemeteries at Kanatta and Madampitiya, hitherto in charge of the Government Agent.

An attempt was made during the year to economise the water supply from Labugama by using the water of the lake for watering the streets, but the delay and expense involved by the water carts having to return to the lake to fill up instead of doing so at the nearest street hydrant were found to be so great that operations were necessarily limited; complaints were rife, and the idea was reluctantly abandoned.

Some progress was made with the sewerage of the Fort, sewers being laid in Chatham street and Hospital street; there is much still to be done in this direction, and large provision has been made in the estimates for 1893.

The whole system of drains and sewers in the town is complicated and troublesome, many of these works having been constructed without sufficient connection with the existing drainage. In some cases, in past years, the Public Works Department and the Municipality have worked independently of each other, and undoubtedly a good deal of money has been wasted. On the whole, however, the system is not so unsatisfactory as to deserve the very severe strictures which have been passed upon it. The best proof of this is the sanitary condition of the town; the death-rate for the last ten years has averaged only 21 per 1,000, which may be said to be eminently satisfactory for an Oriental city.

Indeed, considering the large area of the town, straggling as it does over some 20 square miles, it is surprising that the drainage, the state of much of which is dependent on the way in which a scavenging contractor performs his duties, is as well attended to as it is. One reason for this is the influence of the public press. There are several daily papers readily open to general correspondence, and it is rarely that the attention of the Chairman is not called in this way to a defective drain or one not properly attended to, even if the matter has been overlooked by the Municipal officers.

There is much room for improvement in the important question of the disposal of the night soil and rubbish of the town. These are at present simply deposited at convenient spots (the

former being buried). Incineration has been tried, but on a small scale only, in the neighbourhood of a public latrine, but abandoned as constituting a nuisance. It is in use at the largest jail of the town and in more than one commercial establishment, where large numbers of persons are employed, and will, I hope, eventually be applied on a large scale to the city generally. Information is now being collected and estimates obtained from India, where several forms of incinerators are successfully working in various towns.

A new fish market is urgently required. During 1891 the Government offered the Council the use of a large building for this purpose, and the offer was accepted, but on further consideration it was thought advisable to build an entirely new market at a cost of Rs. 17,500. This work was placed on the estimates for 1883, and is now in progress. A market at Slave Island, which was also much required, has been similarly provided for.

A dredger for the lake was purchased from Messrs. Priestman during 1892 at a cost of Rs. 9,000 and is now at work, but it is hardly as great a success as had been anticipated. Better work is done with the old grab dredger borrowed from Government.

The steam roller used by the Public Works Department having been found to effect a great saving in time in consolidating road metal, the Council has resolved to purchase one; this will undoubtedly conduce greatly to the convenience of the public.

The old store used for tools and materials has been extended and fresh arrangements made, which it is hoped will go far to obviate the cause for complaint that previously existed.

A new bridge is in progress of erection by the Public Works Department across the Kelani river, at a spot a little below the antiquated bridge-of-boats, over which all traffic for the north at present passes. The new bridge has been estimated to cost Rs. 429,072. The Government proposed that the Council should contribute Rs. 8,000 annually for 50 years by way of payment for this work, but as they declined to give any pledge that the tolls should be kept up and drawn by the Council (from this source about Rs. 40,000 is received annually from the bridge-of boats by the Council) the latter declined by resolution of May 31, 1892, to vote any sum for the purpose.

The question of the accommodation of the clerks of the Assessment Department was brought prominently before the Chairman in 1892, but although there is no doubt as to the necessity for improvement in this respect, it was found impracticable to devote sufficient funds for the purpose. It is however hoped that this work will be carried out during the current year.

Several actions for encroachment were brought by the Municipality during 1892, chiefly with regard to enclosures of verandahs. One important case, involving the main principle, is now before the District Court, and it is hoped that in the course of its hearing the law on this vexed question will be thoroughly expounded.

During the year the Council called for tenders for the construction of tramways on certain lines previously determined upon. The tenders were originally left open until September 30, but the time was enlarged for good and sufficient reason until January 31. I may so far anticipate the report for 1893 as to add that an offer has been accepted, and that in all probability it will not be long before the first line is laid.

The authority to deal with the storage and transport of petroleum, formerly vested in the Chairman of the Municipality, was transferred in the course of the year under review to the Inspector-General of Police, but, the new arrangement not being found to work satisfactorily, this business was again placed in the hands of the Chairman. It seems probable that the trade in petroleum "in bulk" will be shortly introduced, involving considerable alterations in the present system and the laws bearing on it.

The sum of Rs. 4,421 was spent in the upkeep of the "Victoria park," which includes several acres of ground planted with flowers and ornamental trees and shrubs under the supervision of a trained gardener, during the year. The minor recreation grounds were properly attended to. The piece of land at Welikada, known as "Campbell park" (after the late Inspector-General of Police, whose residence it adjoined), handed over as a recreation ground by Government to the Council, has been planted with avenues of fruit-bearing and shade trees, and made generally suitable for the purpose for which it was given. Trees have been planted along the lake and in other suitable parts of the town.

The health of the city was on the whole satisfactory throughout the year. There was a slight outbreak of smallpox during the second quarter, traceable to one concealed case The man's excuse was that he thought he was suffering from chickenpox; after his recovery he was prosecuted and fined Rs. 20 (the extreme penalty, but surely inadequate). No less than 43 cases of smallpox were traced to this source; six of them proved fatal, all, with one exception, being unvaccinated subjects. This disease, once so much dreaded, has lost much of its terror since compulsory vaccination has been carried out. The Mohammedans are the principal offenders, both as regards attempts to avoid vaccination and concealment of cases of smallpox. Constant vigilance on the part of the Municipal Inspectors and prosecution for breaches of sanitary regulations form a powerful element in the preservation of the health of the general public, especially in the more crowded portions of the town.

I have merely to add that my personal connection with the Municipality dates only from May 16 last. During the time that I have been acting as Chairman I have received all possible help from the Council. Some of the members have given much time and attention to Municipal affairs, and their experience has been of much advantage to me in carrying out the executive duties of my office.

Some papers showing the attendance of members, the business done in the Municipal Court, and otherwise bearing upon the working of the Municipality, are appended.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Acting Mayor and Chairman.

Colombo, April 28, 1893.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund, from January 1 to December 31, 1892.

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1892. Rs.	c.	Receipts, to Dec. 31 1892. Rs.	c.
Commutation tax ...	50,500	0	50,378	16
Tax on vehicles and animals (under section No. 128 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887) ...	18,500	0	18,265	50
Do. costs ...			158	58
Dog tax	2,300	0	2,132	12
Do. costs ...			46	31
Licenses.				
Carriages for hire ..	5,100	0	7,068	0
Passenger hackeries ...	3,000	0	3,249	0
Cart and coach, issued by Government Agent ...	5,100	0	5,412	0
Boat, issued by Government Agent	65	0	93	10
Boat, issued by Master Attendant	3,000	0	3,625	20
Gun, issued by Government Agent	100	0	87	88
To sell intoxicating liquors, issued by Government Agent	6,000	0	9,048	75
Butchers	110	0	118	75
Coal depôts, tanneries, &c. ...	340	0	410	0
To slaughter cattle, sheep, and pigs (special) ...	45	0	76	75
To sell meat	300	0	255	0
To sell fish	1,700	0	1,760	0
Opium	20,800	0	26,600	0
Petroleum	1,100	0	1,134	50
Guides	400	0	363	0
Poison	40	0		
Auctioneers and brokers for 1892	1,800	0	1,920	0
Do. 1893	100	0	100	0
Judicial Fines.				
By Municipal Magistrate ...	12,000	0	11,497	8
By Police Magistrate ...	300	0	192	25
Tolls.				
Bridge-of-boats and canal, Grand pass	50,000	0	50,000	0
Amount payable by renter of toll, bridge-of-boats, through Government Agent, for service of bridge	1,191	24	1,191	24
Bambalapitiya	31,350	0	31,350	0
Arrears, Bambalapitiya, 1884 ...	192	39	192	39
Mutwal ferry	1,520	0	1,266	68
Lock-gate	660	0	765	80
Stamp duty on Advocates, Proctors' and Notaries' certificates and articles of clerkship	4,000	0	3,923	50
Markets.				
Edinburgh, Nos. 1 and 2, fruit and vegetables ...	1,209	0	1,155	0
Edinburgh, No. 3 meat ...	3,000	0	3,320	0
Do. do. lighting charges paid by stall-holders ...	500	0	485	37
St. John's fish mart ...	540	0	602	90
Do. market, fruit and vegetables ...	132	0	180	0
Do. boutiques ...	1,200	0	1,200	0
Dean's road market ...	3,500	0	3,465	39
Grandpass market ...	3,400	0	5,100	0
Kollupitiya market ...	380	0	361	0
Mohammedan meat market, Dhoby's pond ...	360	0	590	0
Gintupitiya street market ...	960	0	960	0
Do. lighting charges paid by stall-holders ...	96	0	96	0
Slaughter-houses.				
Dematagoda, slaughtering fees ...	9,300	0	8,925	18
Do. feeding fees ...	9,600	0	9,107	76
Do. sale of manure, &c.	40	0	40	0
Madampitiya, slaughtering fees	1,300	0	2,013	38
Do. feeding fees ...	1,500	0	2,392	13
Do. rent of trees and grass ...	240	0	240	0 *

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1892. Rs.	c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs.	c.
Salaries	38,920	50	38,418	1
Office contingencies ...	239	25	236	92
Allowances	2,898	0	2,861	22
Pension account ...	2,400	0	2,399	88
Stationery	2,250	0	2,186	41
Furniture	280	0	277	30
Audit of accounts ...	2,580	0	2,417	44
Inspectors' uniform and transport allowance	360	0	360	0
Commutation Account.				
Commission	5,000	0	2,907	60
Refunds	100	0	39	50
Tax on Vehicles and Animals Account.				
Commission	450	0	—	
Tin plates and painting ...	220	0	174	15
Refunds	50	0	2	50
Dog Tax Account.				
Commission	90	0	—	
For capture and destruction of dogs and for dog collars ...	800	0	538	82
Refunds	20	0	—	
Palanquin Carriage License Account.				
Tin plates and painting ...	130	0	122	1
Badges and fare tables ...	380	0	374	55
Hackery License Account.				
Tin plates	108	12	62	32
Badges and fare tables ...	400	0	357	42
Printing Account.				
Salary of printers ...	1,980	0	1,980	0
Printing and advertisement ...	900	0	878	83
Additional type ...	800	0	761	92
Tolls.				
Salary of toll-keeper, Lock-gate, St. Sebastian, and other charges	290	0	255	0
Cost of tell-tale Lock-gate, St. Sebastian	60	0	29	19
Market Account.				
Edinburgh markets, coolies' wages	240	0	239	99
Do. market-keeper's salary	300	0	300	0
Edinburgh markets, lighting ...	1,300	0	1,279	20
St. John's market, cooly's wages	120	0	120	0
Kollupitiya market, cooly's wages	120	0	119	99
Dean's road market, coolies' wages	240	0	240	0
Dean's road market-keeper's salary	180	0	180	0
Dean's road market, lighting ...	100	0	73	16
Dean's road market, cementing meat stalls	580	0	487	14
Grandpass market, cooly's wages	120	0	—	
Gintupitiya street market, lighting	200	0	192	27
Slaughter-house Account.				
Dematagoda, salary of keeper ...	720	0	720	0
Do. coolies' wages ...	480	0	480	0
Do. feeding charges, grass and poonac	1,350	0	1,272	30
Do. feeding charges, watchers, & coolies	540	0	540	0
Do. oil, carbolic acid, &c.	100	0	54	26
Do. removing blood, &c.	348	0	29	0
Do. conservancy of latrine ...	36	0	36	0
Madampitiya, salary of keeper ...	300	0	300	0
Do. salary of watcher...	180	0	180	0
Do. cooly's wages ...	120	0	120	0
Do. oil and feeding charges ...	350	0	350	0
Do. cooly lines, estimate No. 112 ...	345	0	338	34

* Not in Budget.

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1892. Rs.	c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs.	c.
Miscellaneous.				
Rent of grass lands ...	1,000	0	1,567	25
Racket court fees, &c. ...	400	0	1,022	50
Racket court, New Floral Hall fees	300	0	575	0
Galle Face, &c., grazing fees ...	600	0	547	70
Victoria park, grazing fees ...	500	0	609	0
Rent of building at Gasworks street	276	0	256	0
Grazing fees, Campbell's park ...	38	0*	38	0
Do. Maligakanda ...	5	0*	5	0
Fees for testing and stamping weights and measures ...	200	0	219	76
Scavenging accounts, including conservancy of private latrines	522	0	392	0
Contribution from Turf Club for improvement of Galle Face ...	100	0	100	0
Guides' badges... ...	15	0*	15	0
Fees from tennis court, Victoria park	15	50*	15	50
Amount advanced by Government for improvement of Chatham street	2,400	0*	2,400	0
Interest	626	4	626	4
Miscellaneous			324	31
Sale of stores			—	
Mulct			153	46
Town Hall fees ...			20	0
Overplus at sales ...	500	0	—	
Sale of tender and specification forms			13	25
Sale of scavenging rubbish ...			—	
Deposits made by tenderers ...			—	
Sale of timber ...			239	1
Security deposited by owners of quarries	50	0*	50	0
Deposit account ...	154	42*	154	42
Hire of carts to scavenging contractor	274	0*	274	0
Deposit of value of grazing tickets ...	6	0*	6	0
Security deposits ...	7,298	0*	7,298	0
Refund by house owners of cost of Doulton pipes ...	1,500	0*	9	80
Carried forward ...	275,650	59	289,846	68

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1892. Rs.	c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs.	c.
Sanitary Account.				
Expenses of disinfection, &c. ...	4,000	0	2,546	0
Cost of disinfectants ...	800	0	463	1
Scavenging Account.				
Scavenging and conservancy of latrines and general conservancy of lake (Est. No. 12) ...	50,000	0	50,000	0
Conservancy of private latrines	522	0	322	0
Repairs of fifty latrine buckets...	100	0	92	38
Construction of fifty latrine buckets	520	0	461	7
Revotes.				
Est. No. 112 of 1891, repairing latrine buckets... ...	136	4	135	27
Est. No. 117 of 1891, construction of urinal .	116	31	116	31
Est. No. 121 of 1891, whitewashing public latrines ...	392	0	292	0
Miscellaneous.				
Books of reference ...	50	0	7	50
Expenses incurred by Government Agent on account of cart and boat licenses ...	250	0	164	34
Remuneration to rent clerk, kachchéri	60	0	—	
Rent of night soil depôt ...	60	0	50	0
Contribution to Law Library ...	500	0	500	0
Costs in legal proceedings ...	500	0	497	20
Rent of site of Grandpass latrine	10	0	—	
Rent of site of Grandpass for 1891 (revote) ...	10	0	—	
Guides' coats	250	0	150	0
Maintenance of level crossing, Dematagoda	250	0	250	0
Contribution on account of Volunteer band ...	3,500	0	3,500	0
Refund of fines	200	0	0	50
Refund of costs of guides' badges	21	0	9	0
Expenses of bookbinding ...	200	0	122	56
Subscription to newspapers ...	96	0	96	0
Cost of making ten peons' belts...	35	0	—	
Assistant clerk, vehicles and animals tax department (two months)	40	0	40	0
Fee to Standing Counsel from June to December, 1891 ...	612	50	612	50
Refund of guides' license fees...	12	0	3	0
Refund of security and others deposits	306	11	155	11
Refund of security deposited by owners of quarries ...	15	0	10	0
Tracings furnished by Surveyor-General	2,000	0	1,269	15
Dredger (including cost of pontoon)	12,000	0	11,955	2
Compensation to Mr. Siedle ...	500	0	500	0
Appraisers' fee paid to Government Agent for appraising land, Malay street .	124	70	124	70
Refund of rent of grass lands adjoining Urugodawatta bridge	0	75	—	
Refund of value of grazing tickets	10	0	2	75
Advance account... ...	—		760	40
Miscellaneous	600	0	512	55
Tolls. Lock-gate, refund ...	—		1	50
Victoria park, grazing fees ...	—		90	0
Maligakanda, grazing fees ...	—		5	0
Payment to assessment account	21,711	50	—	
Cost of experiments in incineration during six months ...	400	0	59	7
PUBLIC WORKS.				
1 General upkeep of roads ...	7,650	0	7,382	96
2 Amount payable by toll-renter, bridge-of-boats, to Superintendent, &c. ...	1,191	24	1,190	58

* Not in Budget.

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1892. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31. 1892. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	275,650 59	289,846 68
Carried forward ...	...275,650 59	289,846 68

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1892. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.
3 Upkeep of bridge-of-boats ...	5,992 0	5,749 87
4 Do. Victoria park ...	5,000 0	4,421 16
5 Do. Racket court and Jubilee fountain ..	1,305 0	1,190 43
6 Do. Gordon Gardens	820 0	735 34
7 Purchase and repair of tools, including tools for markets and slaughter-houses	2,577 50	2,564 76
8 Watering streets ...	5,100 0	4,849 8
9 Urgent repairs ...	2,550 0	2,293 29
10 Upkeep of public buildings	4,000 0	3,537 88
11 Do. Galle Face esplanade	295 0	284 3
18 Clearing drains and sewers ...	2,000 0	1,990 44
14 Upkeep of St. Sebastian canal	2,040 0	1,930 6
15 Working of dredger ...	4,000 0	2,728 80
17 Salary of head overseer ...	1,372 50	1,372 50
Repair of metal and gravel roads	42,500 0	41,687 30
Doulton pipes	1,500 0	673 9
House connections, York street	43 0	—
Two culverts, Buller's road ...	400 0	386 39
Fence, Kotahena road ..	200 0	—
Mud barges	2,000 0	1,768 52
Erecting crane for dredger ...	300 0	287 76
Ropes, &c., for dredger ...	500 0	314 30
Screen wall, Kew latrine ...	220 0	205 85
Piling Sudawella swamp (on account)	1,000 0	847 11
Raising Saunders' place ...	220 0	202 66
Levels and surveys ...	100 0	97 3
Culvert and raising road, 4th Turning	310 0	309 96
Gullies, Chatham street ...	960 0	626 40
Building pipe culvert, Blomendahl street	30 0	13 40
Half-pipe culvert drain, Hospital road to Dean's road canal .	375 0	260 49
Amount advanced by Government for improvement and sanitation of Chatham street ...	2,400 0*	2,381 68
Sewer, Hospital street ...	2,511 0	1,181 26
Ventilating shaft, York street sewer	230 0	150 0
Improvement of Arab lane ...	113 0	113 0
Fence, Gordon Gardens ...	1,100 0	647 26
Repairing Java lane culvert ...	12 0	3 62
Repair of fish benches, Dean's road market	43 0	41 83
Concrete side drain, Norris road	18 0	15 6
Four water posts ...	852 0	852 0
Abutments, Urugodawatta bridge, supplementary estimate ...	450 0	442 78
Widening Malay street ...	1,725 0	1,613 47
Upkeep of recreation ground, Jail road	250 0	236 10
Drain opposite 193, Grandpass ...	—	85 14
RE-VOTES.		
Est. No. 42 of 1891, gravelling Mitcho's lane	7 29	4 42
No. 43 of 1891, gravelling Mosque lane	23 36	14 14
No. 48 of 1891, gravelling Cramer's lane	34 65	22 39
No. 95 of 1891, gravelling Thurston's road	169 11	161 59
No. 156 of 1891, gravelling Muhandiram's lane ...	4 56	3 40
No. 161 of 1891, gravelling Hyde park corner	18 14	17 12
No. 189 of 1891, gravelling Cemetery road	59 81	59 73
No. 193 of 1891, metalling Ferguson's road	77 52	76 84
No. 14 of 1891, construction of road to St. Lucia's Cathedral...	5 96	1 88
No. 105 of 1891, iron arches, Gordon Gardens ...	44 51	38 83
No. 116 of 1891, construction of six watering carts ...	42 50	29 84
No. 194 of 1891, renewing 12 meat stalls, Edinburgh markets ...	75 9	52 58

* Not in Budget.

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1892. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.
Brought forward...	275,650 59	289,846 68
Total...	275,650 59	289,846 68

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1892. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.
Est.		
No. 196 of 1891, alterations to Dean's road market ...	96 14	77 66
No. 198 of 1891, watering troughs for cattle, slaughter-house, Dematagoda	87 0	32 57
No. 201 of 1891, reconstruction of abutments, Urugodawatta bridge	1,833 72	1,833 72
No. 208 of 1891, reconstruction of culvert, Fisher's hill ...	75 6	65 31
No. 209 of 1891, side drain, Korteboam street ...	94 14	90 57
No. 210 of 1891, side drain, Gintupitiya street ...	24 38	22 11
No. 211 of 1891, two sheds for fire engines	2,238 50	2,231 76
No. 212 of 1891, pontoons for dredger	1,577 94	1,568 94
No. 217 of 1891, renewing toll house drawbridge ...	266 7	250 94
No. 219 of 1891, for fish benches, Kollupitiya market ...	14 0	9 85
No. 223 of 1891, boundary wall, Municipal Council stables ...	100 0	97 37
No. 202 of 1890, taking levels, Fort drainage scheme ...	38 80	—
No. 246 of 1890, Hindu temple sewer	930 82	760 48
No. 252 of 1890, side drain, 1st Division, Maradana ...	111 42	3 82
	285,291 51	246,361 67
Balance	—	43,485 1
Total ...	—	289,846 68

ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.

REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1892 Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.
Consolidated rate under section 12 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886, arrears of 1887 ...	82 97	82 97
Do do. 1888 ...	3 30	3 30
Do. do. 1889 ...	1,000 0	1,492 30
Do. do 1890 ...	8,000 0	8,916 53
Do. do. 1891 ...	20,000 0	23,617 70
Do. current 1892 ...	191,000 0	183,317 25
Costs	10,000 0	10,183 76
Military contribution for lighting Fort	1,701 0	1,701 84
Sale of water	54,000 0	56,597 49
Costs of recovery of dues for sale of water	126 69*	126 69
Interest	1,975 0	1,389 58
Balance to be met from general account	21,711 50	—
Miscellaneous	7 68*	7 68
Sale of property under section 158 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1887	18 50*	18 50
Total ...	309,626 64	287,455 59

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1892. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.
Annuity for Waterworks ...	130,000 0	130,000 0
Maintenance of police to September 30, 1892... ...	75,000 0	75,000 0
Lighting public streets ...	68,124 0	67,859 94
Extension of street lighting ...	5,000 0	4,958 8
Salaries	15,062 0	15,062 46
Allowances	480 0	480 0
Stationery	400 0	395 65
Furniture	50 0	48 87
Printing	800 0	517 8
Commission to collectors ...	10,000 0	7,621 51
Cost of collection ...	3,546 0	3,481 63
House numbers and street boards	150 0	2 8
Refunds	1,600 0	1,296 60
Lighting Fort latrine ...	300 0	228 56
Refund of water-rate ...	9 90	9 90
Bathing-place, Dean's road ...	200 0	94 51
Flushing tanks and bathing-place (Estimate No. 112 of 1889) ...	48 74	48 74
Miscellaneous	200 0	199 80
Total ...	310,971 14	307,305 41

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Credit balance, General Account	— ...	43,485 1
Debit balance, Assessment Account	19,849 82	
Credit balance Assessment Account, December 31, 1891	34,029 8	
Credit balance, Assessment Account	— ...	14,179 26
Total balance	— ...	57,664 27†

* Not in Budget.

† Including fixed deposit of Rs. 30,000.

Est.	Heads of Service.	Estimated Expenditure for 1892. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.
	ROADS.		
	Metal Roads.		
19	York street, from Norris road to Prince street ...	891 0	830 64
20	Norris road, from Front street to Queen's street ...	1,517 45	675 17
21	Chatham street, from York street to Flagstaff street	372 90	189 85
22	Commissariat street, from Church street to Customs gate	313 20	258 85
23	Bankshall street, from St. John's road to Front street	727 65	693 98
24	Keyzer street, from 4th Cross street to Front street	814 0	770 60
25	Gasworks street, from Main street to Norris road ...	641 41	612 0
26	Saunders' place, from Dam street to St. Sebastian ...	606 10	580 76
27	Butcher's street, from Main street to Bankshall street	49 50	47 8
28	Fifth Cross street, from Main street to Norris road	398 75	380 59
29	Wolfendahl street, from Main street to Wolfendahl	777 0	545 96
30	Seabeach road, from St. John's road to Kochchikade lane ...	788 72	770 44
31	Skinner's road, from Korteboam street to Armour street	1,007 80	997 99
32	Cross road, from Sea street to Seabeach road ...	39 82	37 85
33	Blomendahl street ...	1,189 10	1,134 88
34	Kelani ganga Mill road, from Church road to end ...	112 20	106 92
35	Cross road, from Vuystwyk road to Church road ...	217 80	207 61
36	Alutmawata road, from Cathedral gate to Korteboam street ...	340 53	331 39
37	Vuystwyk road, from Modara street to Farm road ...	424 5	402 10
38	Urugodawatta road, from St. Joseph street to toll bar	775 62	742 58
39	Vincent street, from Ferry street to Silversmith street	153 45	146 37
40	Ferry street, from Hulfsdorp street to Canal ...	534 0	518 45
41	Barber street, from Kuruwe street to Armour street ...	655 17	633 28
42	Prince's gate, from Ferry street to Skinner's road south	255 40	244 45
43	Skinner's road south, from Armour street to Maradana	949 30	471 88
44	Silversmith lane ...	198 0	62 46
45	Panchikawatta road ...	825 0	787 8
46	Dematagoda road, Maradana road to Base line ...	1,306 70	1,259 77
47	Sutherland road, Maradana road to Darley road ...	331 32	314 76
48	Symonds road, Maradana road to Dean's road ...	231 20	219 61
49	Union place, Rifle street to Turret road ...	1,303 50	1,233 76
50	Vauxhall street, Union place to cross road ...	550 0	—
116	1st Cross street, from Reclamation road to Norris road	443 50	425 48
117	Prince street, from 4th Cross street to Front street ...	366 10	350 54
118	St. Sebastian hill, from Cramer's lane to Hulfsdorp street ...	604 65	582 3
119	Dam street, from New Moor street to Old Moor street	470 60	454 96
120	St. Lucia's street, Galpotta street to Wall street ...	187 0	178 33
121	St. James's street, from Mutwal to Blomendahl street	312 84	295 48
122	Dean's road, from Rudd's lane to Ward place ...	596 88	428 21
123	2nd Cross street, from Bankshall street to Norris road	466 10	322 97
124	3rd Cross street, from Main street to Prince street ...	165 0	156 72
125	St. Sebastian street, from St. Sebastian hill to Dam street	216 75	—
126	Jampettah street, from Korteboam street to Galpotta street ...	667 7	645 51
166	St. John's street, Main street to Seabeach road ...	367 20	185 0
167	4th Cross street, Main street to Keyzer street ...	241 60	208 98
168	Reclamation road, Main street to St. John's road...	1,155 0	—
169	Armour street, Barber street to Silversmith street ...	513 60	493 39
170	Hulfsdorp street, Dam street to St. Sebastian ...	274 0	—
171	Wilson street, Hulfsdorp street to Mill street ...	236 12	—
186	Portion of Kew road ...	394 80	374 56
187	Darley road ..	822 25	629 41
188	Seabeach road ...	1,036 87	999 91
	Gravel Roads.		
51	Galle Face Church road, Bridge street to Kollupitiya road ...	197 26	194 44
52	Hospital street, York street to Chatham street ...	121 27	117 96
53	Chatham street side roads ...	116 33	116 19
54	Galle Face walk, Galle Face house to Flagstaff street	219 96	219 69
55	Main street, footpath opposite Messrs Walker, Sons & Co	16 86	-
56	Prince street footpath ...	15 45	—
57	Martas' lane, St Sebastian hill to Dhoby's lane ...	23 62	—
58	China street, Bankshall street to Main street ...	39 29	38 87
59	Dhoby's lane, Cramer's lane to Martes' lane ...	39 74	—
60	Prince street, 4th Cross street to Front street ...	148 48	—
61	Siripina lane, Kuruwe street to Mosque lane ...	30 36	—
62	Town Hall road ...	74 84	74 80
63	Hyde Park corner, Park street to Union place ...	184 36	183 25
64	Park street, Turret road to Braybrooke street ...	306 55	300 42
65	Turret road, Kollupitiya road to Regent street ...	1,182 82	1,178 96
66	Green path, Turret road to Alexandra place ...	473 32	473 9
67	St. Michael's road ...	235 69	—
68	Brassfounder street, Andewall street to Gintupitiya street ...	100 48	100 28
69	Wall street, Borawamulla street to St. Lucia's street	249 48	217 45
70	Cemetery street, Korteboam street to Wall street ...	148 27	129 13
71	Wolfendahl street, from Barber street to junction of lane	126 20	126 8
72	Church road, Kelani-ganga Mill road to Farm road ...	45 90	45 81
73	Farm road, Vuystwyk road to Church road ...	130 73	130 71
74	Elie House road to Fishers' hill ...	166 16	165 99
75	Marshall street, Alutmawata road to cross drain near sea	240 81	240 72
76	Rock house lane, Fishers' hill to cross drain ...	93 56	93 52
77	Daniel's road, Alutmawata road to Madampitiya road	199 60	199 55
78	Smith street, Belmont street to Ferry street ...	26 49	26 34
79	Goat street, Belmont street to Ferry street ...	36 43	35 36
80	Mill street, Belmont street to Ferry street ...	45 54	45 49

Est.	Heads of Service.	Estimated Expenditure for 1892. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1892. Rs. c.
81	North and South Base line road, Urugodawatta road to railway line ...	346 38	344 79
82	North and South Base line road, railway line to Jail road ...	651 36	650 22
83	Temple road, Maradana road to Dematagoda road ...	492 76	492 69
84	Captain's Garden road, Darley road to Justice Dias' gate	86 70	—
85	Cross road, Dematagoda, near Palmhouse ...	33 27	33 18
86	General's lake road, Union place to Park street ...	473 34	466 19
87	Church street, Rifle street to Stuart street ...	105 43	102 80
88	Braybrooke street, Park street to Staples street ...	55 20	53 76
89	Wekanda lane, Church street to railway line ...	13 80	13 28
90	Cross road, Vauxhall street to Park street ...	150 14	150 5
91	Ingham street, Bridge street to Convict Establishment wall ...	154 0	150 65
92	Churchyard lane, Rifle street to The Mews ...	48 2	47 2
93	Lane, Churchyard lane to Kew road ...	14 7	13 87
94	The Mews, Malay street to Churchyard lane ...	42 22	41 83
95	Staples street, Union place to Braybrooke street ...	115 92	113 89
96	Vauxhall street, Cross road to Hyde Park corner ...	209 76	205 29
97	Stewart street, Church street to Wekanda road ...	57 40	56 13
98	Torrington place, Alexandra place to Buller's road ...	665 28	648 82
99	Bambalapitiya road, Buller's road to toll house ...	538 69	531 42
100	Third Turning, Kollupitiya road to Guildford crescent	622 31	563 62
101	Second Turning, Kollupitiya road to Flower road ...	306 76	303 22
102	Triangle, Third Turning ...	42 50	—
103	Kollupitiya lane ...	82 92	49 89
104	MacCarthy place, Ward place to Kotte road ...	447 11	447 7
105	Ward place ...	237 35	236 63
106	New Hospital road ...	307 73	305 25
107	Kanatta road, Borella road to cemetery ...	410 55	408 67
108	Horton place, Alexandra place to Mackenzie place	207 0	206 32
127	Maliban street, from 4th Cross street to 2nd Cross street	46 19	45 65
128	Maliban street, from 2nd Cross street to Front street	161 46	161 9
129	Fourth Turning, Wellawatta road to Bambalapitiya road	225 45	—
130	Market street, from Bankshall street to reclamation road	23 18	—
131	Dam street, from Hultfsdorp street to Peer Saibo's lane	165 60	144 43
132	Wolfendahl lane, from Hill street to Wolfendahl street	66 3	66 0
133	New Chetty street, from Barber street to Jampettah street	264 15	263 91
134	College street, from Kotahena street to Alutmawata road	204 98	—
172	Flagstaff street, Prince street to Queen street ...	215 63	—
173	Hospital lane, Queen street to Hospital street ...	33 72	—
174	Canal row, York street to Hospital road ...	63 22	—
175	Old Moor street, Dam street to Kuruwe street ...	154 56	123 20
176	Edinburgh crescent, Turret road to Cambridge place...	261 48	—
177	Hunupitiya road, Alston place to Hyde Park lane	179 54	—
178	Circular road, Alexandra place to Turret road ...	147 49	—
179	Hill street, Wolfendahl street to Jampettah street ...	316 98	—
180	Wall's lane, Alutmawata road to Blomendahl street	118 75	—
181	Lock gate lane, cross drain to Skinner's road south ...	65 41	—
182	Norris canal road, Regent street to Dean's road ...	218 30	—
183	Jail road, Maradana road to Base Line road ...	378 7	185 14
184	Fourth Turning, Wellawatta road to Bambalapitiya ...	225 45	225 11
185	Alexandra place, Torrington place to Ward place ...	394 67	393 95
190	Cross road, from Polwatta road to Alston place ...	77 12	76 66
189	Portion of Jail road ...	184 8	—
	Salaries of overseers ...	6,144 0	—
	Total ...	51,154 90	41,687 30

Comparative Statement of Revenue for 1891 and 1892.

General Account.	1891.	1892.	Increase in 1892.	Decrease in 1892.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
Commutation ...	50,725	50,378	—	347	Larger number of double rates paid in 1891
Vehicles and animals ...	19,858	20,603	745	—	Larger recoveries in 1892
Licenses ...	49,748	61,322	11,574	—	General increase, chiefly in opium and liquor, caused by Ordinances Nos. 9 of 1889 and 12 of 1891
Judicial fines ...	15,051	11,689	—	3,362	Heavier fines were imposed by the predecessor of present Magistrate
Tolls	77,622	84,766	7,144	—	Larger sums received from Grandpass and Bambalapitiya tolls
Markets	16,261	17,515	1,254		Larger income, especially from Grand pass market
Slaughter-houses ...	22,637	22,718	81	—	Larger income from Madampitiya slaughter-house
Miscellaneous ...	21,652	20,855	—	797	Sale of carriage and hackery badges, &c., included in 1891, are omitted in 1892 by resolution No. 7 of December 14, 1891
Total ...	273,554	289,846	20,798	4,506	
Assessment Account.					
Taxes, consolidated rate ...	227,013	229,315	2,302	—	Larger recoveries
Sale of water ...	51,721	56,724	5,003	—	Larger recoveries
Miscellaneous ...	46	1,416	1,370	—	Interest credited this account in 1892
Total ...	278,780	287,455	8,675	—	

Comparative Statement of Expenditure for 1891 and 1892.

General Account.	1891	1892.	Increase in 1892.	Decrease in 1892.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
Salaries and allowances ...	50,801	41,516	--	9,285	Chairman's half salary, Rs, 6,000, debited assessment account for first time in 1892; special allowance, Rs.1,000, made to substitutes of Secretary and Sanitary Officer; and difference in salary Rs. 2,000, between old and new Sanitary Officers,
Pensions ...	1,111	2,400	1,289	—	Dr. Ascrappa's pension added in 1892.
Stationery ...	1,999	2,186	187	—	A large number of files made for Public Works Department in 1892 for building applications.
Furniture ...	212	277	65	--	Improvements to lavatory, &c.
Audit of accounts ...	1,200	2,418	1,218	—	Audit Office paid only for part of 1891.
Commutation (commission)	5,521	2,947	—	2,574	A large amount of arrears of commission paid in 1891.
Tax on vehicles and animals	227	177	—	50	No commission paid in 1892.
Dog tax ...	734	539	—	195	Larger number of dogs captured in 1891.
Carriage licenses ...	479	497	18	---	Larger number of tin plates issued.
Hackery licenses ...	440	420	-	20	—
Printing account ...	2,695	3,620	925	—	New type received from England in 1892.
Markets ...	5,327	3,232	--	2,095	Repairs and alterations executed in 1891.
Slaughter houses ...	1,698	4,420	—	278	Do. do.
Sanitary account ...	5,910	3,009	—	2,901	Smallpox was on the decrease in 1892.
Miscellaneous ...	17,218	22,092	4,844	—	—
Scavenging account ...	57,024	51,419		5,605	—
Public Works ...	121,111	105,192	—	15,919	--
	276,737	246,361	8,546	38,922	
Assessment Account.					
Salaries and allowances ...	13,565	19,024	5,459	—	Half salary of Chairman debited this account.
Stationery ...	378	396	18	—	—
Furniture ...	2	49	47	—	—
Printing and advertisements	727	517	--	210	—
Annuity for Waterworks	162,500	130,000	--	32,500	Paid for five quarters in 1891.
Extension of water ...	3,251	—	—	3,251	—
Police	60,000	75,000	15,000	—	Paid for five quarters in 1892.
Gas	64,021	68,089	4,068	—	—
Extension of gas ...	7,769	4,958	--	2,811	—
Commission ...	5,138	7,620	2,482	—	—
Bathing tanks, &c. ...	1,197	143	—	1,054	—
Miscellaneous ...	358	1,509	1,151	—	Large refunds made in 1892.
Total ...	318,906	307,305	28,225	39,826	
		Deduct Increase ...		28,225	
		Net Decrease ...		11,601	

Attendance of Members, 1892.

Names.	Twelve General Meetings.	Three Special Meetings.	Two Adjourned Meetings.	
Hon. J. J. Grinlinton ...	1	1	1	Forfeited his seat April 22, 1892. Restored May 32, 1892. Forfeited his seat August 12, 1892. Restored September 9, 1892.
Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G. ...	7	—	-	—
Mr. F. R. Ellis	3	1	-	—
Captain F. Bayley	8	1	1	Forfeited his seat May 31, 1892. Restored June 10, 1892.
Mr. Edmund Walker ...	11	2	--	—
„ C. S. Hay	4	2	1	Resigned July, 1892.
„ R. K. MacBride, C.M.G. ...	4	2	—	Nominated by Government March 1, 1892. Forfeited his seat October 14, 1892. Nominated by Government March 24, 1892.
Hon. F. C. H. Clarke, R.A., C.M.G. ..	2	1	—	Nominated by Government March 25, 1892. Forfeited his seat August 12, 1892; restored September 9, 1892.
Major R. E. Firminger ...	3	—	—	Nominated by Government May 19, 1892. (*Vice* Mr. F. R Ellis.) Forfeited his seat November 18, 1892. Restored December 9, 1892.

Attendance of Members, 1892—*contd.*

Names.	Twelve General Meetings.	Three Special Meetings.	Two Adjourned Meetings.	
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ...	2	—	—	Nominated by Government September 8, 1892.
Hon A. de A. Seneviratne ...	7	3	1	Forfeited his seat July 8, 1892. Restored August 12, 1892.
Mr. M. I. M. Haniffa ...	10	1	2	—
„ Chas. Perera	12	3	2	—
„ H. van Cuylenburg ...	6	1	—	—
„ P. Coomaraswamy ...	8	2	1	—
„ C. P. Dias	11	3	2	—
„ Walter Pereira	5	—	2	Forfeited his seat November 18, 1892. Restored December 9, 1892.
„ D. F. Browne	2	—	2	Forfeited his seat August 12, 1892.
„ R. H. Morgan	6	1	2	—
„ C M. Fernando ...	3	—	—	Elected October 1, 1892. (*Vice* Mr. D. F. Browne,)

Standing Committee

19 Meetings Three not held for want of quorum.

The Chairman.	... Attended	19	meetings.	Mr. R. H. Morgan	... Attended	5	meetings.
Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G.	... „	13	„	„ D. F. Browne°	... „	3	„
Mr. Chas. Perera	... „	16	„	„ P. Coomaraswamy†	... „	1	„
„ C. P. Dias	... „	14	„				

Ceased to be a Member of the Council. † Elected October 14, 1892.

Special Committee on Amending Ordinance and By-laws.

7 Meetings.

Hon. J. J. Grinlinton	... Attended	0	meetings.	Mr. C Perera ...	... Attended	4	meetings.
Mr. F. R. Ellis	... „	0	„	„ P. Coomaraswamy	... „	1	„
„ C. S. Hay	... „	3	„	„ Walter Pereira	... „	0	„
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne	... „	1	„	„ D. F. Browne	... „	0	„

Special Committee on Financial Statement for 1890 and 1891.

3 Meetings.

Capt. F. Bayley	... Attended	0	meetings.	Mr. D. F. Browne	... Attended	0	meeting.
Mr. C. Perera	... „	3	„	„ R. H. Morgan	... „	0	„
„ Walter Pereira	... „	0	„				

No report.

Special Committee to report on the recommendations contained in Dr. Kynsey's Memorandum on Smallpox.

3 Meetings.

Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G.	... Attended	3	meetings.	Mr. D. F. Browne	... Attended	0	meeting.
Mr. F. R. Ellis	... „	3	„	„ R. H. Morgan	... „	0	„
„ P. Coomaraswamy	... „	0	„				

Special Committee on Guides.

4 Meetings.

Capt. F. Bayley	... Attended	0	meeting.	Mr. C. Perera	... Attended	4	meetings.
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne	... „	0	„	„ R. H. Morgan	... „	1	„

Special Committee to report on Letter from Dr. Trimen and others relating to the Colombo Lake.

2 Meetings.

Hon. J. J. Grinlinton	... Attended	0	meeting.	Mr. C. S. Hay ...	... Attended	1	meeting.
Capt. F. Bayley	... „	0	„	„ C. Perera ...	... „	2	„
Mr. Edmund Walker	... „	0	„	„ D. F. Browne	... „	0	„

No report.

Special Committee on Chairman's Administration Report.

2 Meetings.

Dr. W. R. Kynsey, C.M.G.	... Attended	1	meeting.	Mr. P. Coomaraswamy	... Attended	0	meeting.
Capt. F. Bayley	... „	1	„	„ D. F. Browne	... „	0	„
Mr. C. Perera ...	... „	0	„	„ R. H. Morgan	... „	0	„

No report.

Special Committee to report on Fares for Carriages, Hackeries, and Jinrickshas.

1 Meeting.

Mr. C. S. Hay ...	... Attended	0	meeting.	Mr. P. Coomaraswamy	... Attended	0	meeting.
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	... „	1	„	„ C. P. Dias ...	... „	1	„
Hon. A. de A. Seneviratne	... „	0	„	„ D. F. Browne	... „	0	„
Mr. C. Perera, ...	... „	1	„	„ R. H. Morgan	... „	0	„

A Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate during the year 1892.

	Vagrant.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriages.		Police.		Bread.		Carriages let to Hire.		Opium.		Weights and Measures.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 13 of 1864.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 8 of 1876.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Instituted during the year ...	1,625	2,341	236	257	322	343	1,306	1,801	17	18	2,520	2,956	6	8	74	77	1	1	—	—	2,069	2,162	8,266	9,964
Convicted	1,459	2,110	193	210	307	327	868	1,131	10	11	2,237	2,620	4	6	53	55	1	1	—	—	1,567	1,655	6,700	8,126
Acquitted and dismissed ...	165	231	43	47	15	16	522	56	7	7	276	326	2	2	21	22	—	—	—	—	498	503	1,549	1,810
Pending	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	17	28

* Prosecutions under Ordinance No. 8 of 1866 are entered under "Miscellaneous."

NOTE.—Total number of cases instituted in 1892 8,266; number pending on December 31, 1892 17.

J. S. DRIEBERG,
Additional Municipal Magistrate

THE Special Committee appointed by the Municipal Council on the 12th May to report on the Chairman's Administration Report for 1892 held six meetings, five at the Town Hall and one at the Galle Face walk.

2. *Paragraphs* 2 *and* 3.*—The Committee learn that there has been a net increase of Rs. 16,292 in the revenue of the Municipality for 1892 under the head of General Account, and of Rs. 8,675 under the Assessment Account, while there has been a net decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 30,376 in the General Account, and Rs. 11,601 in the Assessment Account (*vide* tables giving a comparative statement of revenue and expenditure attached to the Chairman's report).

3. *Paragraph* 3.—That as regards the management and control of the Police, the Committee consider the Government should be moved to grant the same powers to the Chairman of the Council within the Municipality as are now given to the Government Agents within their respective Provinces.

4. *Paragraphs* 6 *and* 7.—That in reply to an application made by the Chairman, at the request of the Committee, for a return showing the quantity of water supplied by the Colombo Waterworks, the following information was furnished as regards the amount of water supplied to (1) the shipping ; (2) for domestic and other purposes :—

Total Consumption during 1892.

	Gallons.
January to November inclusive, 334 days at 2,347,821 gallons a day ...	784,172,214
Town supplied—December, direct from main pipe, 31 days at 1,870,122 gallons a day	57,973,782
Total ...	842,145,996

Quantity supplied for other than Domestic Purposes.

By Meter.	Gallons.	
Shipping	13,723,137	
Other meter supplies	7,695,902	
Quantity estimated.		
Without Meter.		
Gardens	2,624,340	
Petty trade	1,766,710	
Horses, carriages, &c.	631,680	
Total for other than domestic purposes ...	—	26,441,769
Quantity supplied for domestic purposes ...	—	815,704,227

The Waterworks Engineer was, however, unable to show separately the quantity supplied to (1) Government buildings; (2) the Railway Department ; (3) the Military ; (4) public buildings in charge of the Municipal Council. No reply was received to a further application for a return showing the total quantity of water supplied for all purposes to the town from January 1 to December 31, 1892. The absence of this information prevents this Committee from ascertaining whether the Government are paying a sufficient amount for their water supply. The Committee suggest that Government be requested to furnish a monthly return giving the details of the information required in this paragraph.

From inquiries made as to the cause of the incrustation of the pipes of the Waterworks, the Committee have been informed that it depends on the fact of the extreme softness of the Labugama supply, and that nothing can be done to prevent further incrustation of the pipes.

This incrustation has considerably diminished the calibre of the pipes, and the second pipe which it is proposed to be laid will, in the Committee's opinion, soon become absolutely necessary, and should be undertaken by Government without delay.

5. *Paragraph* 10.—That from a return furnished by the Chairman, annexed to this report, it will be seen that out of 35,121 persons on the commutation list for 1891 there were 7,724, or 20 per cent., defaulters .In 1892 there were 36,798 on the list with 9,045, or 24 per cent., defaulters. After making every allowance for the shifting of the population, and for the change from general to personal service made with the advice of the legal adviser of the Council, the Committee consider the division officers are much to blame, and that the cause of the large number of defaulters can be traced to their supineness, inactivity, timidity, or worse—36,798, the number of men on the list for 1892, does not in the opinion of the Committee represent the number of men liable to pay commutation tax for that year, and that many names have not been entered. The Committee recommended (1) that the Government be moved to amend the Municipal Councils Ordinance of 1887 in order to enable the Council to obtain from employers of labour, on or before the 15th February of each year, a return showing the names, ages, and residence of all persons in their employ ; (2) that the services of any division officer whose defaulters are 20 per cent. or over be discontinued. A return of the work done by each division officer is herewith annexed. The Committee suggest that several division officers be appointed to each division, so that each division officer may only have to make the collection from the residents of two or three streets in each division. This the Committee consider will have the effect of making the division officers more thoroughly acquainted with the residents of their division.

* These numbers refer to the paragraphs of the Chairman's report.

6. *Paragraph* 7.—That while the Committee agree with the Chairman that it is a matter of regret that the Secretary of State has vetoed the proposal of the Government to give the Council from General Revenue a grant of Rs. 10,000 annually, it would point out that the sum derived from a tax on arrack taverns was originally promised to make up the contribution at present paid by the Council towards the existing water supply, the Committee would therefore recommend the Council to apply the tax collected from arrack taverns towards the payment of the present water supply annuity.

7. *Paragraph* 12.—That on the subject of the regulation and inspection of dairies and the milk supply of the town, the Committee are of opinion that steps should be taken to move Government to introduce at once the Ordinance which is at present under consideration.

8. That the Committee are glad to learn that arrangements are in progress for the organisation of a fire brigade.

9. *Paragraph* 14.—That the Committee, after visiting and carefully inspecting the Galle Face walk, are of opinion, Mr. MacBride dissenting (copy of dissent annexed), that the removal of sand from the beach is the main cause of the collapse of the walk, and that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the further removal of sand. This can cause little inconvenience, as there is a large accumulation of sand which forms the bar at the mouth of the Kelani river. The Committee beg to suggest that any sand required by the Government or the public should be taken from this source.

10. *Paragraph* 15.—That the Committee are of opinion that not only the cemeteries referred to in the Chairman's Administration Report, but all cemeteries and cremation grounds within the Municipality, should be under the control and management of the Council.

11. *Paragraph* 16.—That the Committee regret to learn that the attempt to water the streets with sea and lake water failed. They advise that fresh efforts be made to water the streets with sea and lake water, especially in view of the fact that there is a general complaint of a deficiency of the Labugama water to the town. The use of Labugama water for flushing may be said to serve the purpose of purifying the water supply generally, as Mr. Burnett suggests in his report No. 81 of the 23rd September, 1891. But the same purpose may be served, as he himself says, by allowing a greater number of service pipes; and therefore the Committee suggest that applications for water service should be encouraged and freely entertained. Mr. Burnett says:—"In an ordinary European town of the same population as Colombo there would be probably about 20,000 different service connections; in Colombo there are at present under 900; and it therefore appears *that the further cause of circulation must be supplied by additional flushing.*" The use of sea and lake water for flushing would obviate the necessity of using Labugama water for this purpose, and the purpose that this subserves may be supplied by allowing a greater number of service pipes and a more abundant use of water to the people, and thus remove a serious cause of dissatisfaction to the tax-payers.

12. *Paragraphs* 17 *and* 18.—That the Committee are glad to find that progress is being made with the sewerage of the Fort, and that large provision has been made for this purpose in the estimates of the current year.

13. *Paragraph* 20.—That the Committee are strongly of opinion that the question of the provision of incinerators should be taken up without delay by the Council, and that the necessary funds should be voted for this purpose.

14. *Paragraph* 21.—That in building new markets the Committee strongly advise that no latrine be allowed in proximity to them. No latrine should be placed nearer than 150 yards to a market; while on the subject of markets the Committee are of opinion that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon should be employed for the purpose of examining and passing all meat at the slaughter-house before removal. As the Committee are aware this officer is occasionally absent from Colombo, they suggest that he should train an assistant to act for him in his absence. The Committee recommend that the designation of the present slaughter-house keeper be altered to "Superintendent of the Slaughter-house."

15. *Paragraph* 27.—That the Committee are of opinion that no new building be permitted to be built within 30 ft. of the centre of any road without the special permission of the Council, and they recommend that the Municipal Ordinance of 1887 be amended for the purpose of carrying out this recommendation.

16. *Paragraph* 29.—That the Committee consider it desirable that the Government be moved to amend the regulations made under section 15 of Ordinance 6 of 1887 so as to clearly define the nature of the premises in which petroleum can be allowed to be stored.

17. That the Committee are of opinion that in order to prevent divided responsibility in the supervision and control of public works, sanitation, scavenging, &c., the recommendations made in the annexed Memorandum, drawn up by Mr. MacBride, are worthy of the consideration of the Council.

18. The Committee take this opportunity of thanking the Mayor and Chairman (Mr. Pennycuick) for the ready assistance he has given them, and for the courtesy with which he has met all their requests for information in connection with his report. They also wish to record their appreciation of the trouble and care he always takes in dealing with the many interests of the Municipality of Colombo.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Chairman of the Special Committee.
R. K. MACBRIDE.
A. DE A. SENEVIRATNE.
C. PERERA.
P. COOMARASWAMY.
C. P. DIAS.

Fall of the Galle Face Wall.—Dissent by Mr. MacBride.

IN dissenting from the opinion upon this subject of the other Members of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the Municipal Chairman's Administration Report, I desire to record my reasons for doing so.

The removal of sand has had nothing to do with the fall of the wall: sand has not been removed from where it first gave way. The foundation work of the wall, which is composed of rubble masonry, remains undisturbed; the superstructure, which is composed of cabook, a material not calculated to withstand the atmospheric conditions to which it was in this instance exposed, has given way. I believe the wall at the point of its first failure is founded upon rock; if it be so, the removal of sand theory becomes nonsense. It is the opinion of the Master Attendant, an opinion in which I concur, that whatever sand is removed from the Galle Face beach is soon returned to it. This has been fully corroborated by practical observation extending over several years.

The above remarks refer to the first failure, which is north of the Galle Face sluices.

With regard to the failure of the wall south of the sluices which occurred several months after that north of them (since rectified by the Municipal Council), I may mention that its position is out of the possible reach of the removal of sand by my Department.

This slip or failure is also due to causes unconnected with the removal of sand. It is due to saturation and consequent weakness of the wall itself which is composed of cabook, for it is well known that cabook when wet loses its solidity and has no retaining value. I have examined the wall throughout its whole length; in several places there are evidences of its tendency to give way, and there is appearance of neglect. The water discharged through the road-drain scuppers has caused erosion of the face of the wall: these places if longer neglected will cause further failures, for once cabook has become affected by the infiltration of water and remains unprotected by cement rendering, it has no resistance as a building material, and yields under slight pressure. I understand that no repairs have been effected to the Galle Face wall for very many years, whereas it requires that the cement covering should be maintained intact at all times.

Whether the cause of the fall of the Galle Face wall is settled by the opinion of the Mayor and Chairman of the Municipal Council, or by that of the other lay members of the Council, or by the arbitrament of a tossed rupee, it remains simply an engineering question, which only a Civil Engineer can decide. Three engineers of long and varied experience and high position in the profession in the Colony have given it as their opinion that the removal of sand has had nothing whatever to do with the failure; one, whose experience and professional career are extremely limited, has given a contrary opinion, and has further asserted that there is a marked change in the features of the sandbeach: while Captain Donnan, the Master Attendant, whose thirty years' practical knowledge of the beach entitles his opinion to both weight and respect, emphatically states that the features of the sandbeach have not changed.

R. K. MACBRIDE.

June 29, 1893.

Memorandum by Mr. MacBride on the Supervision and Control of Public Works.

Return of Work done by each Division Officer for 1891 and 1892.

Division.	1891.					1892.					Percentage of Defaulters to be dealt with for	
	No. of Men in the List.	No. paid Commutation.	Otherwise accounted for.	Total accounted for.	Balance to be dealt with.	No. of Men in the List.	No. paid Commutation.	Otherwise accounted for.	Total accounted for.	Balance to be dealt with.	1891.	1892.
Fort	2,375	2,194	12	2,206	169	2,147	1,957	63	2,020	127	·07	·05
Pettah	4,294	2,960	332	3,292	1,002	4,557	3,110	702	3,812	745	·23	·16
St. Sebastian (*a*) ...	1,179	920	30	950	229	1,252	1,024	62	1,086	166	·19	·13
St. Sebastian (*b*) ...	1,168	984	83	1,067	101	1,232	819	126	945	287	·08	·23
S. Paul's	5,115	4,248	264	4,512	603	5,452	4,108	342	4,450	1,002	·11	·18
Kotahena North ...	2,431	1,042	471	1,513	918	2,728	1,204	405	1,609	1,119	·37	·41
Kotahena South ...	2,788	1,292	570	1,862	926	2,925	1,497	410	1,907	1,018	·33	·34
New Bazaar ...	4,106	2,786	287	3,073	1,033	3,948	2,470	487	2,957	991	·25	·25
Maradána ...	4,423	3,826	412	4,238	185	5,300	3,456	336	3,792	1,508	·04	28
Slave Island ...	4,022	2,190	217	2,407	1,615	4,078	2,358	485	2,843	1,235	·40	·30
Kollupitiya ...	3,220	1,939	338	2,277	943	3,179	1,947	385	2,332	847	·29	·26
Total ...	35,121	24,381	3,016	27,397	7,724	36,798	23,950	3,803	27,753	9,045	·21	·24

(1) It is suggested that a number of Inspectors be appointed sufficient to control and supervise works, scavenging, and sanitation.

(2) Each Inspector should be able to visit his division once a day; the number to be appointed should therefore admit of this with facility, and yet allow sufficient time for the supervision of the working parties engaged in road repairs, scavenging, and sundry works.

(3) One of the duties of Inspector in regard to sanitation, exclusive of scavenging which he is to supervise, should *not* be to enter prosecutions against parties who break the law, but to give them notice of such prosecutions in the event of their failing within a specified period to comply with such notice. This notice should be to the effect that the Sanitary Officer (or any person deputed by him?) would visit the place within twenty-four hours, and that legal proceedings would follow non-compliance by the time the officer arrived. For this purpose each Inspector should be furnished with a triple-foil book of forms, one form to be served on the offender, the other to be placed in a box at the office of the Sanitary Officer every evening, the third retained as a record of the Inspector having done his duty.

Most likely when the Sanitary Officer appeared on the scene the nuisance complained of would have been removed; if not, the conviction of the offender would become almost a certainty, and the procedure would no doubt lead to reformation in the locality where the offence was committed. The Sanitary Officer would prosecute, not the Inspector; he would no longer spend his time in harassing the poor people in the Municipal Court.

The divided responsibility of the existing system is pernicious. The man who looks after the mending of the roads does nothing else; the one who has charge of the scavenging has no other responsibility; the one who is charged, with the house sanitation supervision, as stated, spends valuable time in the Municipal Court. These men do not help each other: the road overseer would not report a house occupant of throwing fœcal matter on a public thoroughfare; the scavenging branch would never report a bad rut or hole in a road or a defective plank in a bridge; while the Sanitary Inspector of the present day would most likely blame the other two for an epidemic outbreak.

There are between sixty and seventy miles of roads and streets in charge of the Municipal Council. For this, plus the other duties named, at least twelve Inspectors would be required; this would give each under six miles of roads which he should see every day (Sundays excepted), and he should observe, not alone the condition of the thoroughfares for traffic, but their sanitary condition as well, the state of the houses and premises, visiting any that presented an appearance of insanitation.

The pay of Inspectors should, I suggest, begin at Rs. 720—rising in a certain number of years to Rs. 1,000—with encouragement for special good service afterwards, and pension, leave, &c. The men should be intelligent and fairly educated, and, if considered necessary, pass either a competitive or qualifying examination.

The foregoing is the briefest possible sketch of what is suggested: a Sub-Committee on the subject might be recommended.

June 22, 1893. R. K. M. B.

CAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

CHAPTER I.

THE limits of the Municipality and the boundaries of the several divisions or wards remained unchanged during the year, and are the same as were fully described in the report for 1888.

The population within the Municipality, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, was as follows :—

Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
3,606	3,637	11,622	8,753	20,375
Military	—	163	20	183
	Total	11,785	8,773	20,558
In 1881 the total population was		...	...	22,026
Military		...	...	189
			Total	22,215

The following were the Members of the Council at the commencement of the year :—

The Hon. P. A. TEMPLER, Chairman.

F. Vine, Esq.
Dr. F. Keyt } Nominated by His Excellency the Governor under section 10.
J. N. d'Esterre, Esq.
J. B. Siebel, Esq., District No. 3, elected.
J. H. Sproule, Esq., nominated by His Excellency the Governor under section 24. District No. 5.
E. Beven, Esq., District No. 1.
F. van Langenberg, Esq., District No. 2. } Elected.
B de Alwis, Esq., District No. 4.

Mr. Vine, Provincial Engineer, left the Island on leave in September, and has since retired from the service of the Colony on pension. The vacancy thereby created in the Council was filled up by the nomination, by His Excellency the Governor, of Mr. R. D. Ormsby, Provincial Engineer.

There were no other changes amongst the Councillors.

During the year eleven general meetings of the Council were held, the minutes of proceedings of which, with the general statements of receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund, progress reports of work done, and the health officer's reports, were periodically, published in the *Government Gazette*, as required by section 90 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance.

At the general meeting held on January 21 the following Councillors were appointed to form, together with the Chairman, a Standing Committee for the year, as provided for by section 88 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, viz., Messrs. F. Vine, J. H. Sproule, E. Beven, and F. van Langenberg. At the general meeting on November 26 Mr. R. D. Ormsby was elected a Member of this Committee in place of Mr. F. Vine During the year nine meetings of the Committee were held.

Dr. J. T. Morgan, who was appointed Municipal Health Officer from October 1, 1891, resigned the office on July 26, 1892.

The Chairman brought to the notice of the Council that this office had never been legally created. The amended by-laws of the Council, in which provision had been made for it, not having, for reasons given further on, been sanctioned, and on his proposal the following special by-law was unanimously adopted :—

The following additional office is hereby created :—Health Officer.

The by-law received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, as intimated in the Colonial Secretary's letter No. 39 of October 7.

Mr Hopkins, who had succeeded Mr. W. Penny as Municipal Magistrate, left the Island on leave in February, and was succeeded by Mr. F. H. Freeman, Police Magistrate, who took up his appointment on the 8th of the month.

As regards the office staff, the Secretary, Major H. Byrde, was granted, by a resolution adopted at the general meeting on September 24, three months' leave of absence on medical certificate on full pay. He had served continuously since his appointment in 1873, with the exception of three weeks' total leave in 1884. He left the Island on October 31, and during his absence his work as Secretary was carried on by Mr. S. M. Burrows, Fiscal, and as Superintendent of Works by Mr. R. D. Ormsby, Provincial Engineer.

Mr. L. Perera, who had been appointed Recordkeeper from January 1, 1891, resigned his appointment on May 1. The vacancy has not been filled up, in accordance with a recommendation of a Special Committee, by whom it was considered that the expense might be saved, the correspondence clerk having charge of the records, assisted by one of the office peons, who also does the work of bookbinder.

With reference to the remarks made in the report for 1891, no further progress has been made in respect of the by-laws, nor has any practical effect been given to the suggestion made by the Solicitor-General, that the amended by-laws of the Municipalities of Colombo, Galle, and Kandy should be embodied in an amending Ordinance.

A continuous audit of the accounts of the Municipal Council was maintained and kept during the year by the Auditor (Mr. J Guthrie) appointed by Government (under section 116 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887) The following is a copy of his report to Government :—

Colombo, March 30, 1893.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report having audited the accounts of the Municipality of Kandy, and that I have found them correct and in order.

I have, &c.,
JOHN GUTHRIE.

The following statement gives the number of registered letters, petitions, &c., received and despatched from the Municipal office during the year :—

		Received.	Despatched.
Letters and petitions, General	...	1,143	1,021
Do. Colonial Secretary	...	65	71
Do Government Agent	...	108	94
Complaints ..	...	3	3

The following statement gives a general summary of the receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund during 1892 :—

	Rs.	c.
Balance from 1891	11,097	28
Revenue for 1892 :—		
Assessment Tax	18,642	91
Other Taxes	9,284	31
Water Rate	19,773	92
Other sources	46,425	17
Overplus by Sales of Properties	4	65
	105,228	24
Expenditure	92,293	33
Balance to 1893	12,934	91

For purposes of comparison the following statement shows the corresponding amounts received and expended during 1891 :—

	Rs.	c.
Balance from 1890	9,590	13
Revenue for 1891 :—		
Assessment Tax	17,665	56
Other Taxes	9,187	46
Water Rate	19,063	9
Other sources	43,321	78
In deposit	64	43
	98,892	45
Expenditure during 1891	87,795	17
Balance to 1892	11,097	28

The expenditure of funds on Municipal purposes is authorised by section 46 of the Ordinance, and the following remarks on the various subjects which engaged the attention of the Municipal Council are submitted.

Lighting.—There is no special rate for this purpose, and the funds available are very limited. No addition was made during the year to the number of lamp posts in the town, the expenditure being confined to the lighting of existing lanterns. It will, however, be necessary to consider this question with the Budget for 1894, for the burners of the lamps are of an antiquated and inferior type, and the lighting of the town is not satisfactory.

Dangerous and Offensive Trades.—The licenses issued in respect of these were as follows :—

	1892.	1891.
Tanneries	3	3
Brick kilns	7	9
Lime kilns	5	2
Taxidermists	2	2
Petroleum oil stores	2	2

The several places licensed were occasionally visited by the several Inspectors to see that the regulations were duly attended to.

Public Market.—During the year there was a fairly plentiful supply of meat (of not very fine quality however), of vegetables, and of other articles of food. Large quantities of vegetables and fruit brought to the market are at times collected and forwarded to Colombo to meet the requirements of the shipping ; sometimes as many as from 20 to 25 carts being seen at the market discharging their loads.

The market was frequently visited by the Health Officer, the articles of food exposed for sale being examined by him. The market is visited twice a day by one of the Inspectors, who is detailed for this duty as well as for the inspection of the slaughter-houses. All articles of food are carefully inspected by him, and any found unfit for consumption are seized and destroyed, and the offenders dealt with according to law. The Inspector on this duty also makes a report on the stalls and spaces occupied by renters. In several cases butchers were prosecuted for bringing surreptitiously for sale meat of animals slaughtered beyond Municipal limits. More stringent regulations with regard to the slaughtering of cattle beyond these limits have yet to be provided by Legislative enactment. A draft of an Ordinance to effect this was published during the year, but subsequently withdrawn.

The privilege of selling fruit and vegetables in the northern part of the town, between Hill street and Katugastota road, was put up as usual to public competition, and realised Rs. 330 for the twelve months from July 1. The amount realised for the previous twelve months was Rs. 335.

This private market was frequently visited by the Inspectors.

The Municipal Council was petitioned to permit the sale of meat in this portion of the town; but after consideration they decided to refuse the application, considering it objectionable on sanitary grounds, and not justified by the locality being unreasonably far away from the principal market. Annually a butcher has been licensed to trade at Gettembe, which is more remote from the town, but the holder of the license complained of want of custom and did not renew his license.

Slaughter-houses.—The two slaughter-houses, one for cattle and the other for sheep and goats, were daily visited by one of the Inspectors, who is specially detailed for this duty, and also by the Health Officer. All animals are carefully inspected before being passed, and unhealthy ones are rejected.

The privilege of collecting the fees on sheep and goats slaughtered at the appointed place is put up for public competition. The amount realised from July 1 of the year was at the rate of Rs. 37 per mensem. During the previous twelve months it was Rs. 28.

Cattle Exposing Shed.—Cattle brought for slaughter after being passed are placed in an enclosed shed for a period of twenty-four hours before being slaughtered, thus affording an opportunity to owners of any stolen cattle to inspect the cattle thus exposed. The floor of the portion of the shed used for the stalling of buffaloes was laid in cement concrete, and a new platform for cattle to stand on, when brought for inspection, was constructed on the western side, similar to one previously constructed on the eastern side of the shed.

Public Latrines.—A new latrine (Horbury's galvanised iron) was erected during the year on the spare land adjoining the cattle exposing shed to suit the convenience and requirements of strangers coming into the town from the direction of Pérádeniya. This is the fourth public convenience of the kind that has been recently constructed. Several more are needed, as well as a few urinals in the town, but these can only be provided gradually as funds are available.

Private Latrines.—These have been from time to time, and on reports by the Health Officer, visited by the several Inspectors of the wards, and notices issued to those responsible to execute any needed repairs and to disinfect or empty them. The use of cesspits throughout the town is much to be deprecated, but it is found that the substitution of the dry-earth system in private tenements will not become general for some time, though all that can be done to encourage it is done. Unthinking prejudices, carelessness of the laws of health, and objections to extra cost (light as this is) are not easily rooted out of the minds of an Oriental population.

Drainage.—Much has yet to be done in Kandy to improve the drainage. This work has had much attention from the Council since its establishment, and many improvements have from time to time been effected. The greater portion of the existing drains were constructed many years back, and are constantly requiring repairs either from wear and tear or the damage caused by rats, and this has involved expense. During the year the drain along the northern portion of Pérádeniya road to Katukele, near the site of the old second tank, was extended at a cost of Rs. 941·68. The length of the portion extended being 446 lineal feet.

The remaining portion, as far as the ambalam and along a part of the southern portion of the road, will be carried out in 1893 as far as the funds voted (Rs. 1,000) for this purpose will admit of.

The reconstruction of the public drain between Malabar street and Victoria drive passing through the premises known as "The Firs" was carried out during the year at the joint expense of the Municipal Council and the Government, the Council having contributed Rs. 250 towards the cost of the work.

A further work under this head was the complete reconstruction of that portion of the public drain situated within the boundaries of the Land Registrar's Office. The invert was laid in cement concrete and the sides built in bricks. The chief purpose of the drain is to convey water from the lake with the object of flushing drains in King street, portions of Trincomalee street, Colombo street, and Castle Hill street. Provision to a small extent has been made to carry on the reconstruction of that portion of the same drain, situated within the premises of St. Paul's church, and when the whole portion is completed that between the Land Registrar's Office and the moat near the Máligáwa will have to be carried out.

A portion of the invert of the main sewer in Brownrigg street was renewed by removing the old bricks, which were much worn by the action of the water, and putting in new ones.

The barrel drains along the road in charge of the Municipal Council were cleared out throughout their whole length, once during the year, of all accumulation of silt. The one giving most trouble being that from the steps, leading to the Máligáwa, to King street, and along a portion of King street to near the Pavilion gate. The fall in this drain is so slight that large quantities of sand speedily accumulate each year.

Water Supply.—There was an interruption in the ordinary supply of water from the reservoir, owing to the buckling of the lifting rod of the outlet sluice. The sluice is opened occasionally to let out any stagnant or dead water, and to create a slight current through the mass of collected water. On January 18 the sluice was opened for this purpose, but on an attempt being

made to close it it was found impossible, though every effort was made, and the impounded water in the reservoir escaped so rapidly that by the evening of the 20th the reservoir was empty. The lifting rod was at once removed, and after repair by Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co. was replaced. Two fractures in the flanges of the 5-in. T iron, of which the rod is composed, were discovered, owing probably to some defect in the iron. To guard against the probability of any buckling in future four rollers, working on iron brackets, have been placed at intervals down the face of the dam over the chase in which the rod works.

The replacing of the rod was completed on February 3, the sluice door closed, and the water allowed to accumulate. On the morning of the 8th, there being 22 ft. head of water in the reservoir, the water was turned on into the town, but shut off again at 10 A.M., this being done each day until the end of the month. From March 1, when there was a head of water of 38 ft. 6 in., the water was turned on in the afternoons, as well as in the mornings, from 4 P.M. to 6 P.M. During the time the reservoir was empty, and up to the end of February, Trincomalee street and the portion of the town to the west was supplied, by means of the mains, with water from the lake, the levels fortunately admitting of this. The portion of the town to the east of Trincomalee street was supplied by means of carts, which were kept plying the whole day along the different streets and roads hitherto supplied from the reservoir.

While the reservoir remained empty advantage was taken of this opportunity to remove deposits of mud from the bed. The bed had not been uncovered since 1881, and the deposit did not on an average exceed 2 in., in most places being less. The deposit was composed of fine mud or clay, and was thickest towards the upper end of the reservoir. This deposit was placed on the banks above water level.

The inner face of the dam was carefully examined, and where necessary the joints raked out and pointed with cement. All the ironwork, usually under water, was cleaned and painted.

The extra cost incurred in consequence of this accident amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,149, the particulars of which are given in appendix A.

On the sluice door being closed the water accumulated, and by the end of—

					ft.	in.
February, the gauge showed a depth of...			...	...	37	9
March	do.	...	...	...	43	8
April	do.	...	...	...	44	10
May	do.	...	...	...	43	9
June	do.	...	...	...	40	7
July	do	...	...	...	41	8
August	do.	...	...	...	44	0
September	do.	...	...	...	45	0
October 23	do.	...	...	..	47	0

and for the remainder of the year the water was at spill level.

During heavy rains, and while the water is turbid, the sluice doors at the headworks are closed and the water passes away down the storm channel, and is not allowed to enter the reservoir.

Early in the year the Military authorities, with the sanction of the Council, laid on mains and connected pipes, branching off from the Council's main in Brownrigg street, for a supply of water to the Officer's quarters and the barracks, and have agreed to make an annual payment for this supply of Rs. 500, the consumption of water during the year being approximately calculated to be 1,500,000 gallons.

When the reservoir was constructed it was calculated that only 10,000 of the inhabitants would use the water. The extensions made since have brought the water within easy reach of nearly 15,000. It must be remembered that the source of supply, though the scheme contemplated the use of two streams, is derived from one stream only, viz., that from Fairieland, and, with demands from the inhabitants for further extensions, the question of supplementing the supply from the Haloya stream must be seriously thought of before long, or in a very dry season the present source may be found inadequate to meet all demands. Early in the year the late Mr. Borron, for purposes of an Aërated Water Company, had an analysis made of the water from the reservoir as well as from another source, and sent a copy of the report to the Council. This is appended (appendix C).

The two Fountains (one near the Police Court known as the Prince of Wales's, and the other in the market grounds) were kept in good order during the year, and were twice painted. The bottom of the basin of the Prince of Wales's fountain was filled in with cement concrete to the level of the flanges of the iron plates, as a difficulty had been experienced in emptying the basin of water in order to clean it. During the dry season, and while the water in the reservoir is below spill level, the water for the fountains is turned on sparingly. On Sundays the water at the Prince of Wales's fountain is usually freely turned on.

Victoria Esplanade and Recreation Ground.—These were periodically weeded and grass cut or mowed. The surface of the esplanade being very uneven, and it having been found impossible to safely work the mower over it, a commencement was made at the eastern end of levelling up the ground. This work will be carried on from time to time as far as possible. More attention having been paid of late to the weeding and cutting of the grass at the recreation ground, entailing a greater cost than heretofore, no funds were available from the sum usually voted for these recreation grounds for carrying on the pitching, with rubble masonry, of the main channel, and all that could be done was to construct a portion of the invert that had remained uncompleted, and to carry out a few repairs to the previously constructed portion of the invert and the sides of the existing masonry which had been damaged by the heavy flow of water during the monsoon rains.

In order to extend the limits of the recreation ground, and an offer of sale having been made to the Council, steps were taken to acquire the portion of temple land situated to the south-west of the ground between the boundaries of the land previously taken over and the Hantane estate.

Watering of Streets.—This work was carried out during the prevalence of dry weather.

Flushing of Drains.—The flushing of the open side drains along a portion of the Péradeniya road at Kattukele, Colombo road, Kirk street, and portions of Castle Hill street, and Katugastota road was carried out in wet weather twice a week and in dry weather three times.

Scavenging.—The town streets and roads within the Municipality were regularly swept, the streets in the town twice daily, a portion of Pérádeniya road and Malabar street daily, and Victoria drive, Katugastota, Lewella, Halolluwa, and Gregory roads three times in each week.

The sweepings and house rubbish were regularly removed and disposed of, the bulk being removed to Katugastota to the rubbish depôt, situated on the road to Nittawelle, where a great portion is converted into ash for use in the public latrines.

Excessive Vegetation along the sides of roads and paths in charge of the Municipal Council was removed from time to time, and on any report being made of any excessive vegetation on private lands notices were issued for its removal as well as for the abatement of any nuisance.

Streets and Roads.—The several streets and roads (the main thoroughfares, viz., Pérádeniya road, Katugastota road, Trincomalee street, Malabar street, and Lewella road being in charge of the Public Works Department) in charge of the Municipal Council were carefully maintained and kept in order during the year; the drains and sides of the roads being three times cleared out during the year of all the vegetation silt, &c.

Portions of streets were newly metalled, while others were repaired as considered necessary.

The total length of streets metalled was 3,355 lineal yards, repaired 878 squares, and 200 lineal yards gravelled.

The length of roads in charge of the Municipal Council is as follows :—

	Miles.	Yards.
Metalled	9	1,473
Gravelled	6	1,501
Natural	13	317
Total ...	29	1,537

Pavements.—A portion of the pavement in King street on the south side between Trincomalee street and Brownrigg street was laid in cement concrete, whilst the portion on the north side was laid in brick pointed with cement. It is very desirable that all the pavements in the town should be renewed and repaired, and for this purpose cement concrete appears to be the best and most durable method of carrying out the work. Many of the pavements are only gravelled and are difficult to keep in order, as much damage is caused by the fall of water from the roofs of houses and from damaged spouts and pipes. The manhole covers and gratings were frequently repaired or renewed when necessary. The gratings were also periodically cleared out of accumulation of silt and *débris* which interrupted the free flow of water.

The several Buildings in charge of the Municipal Council, including the Town Hall, stores, ambalams, toll-houses, &c., were kept in order during the year under provision of a special vote. During the year the bandstand on Victoria esplanade was completed. The Council failed after several notices to obtain any satisfactory tender for the whole work, and carried out the work with hired labour, the timber being purchased from the Forest Department. The carving of the posts and capitals on contract made the work a rather expensive one.

Ornamental Trees and Plants.—The trees and plants put out during previous years were periodically attended to, the ground round them being weeded, trees pruned where necessary when interfering with traffic, parasites removed, fences repaired and vacancies supplied, plants manured, and new plants put out. The several hedges along some of the roads and round the market grounds were periodically weeded and trimmed. 502 new plants were put out during the year.

Naming Streets.—No additional names have been supplied to streets. There are several which require new designations. Others need new nameboards. All the houses along the Pérádeniya road were during the year provided with new enamelled numbers, as the temporary ones which had been affixed to the greater portion some years back had become defaced. In other streets new numbers have to be fixed to houses to replace those damaged or removed.

Inspection of Premises.—The several houses and premises in the several wards were from time to time visited by the respective Inspectors, and, on their reports, notices served on the persons responsible for any whitewashing, alterations, cleansing, &c., deemed necessary. Any unusual cases were referred to the Health Officer for his report and opinion.

The general health of residents within the Municipality during the year was satisfactory. There were no serious epidemics of any kind. Early in the year influenza was very prevalent The Health Officer's annual report is appended (appendix B).

Mahaiyáwa Cemetery.—The Council continued the supervision of the cemetery during the year, collecting and remitting all fees to Government, which pays the cemetery-keeper and staff. The portion used by Roman Catholics was during the year formally transferred by Government to the Bishop. The total number of burials during the year under different heads is appended (appendix D).

Lake Silt.—The sum voted as usual by the Council was expended in clearing out the silt from the traps to the east of the lake adjoining the Ampitiya road; and under a separate vote the silt traps at the head of the several culverts (sixteen in all) were regularly cleared of silt. An appeal was again made to Government for aid in this work, and resulted in a promise being made to supply the Council, at the cost to Government of Rs. 6,677·87, with a dredger and barge on the following conditions :—

(1) That the Municipality undertakes henceforth to keep the lake entirely free from silt in a degree perfectly satisfactory to the Government.

(2) That the Municipal Council undertakes never again to appeal to Government for assistance in clearing the lake.

N.B.—The dredger and barge have been constructed at the Government Factory, but will not be available for use until the middle of the year.

CHAPTER II.

MUNICIPAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The sources of Municipal revenue may be classed as follows :—

Assessment Tax.—For maintenance of police supplied for Municipal purposes, cost of collection, and lighting, as far as it can be carried out.

Commutation Rate.—In lieu of six days' labour to which every male inhabitant within the Municipality is liable between the ages of 18 and 55.

Fines.—Levied by the Police Magistrate for certain offences within the Municipality and by the Municipal Magistrate for offences against the provisions of Municipal Councils Ordinance and the by-laws.

License Fees.—For licenses issued in respect of firewood depôts, lime and brick kilns, tanneries, sale of opium, depôts for sale of kerosine oil, and taxidermists.

Rents.—From public market, private market, recreation ground, and lands in charge of the Municipal Council.

Slaughter-house Fees.—For cattle, sheep, and goats slaughtered at the Municipal Council's slaughter-houses.

Stamp Duties and Licenses.—To butchers, carriages plying for hire, and carriers ; certificates of advocates, proctors, and notaries ; licenses to possess guns, liquor, and poisons.

Taxes.—On vehicles and animals "kept or used" within the Municipality, carriers, bullocks, dogs.

Toll Rents.—Bridges and ferries.

Water Rate.—Within certain limits to meet cost of Waterworks and to pay interest on loan from Government for construction of works, and contribution towards sinking fund in payment of loan.

Miscellaneous.—Sundry small items.

As the assessment tax and water-rate are collected for certain special purposes, the accounts are kept quite separate and distinct from the general revenue account, an arrangement which has been found, from past experience, to be very convenient and satisfactory for dealing with these accounts. Each of these accounts is charged with a proportion of the cost of salaries of the Secretary and clerical staff, much of their time being taken up with matters connected with these accounts. This seems fair and legitimate. If this were not done, but the whole cost were charged to the general revenue, there would be but a small sum available annually for maintenance of roads and other works.

The following is a general abstract of receipts during the year :—

	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Estimated.		Actual.		Estimated.		Actual.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
General Revenue :—								
Original	16,839 0				46,734 23			
Supplementary No. 1 ...	—				2,647 0			
Do. No. 2 ...	2,046 75				2,736 95			
		48,885 75	53,992	40	—	52,118 18	51,773	88
Assessment Tax :—								
Original ...	—	17,947 45			17,691 0			
Supplementary No. 1 ...	—	--	19,002	4	450 0			
Deposit ...	—	--	4	65	--			
						18,141 0	18,188	16
Water Rate :—								
Original ...	19,243 18				19,243 18			
Supplementary No. 1 ...	1,820 0				3,636 69			
		21,063 18	24,560	57		22,879 87	25,759	99
Cash Balance from 1891 :—								
General Revenue ...	--	2,830 16	2,830	16	—	—	5,048	68
Assessment Tax ...	—	6,722 15	6,722	15	—	—	7,540	68
Water Rate. ...	—	1,544 97	1,544	97	—	—	345	55
Total ...	—	98,993 66	108,656	94	—	—	108,656	94

The following is a corresponding statement in respect of 1891 :—

1891.	Receipts. Rs. c.	Disbursements. Rs. c.
General Revenue	48,227 56	... 47,535 30
Assessment Tax	17,870 25	... 17,321 18
Deposit	64 43	... —
Water Rate	23,140 8	... 22,938 69
Cash Balance :—		
General Revenue	2,137 90	... 2,830 16
Assessment Tax	6,108 65	... 6,722 15
Water Rate	1,343 58	... 1,544 97
Total ...	98,892 45	98,892 45

The following statement gives particulars under different heads of estimated receipts and disbursements, and the actual amounts received and disbursed :—

REVENUE.	Estimated. Rs.	c.	Actual. Rs.	c.
Balance	—		2,830	16
Arrears	—		836	7
Commutation rate ...	7,500	0	7,660	0
Interest	125	0	158	52
Judicial fines ...	1,050	0	1,990	28
Licenses	1,385	0	1,825	25
Miscellaneous receipts	140	0	126	63
Public market—rent ...	10,250	0	8,930	56
Public works—Government contribution	850	0	850	0
Rents	500	0	523	75
Scavenging	300	0	295	0
Slaughter-houses ...	3,824	0	4,242	75
Stamp duties ...	3,125	0	5,171	75
Taxes ...	1,400	0	1,206	14
Tolls	15,820	0	15,820	0
Town Hall—rents ...	400	0	405	0
Recreation ground—rents ...	170	0	159	50
Suspense	—		141	52
Sundry debtors	—		120	27
Manure	—		105	0
Sale of iron, &c.... ...	—		137	50
Total			53,535	65

EXPENDITURE.	Voted. Rs.	c.	Disbursed. Rs.	c.
Arrears ...	—		256	50
Commutation rate—commission and charges ...	1,065	0	1,068	0
Judicial account—salaries and printing	1,325	0	1,279	50
Lake silt, removal of ...	1,500	0	1,492	7
Licenses—printing ...	15	0	21	50
Miscellaneous charges	295	0	310	47
Office charges—salaries and sundries	5,362	0	5,115	20
Public market—wages, lighting, &c.	2,083	0	2,080	54
Public works	20,139	0	16,601	71
Rents	35	0	34	75
Sanitation—salaries, disinfectants, &c	3,665	0	3,388	80
Scavenging	8,761	0	8,592	42
Side drains of Public Works Department roads ...	600	0	581	97
Slaughter-houses—wages, feeding cattle	1,334	98	1,287	23
Stamp duties	343	58	298	7
Taxes ...	330	0	187	83
Time charges—wages, powder, &c.	500	0	441	6
Tolls	110	0	71	0
Town Hall—lighting, &c. ...	300	0	240	40
Volunteer and Public Band .	720	0	720	0
Recreation ground ..	1,650	0	1,655	42
Stores	—		278	67
Bandstand	1,350	0	1,452	88
Sundry debtors	—		326	79
Suspense	—		94	87
Green Gallop case ...	414	62	414	62
Manure	—		194	70
Land adjoining Lady Gordon's road	220	0	—	
	52,118	18	48,486	97
Balance . .	—		5,048	68
Total ...	—		53,535	65

For purposes of comparison the following is a corresponding statement in respect of 1891 :—

REVENUE.	Rs.	c.
Balance	2,137	90
Arrears	635	92
Commutation rate	7,432	0
Interest	183	83
Judicial fines	1,214	49
Licenses	1,369	75
Miscellaneous receipts	147	93
Public markets—rents	10,392	57
Public works—Government contribution	850	0
Rents	559	25
Scavenging	311	29
Slaughter houses	4,108	62
Stamp duties	3,353	0
Taxes	1,159	54
Tolls	15,870	0
Town Hall—rents	370	0
Recreation ground—rents ...	190	50
Guides' deposits	6	0
Manure	6	0
Sundry debtors' account—recoveries ..	172	33
Sale of broken metal	66	87
Total ...	50,537	79

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	c.
Arrears	390	15
Commutation rate—commission and charges	1,007	29
Judicial account—salaries and printing...	1,292	50
Lake silt, removal of	1,495	49
Licenses—printing	6	25
Miscellaneous charges	330	80
Office charges—salaries, &c ...	5,169	77
Public market—salaries, light, &c. .	1,969	30
Public works	17,763	96
Rents	336	75
Sanitation—salaries, &c. ...	3,644	47
Side drains of main roads in charge of Public Works Department ...	584	73
Scavenging	7,988	27
Slaughter houses—salaries, &c. ..	1,254	39
Stamp duties—tin plates, &c. ...	208	71
Taxes—tin plates, &c.	220	90
Time charges—wages, powder, &c. ...	480	11
Tolls—commission	60	0
Town Hall—lighting, &c. ...	315	36
Volunteer and Public Band ...	720	0
Victoria esplanade and recreation ground	1,449	53
Manure	127	39
Stores	142	93
Sundry debtors' account ...	232	16
Green Gallop case	516	42
	47,707	63
Balance ...	2,830	16
Total ...	50,537	79

Explanatory Notes on Items of Receipts and Expenditure.

Arrears.—The recoveries made during the year were as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Commutation rate	228	0
Public market rent	107	90
Recreation ground rent...	10	0
Tax on vehicles and animals	190	17
Town Hall rent	300	0
Total ...	836	7

The disbursements are commission and wages on account of commutation rate.

Commutation Rate, 1892.

		1892.		1891.
The number of persons liable was		5,017	...	4,749
The number of persons paid and worked ...		3,792	...	3,549
Leaving to be dealt with :—		1,225		1,200
Of whom were fined	8		36	
Imprisoned ...	8		24	
Acquitted, died, &c.	351		236	
		367		296
		858		904

The disbursements are commission on collections, wages of collectors' peons, printing receipts, notices, cost of advertisements, &c.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of those who had failed to discharge their liabilities, but the greater portion of these defaulters were reported as "not to be found." Payment of the commuted amount in lieu of six days' labour was recovered up to February 29. Those liable were called out to perform six days' labour commencing on March 14. Those who had not paid the commuted amount or performed six days' labour were called out to perform double labour commencing on April 25.

Fourth Quarter, 1892.

	Quarterly Progress Return of Collections under Road Ordinances Nos. 10 of 1861 and 31 of 1884.	Current Year.		Same Quarter of preceding Year.
1	One-fifth number of inhabitants ...	4,050	...	4,050
2	Number of names borne on division officer's returns	5,036	...	4,749
3	Percentage of 2 to 1	124·34	...	117·26
4	Number of persons exempted from labour during the year	19	...	25
5	Percentage of 1 to 2	·3772	...	·5264
6	Number of names borne, on division officer's returns less exemptions—2 less 4 ...	5,017	...	4,724
7	Percentage of 6 to 1	123·88	...	116·64
8	Paid commutation	3,738	...	3,482
	Performed labour	54	...	58
	Fined	8	...	36
	Imprisoned	8	...	24
	Total of 1 to 4, being number who discharged their liability	3,808	...	3,600
9	Percentage of those who discharged their liability to number liable being 5 (of 8) to 6 ...	75·9	...	76·2
10	Percentage to one-fifth inhabitants, being 5 (of 8) to 1	94·2	...	88·88
11	Accounted for as dead, paid elsewhere, double entries, and erroneous entries ...	351	...	220
12	Unaccounted for on last day of quarter ...	858	...	904

Judicial.—The fines recovered in the Municipal Magistrate's Court during the year amounted to Rs. 695·35, and by the Police Magistrate for certain offences committed within the Municipal limits to Rs. 1,294·93.

The disbursements are on account of the allowance to the Municipal Magistrate, salary of clerk and wages of peon, printing books, forms, &c.

A Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate during 1892.

	Instituted during the Year.		Convicted.		Acquitted and dismissed.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Nuisances (No. 15 of 1863) ...	113	272	96	242	17	30
Carriers (No. 14 of 1865) ...	1	1	—	—	1	1
Police (No. 16 of 1865) ...	14	14	12	12	2	2
Carriages to hire (No. 17 of 1873)	58	58	43	43	15	15
Municipal Councils (No. 7 of 1887)	238	248	165	173	73	75
Miscellaneous*	252	278	208	231	44	47
Total ...	676	871	524	701	152	170
During 1891...	552	800	467	703	85	97

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under the by-laws of the Municipal Council.

Removal of Lake Silt.—The amount under this head was expended in removing accumulations of silt from the trap to the east of the lake and from opposite the outlets of several culverts. In past years this work was usually carried out by prison labour, the Council paying wages of overseers and guards, but these were discontinued in 1891, and the work has been carried out, as far as possible, by means of hired labour without any increase in the amount usually voted. Particulars of expenditure are given in appendix A.

Licenses.—The amounts recovered were on account of the following licenses issued :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Fruit and vegetables, for sale of, outside the market ...	1	1	1
Firewood depôts	56	50	58
Opium, sale of	6	6	6
Brick kilns	7	9	9
Lime kilns	5	2	4
Tanneries	3	3	3
Pottery	—	—	—
Straw depôts	4	7	4
Kerosine oil	113 + 2 stores	139 + 2 stores	144
Auctioneers	3	3	2
Taxidermists	2	2	2
Recreation ground permits	21	12	6
Total ...	223	234	239

The disbursements were cost of printing forms, notices, &c.

Miscellaneous.—Under this head are included receipts and disbursements in connection with the seizing of cattle found trespassing on the roads or public places, badges for horsekeepers, hospital and dispensary charges, and medicines for Municipal Council's coolies.

Public Market.—The receipts were amounts recovered in respect of the following stalls and spaces. The statement refers to stalls occupied in December. There are constant changes during the year in the persons using the market. During this year fewer stalls were occupied compared with previous years, and there was consequently a corresponding falling off in the receipts :—

	Occupied. 1892	Occupied. 1891.	Description of Article	Vacant. 1892.	Vacant. 1891.
Stalls Nos. 1 to 12 ...	9	12	Beef	3	—
Do. 13 „ 16 ...	—	—	Fresh fish ...	4	3
Do. 17 „ 21 ...	3	5	Bread and fruit ...	2	1
Do. 22 „ 26 ...	—	—	Miscellaneous ...	5	5
Do. 27 ...	—	1	Dry fish ...	1	—
Do. 28 ...	—	—	Do. ...	1	1
Do. 29 „ 31 ...	2	1	Do. ...	1	2
Do 32 „ 39 ...	1	1	Dry fish and vegetables ...	7	7
Do. 40 „ 46 ...	2	3	Vegetables ...	5	4
Do. 47 „ 51 ...	4	5	Beef	1	—
Do. 52 ...	—	—	Market-keeper's room ...	-	—
Do. 53 „ 57 ...	2	4	Beef	3	1
Do. 58 ...	-	—	Electric engine ...	—	—
Do. 59 „ 68 ...	9	8	Fresh fish ...	1	2
Do. 69 „ 78 ...	8	8	Mutton ...	2	2
Do. 79 ...	—	1	Vegetables ...	1	—
Space 1 ...	1	1	Fruit and vegetables ...	—	—
Stalls Nos. 80 to 81 ...	2	2	Do. ...	-	—
Do. 82 „ 90 ...	4	5	Vegetables ...	5	4
Do. 91 ...	—	1	Fowls ...	1	-
Total ...	47	58		43	32

The amounts realised were as follows :—

	1892. Rs. c.	1891. Rs. c.	1890. Rs. c.
For stalls	6,701 40	8,016 88	7,838 96
For spaces	2,229 16	2,375 69	2,282 96
Total ...	8,930 56	10,392 57	10,121 92

The stalls are let on monthly payments, and spaces on daily, in accordance with a fixed scale of prices.

The disbursements are on account of wages of market-keeper and his assistant, coolies, cost of lighting, disinfecting, whitewashing walls, painting, sundry repairs, cost of books, forms, receipts, &c.

Public Works.—Particulars of expenditure are given in appendix A. The total expenditure was Rs. 16,601·71. The item under the head "Receipts" is the moiety paid by Government towards the cost of upkeep of Lady Horton's walk and all connected roads and paths situated at Udawattakele.

Rents.—The amounts received are for privilege to sell vegetables and fruit in the northern end of Trincomalee street, Rs. 330; rents for several lands in charge of the Council, Rs. 193·75. The debit is rent of land leased for cooly lines and a piece of land near the cattle exposing shed.

Sanitation.—This amount includes allowance to the Health Officer, the salaries of three Inspectors, and cost of disinfectants and the application of same.

The notices issued during the year on the reports of Inspectors were as follows :—

	Number of Notices issued.	Number attended to.	Number for Prosecution.
Limewashing and disinfecting ...	260	240	20
Emptying privies ...	157	133	24
Constructing and repairing privies	87	50	37
Troughs and pipes ...	346	321	25
To construct and repair drains ...	57	44	13
To repair carriages, &c. ...	13	13	—
To remove rubbish and clean premises	49	42	7
To remove obstructions ...	9	7	2
Miscellaneous notices ...	123	104	19
Total ...	1,101	954	147
Total for 1891	926	807	119

Scavenging.—The staff employed for the sweeping of streets and the removal and disposal of street sweepings and house rubbish was the same approximately as in previous years. An additional watcher was appointed on the recommendation of the Health Officer to prevent persons from committing nuisances along the public roads and thoroughfares. In consequence of the increase in the number of public latrines another keeper was required.

The amount recovered under this head was from private individuals for removal of night soil.

Side Drains of Main Thoroughfares.—The cost under this head was incurred for removal of silt from the side drains of roads in charge of the Public Works Department, who for their purposes consider a cleaning out of the drains twice a year as sufficient, whereas the Health Officer insists on their being more frequently cleared, on sanitary grounds.

Slaughter-houses.—Fees are collected daily on all cattle brought for slaughter according to a scale fixed by the by-laws, as well as to meet cost of feeding the animals. The privilege of collecting fees on sheep slaughtered, it not being required that they should be kept for any time before being slaughtered, is annually put up to public competition. The amount received up to June was at the rate of Rs. 28 monthly, but since then it has been Rs. 37.

The disbursements are on account of wages of the slaughter-house keepers and coolies; cost of disinfectants, and application of same; the supply of grass for cattle; cost of printing receipts, permits, books, &c.

The number of animals slaughtered is as follows :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Cattle	4,875	4,882	4,533
Sheep	4,382	4,518	4,377

Stamp Duties.—The amounts recovered during the year were as follows under different heads :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
From Proctors, Supreme Court ...	7	7	6
Do. District Court ...	10	10	11
Notaries	11	10	11
Articled clerks	—	—	1
Butchers	30	40	34
Carriers	155	126	138
Carriages and jinrickshas	82	73	63
Hotels	7	4	3
Liquor	12	9	3
Guns	23	20	15
Poisons	2	2	2
Coach license	1	—	—
Proprietory Club license	1	—	—

The disbursements are chiefly commission to stamp vendors and cost of tin plates.

Taxes.—The receipts are from vehicles and animals kept or used.

Tax on Vehicles and Animals.

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Number of owners liable (exclusive of owners of dogs)	182	156	178
Carriages	80	76	81
Horses	110	86	88
Ponies	18	18	28
Bullocks	145	139	165
Asses ...	1	2	3
Carts	31	33	52
Hackeries	67	64	82
Bullocks employed by carriers ...	268	217	226
Jinrickshas	7	6	5
Dogs	24	56	51

The disbursements are cost of seizing and feeding dogs, commission to collectors, &c.

A correspondence passed between the Government and the Council on the subject of certain precautions to be taken to guard against the risk of hydrophobia. This resulted in the Council submitting to Government, for the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, special by-laws on the subject.* It was intended that these by-laws should have formed part of

* These by-laws, with modifications, were sanctioned in 1893. The Council it appears are not authorised to seize dogs, but only, under authority of the Municipalities Ordinance, to impose a tax and to recover the same.

the revised by-laws of the Council to be incorporated with those of Colombo and Galle in a Legislative enactment. The total number of dogs seized during the year was 182. Of these, there were claimed and removed 42, destroyed 140; total 182.

Toll Rents.—The toll rents for the year were put up to public competition by the Government Agent on behalf of the Municipal Council, and realised the following amounts :—

	1892. Rs.	1891. Rs.	1890. Rs.
Bogambra (commuted amount) ...	40	40	40
Gonawatta and Talatu-oya ...	4,420	4,750	4,400
Halloluwa	250	380	200
Katugastota	6,250	6,250	4,950
Lewella	2,860	2,900	2,650
Pérádeniya	2,000	1,550	1,700
Total ...	15,820	15,870	13,940

Recreation Ground.—The income is made up of rent paid by the cricket clubs, and for use of the rifle range.

A golf club having been formed during the year and the ground used by it, a small rent will in future be annually paid.

Assessment Tax.—The assessment of properties as made in 1886, and, which has, with few alterations, ruled for several years, was adopted in respect of 1892. At the end of 1891 the usual notices of assessment were issued to each householder, and all objections made were carefully considered and dealt with by the Standing Committee. The rate for the year was fixed at 5 per cent. as heretofore, and had the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council. The mode of collection was the same as that which has been in force since the establishment of the Municipal Council. A new assessment of properties for 1893 was determined on at the meeting held on June 4, on recommendation of the Standing Committee, and was carried out, by the three assessors appointed, before the end of the year.

The new assessment shows a slight increase in the annual value of properties situated within certain parts of the town. The total value of all properties liable to assessment under the new assessment is Rs. 385,033; for 1892 it was Rs. 362,639, showing an increase of Rs. 22,394.

The number of properties liable to assessment during 1892 was as follows :—

		Rs.	c.
Private buildings	2,650	234,943	0
Private lands	459	10,234	0
Government buildings...	69	115,090	0
Government lands	23	1,710	0
Railway buildings	25	380	0
Military	21	—	
Municipal buildings	24	222	0
Municipal lands	7	60	0
Total ...	3,278	362,639	0

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements during the year :—

No. 2 Account.

RECEIPTS.	Estimated. Rs.	c.	Actual. Rs.	c.
Balance from 1891	—		6,722	15
Assessment tax arrears—tax and costs	—		4,070	49
Do. for 1892	17,887	45	14,599	25
Do. for costs for 1892... ...	—		54	92
Interest	60	0	62	13
Sundry debtors	—		215	25
			25,724	19
Amount in deposit on account overplus	—		4	65
	17,947	45	25,728	84

EXPENDITURE.				
Assessment tax arrears—cost and charges	—		73	85
Assessment tax for 1892—salaries and sundries ...	3,491	0	3,433	9
Assessment costs for 1892	—		98	72
Police maintenance, 2nd half, 1891	—		6,560	92
Police maintenance, 1st half, 1892	13,000	0	6,485	65
Street lighting	1,200	0	991	10
Street names, &c.	—		36	30
Overplus by sales	—		58	53
Assessors' fees	450	0	450	0
	18,141	0	18,188	16
Balance	—		7,540	68*
Total ...			25,728	84

* From this has to be paid the Police bill for the 2nd half of the year—not exceeding Rs. 6,500.

The corresponding statement in respect of 1891 is as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	Actual. Rs. c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Disbursed. Rs. c.
Balance from 1890	6,108 65	* Assessment tax arrears, charges ...	30 17
Assessment tax—arrears and costs ...	3,889 41	Assessment tax, 1891—salaries and sundries	3,404 78
Assessment tax for 1892 ...	13,856 1	Police maintenance during 2nd half of 1890	6,196 66
Interest	62 33	Police maintenance during 2nd half of 1891	6,430 49
Sundry debtors	62 50	Street lighting	1,079 75
	23,978 90	Street names	179 33
			17,321 18
*Amount in deposit on account overplus	64 43	Balance	6,722 15
Total ...	24,043 33	Total ...	24,043 33

The following are the two half-yearly bills for Police supplied during the year for Municipal purposes:—

	Rs. c.
Pay of two first class native sergeants at Rs. 480 per annum ...	480 0
Pay of two second class native sergeants at Rs. 320 per annum ...	320 0
Pay of thirty-five native constables at Rs. 210 per annum ...	3,675 0
	4,475 0
Two per cent. on above total for pension	89 50
Uniform at Rs. 15 per man per annum for rank and file of natives ...	292 50
	4,857 0
Twenty per cent., on above total for headquarter reserve, drill, leave, sickness, &c., and for supervision	971 40
Petty expenses	12 51
Provision for prisoners	97 24
Oil for bull's-eyes and station-house lanterns	127 50
Horse allowance	420 0
Total ...	6,485 65
Half-pay of Chief Inspector from July 1 to December 31, 1892, at Rs. 2,000 per annum	500 0
Half-pay of Registrar of Servants from July 1 to December 31, 1892, at Rs. 300 per annum	75 0
Half-pay of one clerk at Rs. 300	175 0
Do. at Rs. 700	256 32
Pay of two first class sergeants at Rs. 480 per annum	480 0
Pay of two second class sergeants at Rs. 320 per annum ...	320 0
Pay of thirty-five constables at Rs. 210 per annum for each ...	3,675 0
	5,481 32
Two per cent. on the above total for pension	109 62
Uniform at Rs. 15 per man per annum	292 50
Horse allowance to one Inspector	210 0
Oil for lanterns, station houses, &c.	127 50
Provisions to prisoners detained for offences committed within the Municipality	90 86
Petty expenses	27 64
Total ...	6,339 44

The following statement shows the percentage of recoveries of assessment tax during 1892, as compared with the amount due for the year:—

		Rs. c.
1.	Total of one year's tax (1892) as estimated	17,887 45
2.	Arrears on December 31, 1891	4,064 3
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	22·72
4.	Arrears collected in 1892	4,043 66
5.	Amount collected on account of 1892	14,599 25
6.	Total collections in 1892	18,642 91
7.	Arrears at end of 1892	3,202 28
8.	Percentage of 7 to 1	17·9

WATER RATE.

The limits within which the rate is collected remain unchanged, and are those fixed by the Ordinance No. 29 of 1884.

The Council has been unable to carry out any extension of the water supply during the year, but has hopes of being in a position to commence doing so in 1893, as the Government have authorised the granting to the Municipal Council of the fees to be recovered on licenses issued in respect of arrack taverns, of which there are now only seven within the Municipality. On the recommendation of the Government Agent, the sums recovered are to be specially applied each year to meet the long-felt want of an additional water supply.

* Which includes the assessment tax for the half-year on Government buildings, and which is recovered at the time the Police bill for the corresponding half-year is paid.

The estimate submitted as the cost of maintenance was Rs. 5,512·50, but that was reduced for want of funds to Rs. 4,512. The result is that much of the ground above the reservoir has been neglected, and has grown up in rank vegetation. The ground round the several standposts require to be laid in cement concrete, but at present only one or two of the standposts in each year can be so treated.

The following is a detailed statement of receipts and disbursements during the year:—

No. 8 Account.

RECEIPTS.	Estimated. Rs. c.	Actual. Rs. c.
Balance from 1891	—	1,544 97
Water-rate—arrears and costs	—	1,189 34
Do. for 1892	18,533 18	18,615 7
Do. costs for 1892 ...	—	61 9
Interest	60 0	75 52
Sale of grass	650 0	662 40
Sale of bricks	—	426 0
Sale of water	—	44 33
Sundry debtors	—	299 75
House service work done ...	—	3,187 7
Total ...	19,243 18	26,105 54

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated. Rs. c.	Actual. Rs. c.
Water-rate arrears—costs and charges	—	73 85
Water-rate for 1892—salaries and sundries ...	3,404 0	3,325 8
Water-rate costs for 1892	—	98 73
Interest and sinking fund	12,500 0	12,500 0
Waterworks maintenance ...	3,339 18	4,152
Clearing reservoir, supplying water, and repair of sluice door	1,123 94	1,123 94
House service materials	—	1,973 62
Waterworks plant	2,512 75	2,512 75
	22,879 87	25,759 99
Balance	—	345 55
Total ...		26,105 54

For purposes of comparison the following is a corresponding statement in respect of 1891:—

RECEIPTS.	Actual. Rs. c.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actual. Rs. c.
Balance from 1890	1,342 74	Water-rate arrears—charges ...	26 36
Water-rate—arrears and costs ...	1,210 35	Water-rate for 1891—salaries, sundries ...	3,297 9
Water-rate for 1892 and costs ...	17,944 2	Interest and sinking fund ...	12,500 0
Interest	58 10	Upkeep of Waterworks	4,202 58
Sale of grass	668 94	Waterworks plant	1,309 94
Sale of bricks and water ...	1,144 50	House service materials	1,602 72
Excess water supply	72 80		22,938 69
House service—work done ...	1,979 71	Balance	1,544 97
Sundry debtors	62 50		
Total ...	24,483 66	Total ...	24,483 66

The following statement shows the percentage of recoveries of water-rate during 1892, as compared with the amount due for the year:—

	Rs. c.
1. Total of one year's rate (1892) as estimated	18,533 18
2. Supplementary	401 38
3. Arrears on December 31, 1891	1,172 92
4. Percentage of 3 to 1, ...	6·19
5. Arrears collected in 1892	1,158 85
6. Amount collected on account, 1892	18,615 7
7. Total collection in 1892	19,773 92
8. Arrears at end of 1892	319 49
9. Percentage of 8 to 1	1·69

The sum of Rs. 12,500, being 5 per cent. on the original amount of loan from Government, viz., Rs. 250,000, was paid in two equal half-yearly instalments, viz., on June 30 and December 31, and was applied in the first place to meet the interest due on the balance of the loan and afterwards in reduction of the debt.

The Loan Account on December, 1892, stood as follows:—

	Rs. c.
Balance of loan due on January 1, 1892	227,586 34
Paid during the year	3,418 56
Balance due on December 31	224,167 78

The number of buildings liable to water-rate is as follows:—

Private buildings	2.037
Government buildings	54
Railway buildings	25

P. A. TEMPLER,
Chairman.

Kandy, July 26, 1893.

APPENDIX A.

1. *Public Works.*—The amount voted and included in the Budget under this head was—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
For maintenance of streets, roads, pavements, buildings, drains, &c. (estimates 1 to 17)	—	15,550 0
Additional works (estimates 18 to 23)... ...	2,752 0	
Extra works under Supplementary Budget (estimates 24 to 27)	1,812 0	
		4,564 0
Making a total of...	—	20,114 0

The total expenditure during the year was as follows :—

For maintenance of works	12,944 31	
Additional works	3,640 37	
		16,584 88
Leaving unexpended ...	—	3,529 12

2. In addition to these works the following were carried out during the year, the votes and expenditure appearing under the respective heads in the General Account :—

	Voted. Rs. c.	Expended. Rs. c.
Clearing silt from lake	1,500 0	1,492 7
Victoria esplanade and recreation ground ...	1,650 0	1,655 42
Side drains of roads in charge of the Public Works Department	600 0	581 97
	3,750 0	3,729 46

3. To summarise the whole—

		Rs. c.
Total voted as per paragraph 1		20,114 0
Do. do. 2		3,750 0
Grand Total ...		23,864 0
Expended as per paragraph 1	16,584 88	
Do. do. 2	3,729 46	
		20,314 34
Leaving unexpended ...		3,549 66

The following is an abstract of expenditure under different estimates giving the average expenditure for three years ended December 31, 1890, and the amount estimated, voted, and expended during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	Estimates of Expenditure.	Average for three years to Dec. 31, 1890.	1891.			1892.		
			Estimated.	Voted.	Expended.	Estimated.	Voted.	Expended.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1	Pavements and drains ...	988 98	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,193 26	1,200 0	1,200 0	1,177 45
2	Town streets ...	3,985 9	4,682 75	4,200 0	4,173 91	4,682 75	4,500 0	4,568 96
3	Alutgantota and Lady Anderson's roads ...	405 62	516 68	450 0	448 57	516 68	450 0	384 93
4	Udawattakele roads ...	1,668 32	1,709 9	1,700 0	1,696 67	1,700 0	1,700 0	1,497 78
5	Halloluwa, Slaughter-house, Deiyennewela, and Bahirewakanda roads ..	891 33	1,138 0	900 0	899 91	1,138 0	1,000 0	938 49
6	Municipal buildings ...	1,170 66	1,500 0	1,500 0	1,413 2	1,500 0	1,500 0	955 38
7	Watering streets ...	326 78	580 0	300 0	308 86	300 0	300 0	149 81
8	Main sewers ...	540 10	600 0	600 0	307 98	600 0	600 0	392 30
9	Market buildings and roads	988 67	1,439 0	1,200 0	1,188 60	1,200 0	1,200 0	708 38
10	Miscellaneous ...	271 76	300 0	300 0	268 11	300 0	300 0	270 57
11	Care of, and planting, ornamental plants ...	494 80	500 0	500 0	499 98	500 0	500 0	419 29
12	Tools	404 78	400 0	400 0	361 31	400 0	400 0	274 3
13	Ferry approaches ...	81 72	100 0	100 0	84 10	100 0	100 0	50 27
14	Upkeep and improvement of bathing tanks ...	236 38	250 0	250 0	151 10	250 0	250 0	208 65
15	Lady Gordon's road, Lady Longden's drive, and Lady MacCarthy's road ...	977 77	986 96	900 0	794 17	996 96	1,000 0	756 69
16	Ferry boats ...	285 87	300 0	300 0	215 83	400 0	400 0	146 36
17	Upkeep of fountains ...	—	182 64	182 0	179 14	150 0	150 0	44 97
		13,719 50	16,385 12	14,982 0	14,184 52	15,934 39	15,550 0	12,944 31
18	Public latrines ...	—	450 0	450 0	445 83	518 0	518 0	424 52
19	Pérádeniya road side drains	—	3,868 90	1,000 0	978 59	2,868 90	1,000 0	941 68
20	Cattle exposing shed ...	—	252 40	133 0	132 68	257 0	257 0	210 53
21	Clearing out silt traps round Victoria drive ...	—	92 0*	92 0	90 69	277 0	277 0	219 63
22	Repairing Lewella ferry boat	—	—	—	—	300 0	300 0	—
23	Repairing Gonawatta ferry boat	—	—	—	—	770 0	400 0	533 35
24	Repairs to dam of silt traps and new sluice-gate ...		—	—	—	166 0	166 0	—
25	Drains through St. Paul's church premises ...	—	—	—	—	1,442 0	893 0	791 83
26	Double canoe for Lewella	—	—	—	—	211 0	211 0	—
27	Plant (hand cart and roller)	—	—	—	—	542 0	542 0	519 3
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	23,286 29	20,114 0	16,584 88

* Portion of the year only.

I beg to submit the following remarks on expenditure under general heads :—

Bathing and Dhobies' Tanks (Estimate 14).—These are situated below the lake spill. Both are supplied with water from the lake, the one from the overflow and by means of the sluice-gate, and the latter by means of a pipe connected with the pipe supplying the jail.

1. The total expenditure was Rs. 288·65 for following purposes : carrying out repairs to the paved channel, removing vegetation from the banks of the bathing tank, and clearing out silt ; proportion of cost of wages of store and latrine cooly ; and superintendence.

2. *Buildings* (Estimates 6 and 20).—The buildings repaired and maintained are as follows :—The Town Hall, Municipal Office, stores and outhouses, slaughter-houses, cattle exposing shed, and Inspector's room ; 2 toll-houses, 4 ambalams, 4 public latrines, overseer's office, and store ; sheep slaughter-house, and house in Trincomalee street.

The total expenditure during the year was—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
For maintenance and repairs of existing buildings ...	955 38	
New works	210 53	
	1,165 91	
Made up as follows :—		
Colour and whitewashing walls and pillars	305 69	
Cleaning and varnishing doors and windows, painting, and tarring	182 72	
Shifting tiles	51 16	
Repairs, sundry	111 48	
Fitting new spouting	25 58	
Repairs, whitewashing, shifting tiles at ambalams ...	35 92	
Repairs of tools, proportion of cost of store, and of latrine cooly	83 55	
Superintendence	60 0	
Sundries, including a new railing and gate, extending a barrel drain	57 3	
Repairs to pump	42 25	
		955 38
A new cement concrete floor to a portion of cattle exposing shed for buffaloes	92 97	
New cement concrete platform for cattle to stand on, the west of shed	108 56	
Superintendence	9 0	
		210 53

Drains and Pavements (Estimates 1, 8, 19, and 25).—The total expenditure under this head during the year was :—

	Rs.	c.
For maintenance and repairs of existing drains and pavements ...	1,569	75
For new drains	1,733	51
Total ...	3,303	26

This provided for the upkeep and repairs of cross and longitudinal barrel drains, repair and renewal of manhole covers and gratings, clearing of silt from barrel drains, clearing out periodically the gratings of deposits of silt and rubbish, and gravelling and concreting pavements. The new works were, building a side drain along a portion of Pérádeniya road and reconstruction of a barrel drain between Temple street and King street.

Maintenance of existing drains :—

	Rs.	c.
1,630 lines of barrel drains cleared of silt	145	94
138 manhole covers renewed and repaired	254	93
746 lineal feet of pavement curbing renewed	198	87
22 lineal feet of barrel drains repaired	46	27
36 lines of pavements gravelled and repaired	114	99
Gratings cleared of silt	80	89
15 squares of pavements laid in cement concrete	219	90
Proportion of cost of repairs of tools	38	2
Superintendence and proportion of cost of store and latrine cooly ...	77	64
	1,177	45
Repairs to main sewer (estimate 8)	392	30
Total ...	1,569	75

New Works (Estimate 19):—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
446 lineal feet of side drains, Pérádeniya road ...	832	25		
14 new approaches to houses	73	43		
Superintendence	36	0		
			941	68
Estimate 25 :—				
134 lineal feet of barrel drains from Temple street to King street	647	98		
Removing silt and breaking old drains	63	49		
Repairs to buildings damaged	56	36		
Superintendence	24	0		
			791	83
Total ...			1,733	51

For purposes of sanitation two carts are employed daily in removing silt and rubbish from the side drains of roads and streets, including those in charge of the Public Works Department.

Ferry Boats and Ferry Approach (Estimates 13, 16, 23, 26).—The total expenditure was Rs. 729·89 :—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Repairs to the Lewella boat caulking and pitching ...	90	34		
Repairs to the Gonawatta (No. 1)	30	97		
Superintendence and wages of watchers	25	5		
			146	36
Renewing timber, Gonawatta boat No. 2	421	90		
Caulking and pitching	59	77		
Repairs to ironwork	41	68		
Superintendence	10	0		
			533	35
Repairs to Gonawatta ferry approach : weeding, metalling, clearing drains	—		50	18

A sum was provided under estimate 26 for a double canoe for use at Lewella, whenever necessary to haul up the ferry boat for repairs, but as suitable logs for the purpose could not be procured the work was not carried out during the year. Provision has been made for it in the estimates for 1893.

Fountains (Estimate 17).—Cleaning ironwork and painting the Prince of Wales's fountain, and that in the market grounds cost during the year Rs. 44·97.

Latrines (Estimate 18).—A new galvanised iron latrine (Horbury's) was imported, and erected on a piece of land adjoining the cattle exposing shed at a cost of Rs. 424·52 :—

	Rs.	c.
Cost of ironwork and erecting same	291	5
Foundation and cement concrete platform	88	39
Painting, drains, and wooden boxes for dry earth	32	58
Superintendence	12	50

Market (Estimate 9).—The amount voted was Rs. 1,200, but only Rs. 708·38 was expended. The work having been stopped towards the end of the year, as money was required for other purposes.

The expenditure was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Cleaning ironwork and painting	201	98
White and colourwashing walls and pillars	88	27
Repairs to woodwork of stalls, tats, and shifting tiles of latrine ...	141	92
Repairs to roads and drains	36	21
Care of trees and plants, trimming hedges	200	0
Superintendence	40	0

Miscellaneous (Estimate 10).—To meet cost of any extra work not provided for under some special estimate a sum of Rs. 300 is usually voted for the purpose. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 270·57 :—

	Rs.	c.
Wire fence and approach steps on land lately acquired for a public latrine at Malabar street	52	78
Clearing land at head of lake	24	19
Repairs to road to Nitawella	44	52
Repairs to the Aradanamaluwa road	22	5
Repairs to wire fences	32	66
Clearing silt from stream at Deyennewella	32	28
Sundry small works	15	13
Superintendence and proportion of cost of store and latrine cooly ...	46	96

Recreation Grounds.—The expenditure under this head was for upkeep of the Victoria esplanade and the recreation ground. The total expenditure was Rs 1,005·42, made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Cutting grass and rolling ground	629	66
Extending invert and repairs to main channel	122	52
Raising level of eastern portion of esplanade	50	36
Repairs to shed and truck	14	8
Care of plants, trimming hedges	36	51
Superintendence and wages of watcher	152	29

Streets and Roads (Estimates 2, 3, 4, 15).—The aggregate amount expended during the year in maintaining the several streets, roads, and paths (which are of a total length of 29 miles, 1,531 yards), clearing out side drains, cutting back vegetation, removing landslips, and silt from drain was Rs. 7,846·85.

The following statement gives length of the different groups of roads :—

	Metalled.		Gravelled.		Natural.		Total.	
	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.	Miles.	Yards.
Town streets, Victoria drive, and Gregory road and connecting paths	5	1,554	1	1,393	0	1,350	8	777
Alutgantota road, Lady Anderson's	0	50	0	214	5	453	5	717
Udawattakele roads, including Lady Horton's ...	0	492	2	1,125	5	1,119	8	976
Halloluwa road, Slaughter-house, Deyennewella, Bahirawakanda	2	1,298	—		0	1,744	3	1,282
Lady Longden's drive, Lady Gordon's, Lady MacCarthy's roads	0	1,282	2	399	0	484	3	405
Market roads	0	317	0	130	0	447	0	894
Total ...	9	1,473	6	1,501	13	317	29	1,531

The total cost of maintenance, &c., is made up of different items of expenditure as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
6,725 lines of sides of roads and drains cleared of weeds, silt ...	2,731	42
216 cubes of landslips removed	207	84
538·28 cubes of metal purchased and transported	1,787	78
410·50 cubes of gravel transported	675	21
100·65 lines of streets and roads repaired	319	42
550 squares of natural roads repaired	81	58
6 lines of roads gravelled	5	95
Sundry improvements, lengthening culverts (Gregory road), widening portions of roads	262	15
Sundry works—cutting out ant-hills, removing overhanging branches of trees, sweeping leaves from Udawattakele road	126	58
Wages to watcher to protect Udawattakele jungle	137	76
Proportion of cost of repairs of tools	294	52
Do. do. lines	149	68
Do. do. store and latrine cooly	209	60
Superintendence	297	0

Clearing Silt from Lake.—During the year the silt trap to the east of the lake and adjoining the Ampitiya road was cleared out of silt, as well as the bed of the stream flowing into it. The expenditure was made up as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
900 cubes of silt removed	1,153	88
Renewing earthwork of the dam of the silt trap	95	35
Repairs of hand carts, sluice door, &c.	58	54
Superintendence and wages of watcher...	185	42
Total ...	1,493	19

Silt Traps (Estimate 21).—The sixteen silt traps placed at the head of each of the culverts round the lake were regularly cleared; the aggregate quantity of silt removed was 141 cubes, costing Rs. 219·63 for removal from traps and transport. A vote was granted for repairing the dam of the silt trap on the south side of the lake, but owing to unfavourable weather the work was not carried out. Provision is made for the work in the estimates for 1892.

Trees and Plants (Estimate 11).—A sum of Rs. 719·29 was expended in attending to ornamental trees and plants, weeding round them, manuring, replacing vacancies, planting out in new places, fencing round young plants, trimming hedges and providing bamboo pots for seedlings; of this sum Rs. 300 was expended at Udawattakele.

The number of plants put out during the year was as follows :—

Kirk street	10	Pérádeniya road	75
Castle Hill street	30	Railway approach road	18
Victoria drive	50	Katugastota road	12
Malabar street near latrine	15	Lady Gordon's road	10
Market grounds	10	Lady Longden's drive	10
Torrington road	20	Lady Horton's	12
Mahaiyawa, on military grounds in charge of Council	160	Gregory road	10
Waterworks	60	Total	502

Watering Streets (Estimate 7).—The expenditure under this head was for hire of bullocks and purchase of two new casks. The length of streets usually watered daily is 7,887 yards. Owing to a comparatively wet season not much watering was required.

Waterworks.—The expenditure during the year was as follows :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
(1) Upkeep in town of mains, stand posts, meters, house service pipes, painting ironwork, and gravelling round stand posts		1,792 67
(2) Superintendence and watchers		483 0
(3) Repairs of approach road, repairs of buildings and drains, painting ironwork, and clearing out paths		299 70
(4) Removing *débris*, leaves, &c., from reservoir, weeding round reservoir, clearing out vegetation, care of trees and plants, trimming hedges, and manuring		939 64
(5) Clearing out silt from the storm channel, and widening outlet of storm channel		493 18
(6) Weeding grass lands, and manuring, supply of grass to cattle exposing shed		731 46
(7) Proportion of cost, of repairs of tools and, of store and latrine cooly		81 60
Less, recovered for house service work	689 40	
By value of grass supplied to cattle exposing shed	662 40	
		1,351 80
Net expenditure		3,469 45
Extra, owing to fracture of the lifting rod of sluice :—		
Removing and fixing rod of sluice	89 15	
Repairs to lifting rod	275 0	
Clearing bed of reservoir	231 93	
Examining and re pointing inner face of dam	65 44	
Cleaning and painting ironwork	43 63	
Supply of water to the town	443 85	
		1,149 0
Total		4,618 45

Bandstand.—The Municipal Council received in July, 1888, from the Honorary Treasurer of the Local Jubilee Committee a sum of Rs. 692·29, and the Government Agent, in writing the same month, stated that the Jubilee Committee, in handing over the amount, hoped that the Municipal Council would add to the amount for the construction of a kiosk or bandstand on the esplanade.

The Municipal Council obtained, in the first place from England, designs of bandstands in iron, but it was considered that an iron structure would not be in keeping with the surrounding buildings, and it was resolved to obtain designs in the Kandyan style of architecture. A prize of Rs. 50 was offered for an approved design, and four were received, and that of Mr. C. N. Fernando adopted. Tenders for the construction of the work were invited in August, 1889, and again in October, 1891, and for a third time, the Council arranging to supply the necessary timber, in February, 1892. Several tenders were received, but none were satisfactory, and the Council thereupon decided to carry out the work by means of hired labour.

The Military authorities approved of the building being erected on the esplanade ; and several sites were suggested and considered. The one finally approved of was that suggested by Sir Arthur Gordon, as not interfering with the view of the Octagon and Máligawa, which would have been the case had the building been put up in the centre of the esplanade.

The total expenditure in connection with the work was as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Preliminary expenses—prize for design, inviting tenders, &c.	108 98
Cost of construction	2,960 47
Total	3,069 45

The cost of construction is made up as follows :—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Foundation	—	142 15
Platform and moulding	—	219 13
Purchase of timber	681 49	
Preparing timber and erecting	569 78	
		1,251 27
Carving pillars and capitals	—	581 21
Fitting roof	—	122 43
Tiles for roof	214 63	
Tiles for valance	78 0	
		292 63
Brass *koté* or finial	—	147 91
Steps	—	67 10
Sixteen spur stones	40 0	
Hold-down bolts	26 55	
		66 55
Temporary shed	45 75	
Sundries	24 34	
		70 9
Total		2,960 47

Kandy, July, 1893.

H. BYRDE,
Secretary and Superintendent of Works.

APPENDIX B.

Health Report for Half-year ending June, 1892.

IN submitting a sanitary report of the town of Kandy for the first seven months of the past year, I beg to state that in the month of August I resigned the post I held as Health Officer, and hence the report for the second half-year is left incomplete.

The health of the town of Kandy during the period under consideration had much improved on previous years; there was no epidemic of actual cholera or smallpox, and, with the exception of a few cases of chickenpox and influenza, the town enjoyed immunity from diseases of a serious nature.

On May 16 a case of acute diarrhœa was reported by the Colonial Surgeon of the Central Province. The patient, an emaciated Malabar man, was found lying on the roadside in Castle Hill street, suffering from diarrhœa, and was at once removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he shortly after died. The Municipal Inspectors took prompt measures to disinfect the neighbourhood, with the result that no fresh case occurred there. The deceased was an immigrant cooly, who had doubtless strayed into the town from a cholera-infected gang marching *via* Katugastota to Pérádeniya and Gampola. The only other report of acute diarrhœa forwarded by the Colonial Surgeon on June 8, informing me that four cases were detected at the Kandy railway station on the 4th and 7th instant, and that they were removed to the hospital. All the affected people were immigrant labourers travelling by train from Mátalé to Kandy. A Municipal Inspector was daily in attendance at the station to examine new arrivals and to remove suspected cases to hospital.

On June 21 I forwarded a report to the Council of the occurrence of 4 cases of acute diarrhœa at Getambe, of which 3 proved fatal and one recovered; in all these cases measures were taken calculated to stamp out the disease. The following remarks are from the report for the month of June:—"After a careful inquiry into the case of the periodical outbreaks of acute diarrhœa at Getambe, I am convinced that the river water used for drinking by the people is one of the elements in the cause of the diarrhœa. At certain periods this water is turbid and impure, and natives, who do not object to drink the polluted water, are not easily persuaded to filter it before drinking. The only way to obviate this evil is to provide the people with the pure drinking water, and this can only be done by sinking one or two public wells in central places. I would also suggest that the residents of Getambe be induced to build privies for their houses, and that the Municipal Inspector be requested to pay occasional visits to the place with a view to having the low jungle in the neighbourhood of houses cleared and burnt and the general sanitation of houses and drains attended to."

With the last-mentioned cases no fresh ones occurred, and the chances of introducing infection into Kandy entirely ceased.

There was no case of smallpox reported at any time in the first half-year, and it is a matter of great satisfaction that the town of Kandy was free from cholera and smallpox which prevailed at that time in other districts.

A few mild cases of chickenpox occurred at different times, and were isolated in the house or removed to hospital for treatment. In the month of January a case occurred in Castle Hill street; in the month of February another occurred in the same street.

In March five cases were reported from Colombo street and Torrington road; in April there was no case; in May three cases occurred in the same house in Torrington road; in June and July eight cases occurred and were isolated.

In the previous year's report mention was made that influenza prevailed among the prisoners at the Bogambra jail. The first month of the year under review was characterised by slight prevalence of the disease in the same institution. In the month of February, however, the damp weather occasioned by the fall of unusually heavy showers of rain helped to spread it more extensively and in a severe form. A large number of prisoners, suffered from the disease, resulting in two deaths from pneumonia. In the month of March the disease had entirely disappeared from the jail.

Drains, &c.—The drains and latrines in the town were not always in a satisfactory state, and reports were forwarded from time to time to the Council of their insanitary condition, with a view to ensure their cleanliness.

Vaccination.—Register of vaccination in the District of Kandy town for the year 1892:—

Months.	Number Vaccinated.	Of these			Re-vaccination.			
		Successful.	Failed.	Absent.	Number.	Successful.	Failed.	Absent.
January	199	165	—	34	21	4	—	17
February	116	72	7	37	11	6	—	5
March	132	97	2	33	72	6	1	65
April	198	151	—	47	—	—	—	—
May	182	131	1	50	27	3	—	24
June	179	132	2	45	29	3	—	26
July	201	165	2	34	16	—	—	16
August	181	139	1	41	17	3	—	14
September	182	152	2	28	17	3	—	14
October	148	137	—	11	59	25	3	31
November	184	136	3	45	16	1	—	15
December	156	103	4	49	16	—	—	16
Total ...	2,058	1,580	24	454	301	54	4	243

THEODORE MORGAN.

APPENDIX C.

ANALYSIS of two samples of water received on the 22nd ultimo from Mr. A. G. K. Borron. One sample bore no mark, the other was marked "W. W." In addition to the analysis of these two waters, I give the composition of Labugama water for comparison :—

	No Mark.* Grains per Gallon.	W. W.† Grains per Gallon.	Labugama. Grains per Gallon.
Free and saline ammonia ...	·0014	·0024	·0010
Albumenoid ammonia ...	·0035	·0008	·0050
Total solids	3·6400	15·4000	2·0225
Solids volatile on ignition ...	·8400	2·8800	·9836
Fixed mineral matter ...	2·8000	12·5200	1·0389
Chlorine	·3685	1·2200	·1627
Nitrites	Absent	Absent	Absent
Nitric acid in nitrates ...	·1777	·4002	·0114
Iron	Trace	Absent	·0340
Oxygen absorbed from potassium permanganate in presence of acid in four hours at the ordinary temperature	·0080	·0080	·0263
Total hardness	1·7000	8·600	·5000
Temporary hardness	--	6·7000	—
Permanent hardness	--	2·1600	—
Colour ...	1·2° yellow, ·2° red	Colourless	2° yellow, 6° red

The result of the microscopical examination was in both cases satisfactory. A small quantity of sediment containing vegetable *débris* was obtained ; but very few living forms could be detected by a quarter-inch object glass, and none of an objectionable kind.

The first analysis exhibits the characteristics of a good upland surface water. In some respects, but not in all, it is better than Labugama water ; thus it has less colour, less albumenoid matter, and absorbs less oxygen. The Labugama water, on the other hand, has less chlorine and less nitric acid, indicating that the catchment area of the Labugama water is freer from animal impurities than the gathering ground of the water from Kandy. Any impurities, however, that the latter water has met with in its course have been well oxidised and rendered innocuous by the purifying process of nature. It is a soft water of good and wholesome quality, well fitted for drinking, cooking, and domestic purposes generally.

The second analysis exhibits the characteristics of a good well water. It is still freer than the other from that objectionable impurity, albumenoid matter, the amount of which is very low indeed. The amount of free and saline ammonia is high if the well is a shallow one, but not if the well is deep. The amount of salts in solution is considerable, consequently the water is not nearly so soft as the other. The greater part of the hardness, however, is temporary, being removable by boiling. The chlorine and nitric acid are much higher than in the surface water, showing that the water in its course has met with more decomposing organic matter than the other. The absence, however, of nitrites, and the presence of only a trace of albumenoid matter, together with the low amount of oxygen absorbed, show that the water has been very thoroughly oxidised in its filtration through the soil.

In its present state this water is of good quality, and may be used with good confidence.

Colombo, January 4, 1892.

M COCHRAN, F.C.S.,
City Analyst.

P.S.—Tested biologically, the Kandy water supply had a low zymotic power : that of the well water was considerably greater, though not excessive.

February 25, 1892.

M. C.

APPENDIX D.

Mahaiyawa General Cemetery.

BURIALS in portions set apart for different denominations from April 1, 1875, to December 31, 1892 :—

	Total to Dec. 31, 1891.	Average for 17 Years.	1892.
Episcopaleans	432	25·41	31
Presbyterians	66	3·88	2
Wesleyans	146	8·58	12
Baptists	51	3·00	3
Tamil Cooly Mission and Dutch Presbyterians... ...	66	3·88	1
Roman Catholics ...	1,208	71·05	70
Buddhists	2,818	106·94	252
Hindus	6,509	382·88	234
Mohammedans	1,477	86·88	80
Total ...	12,773	751·35	685

From the latter part of 1877 to end of 1879 there was a large death-rate among Hindus, owing to the large influx of Tamil coolies into the town in a state of starvation, and this raised the average very considerably.

* This was taken from a well below the Old Palace, which before the construction of the reservoir formed the chief supply of drinking water for the town.

† From the reservoir, Kandy.

MUNICIPALITY OF GALLE.

1.—INTRODUCTION.

THE general prosperity which prevailed in the Province has been naturally shared by its capital and port, the care and conservancy of which are entrusted to the Council. To this may be attributed the general increase all round in the revenue. The *aggregate income* for the year was Rs. 48,108·98, showing an increase of Rs. 2,500·45, or over 5 per cent. on the previous year's revenue, which was Rs. 45,608·53. This increase is over 14 per cent. on the average revenue of the previous eight years.*

With the additional revenue the Council was able to meet further expenditure on the completion and extension of the water supply, over and above the sanctioned loan and interest thereon, instead of seeking to borrow further. This in no way interfered with the proper conservancy of the town, which received much attention, and is, it is believed, now more satisfactorily carried out than in any other town in the Island.

The *Waterworks* intended to supply the Fort were completed within the year at a cost of Rs. 73,449, but the reservoir was not sufficiently advanced to allow of the storage of the south-west rains in May and June, 1892. The subsequent rainfall was very limited, and the north-east monsoon almost entirely failed, the aggregate fall in the half-year being only 23·42 inches. But even with this short supply the reservoir rose to 19 ft. above sluice level, which would allow of a depth of 3 ft. being distributed by the pipes. By the end of March, 1893, the depth had been increased to 20 ft. or an available 4 ft. This was, however, an insufficient stock to begin with, and the issue of water has unfortunately had to be postponed. Some disappointment has been felt at this, and fears expressed in not well-informed circles that the scheme was a failure, but these are, I trust, now dissipated, for I hear as I write that the recent rains have raised the depth to 27 ft., or within 3 ft. of spill level.†

An analysis of the water stored last year condemned the water on medical grounds, as containing too high a proportion (·04 parts per million) of albumenoid ammonia. In consequence of this Mr. Ewart of the Colombo Waterworks was invited to inspect the works and advise the Council what further measures need be taken to meet these objections. I am glad to say his report is most assuring. He showed the test referred to was not accepted by some of the highest authorities on water, and that similar objections had been raised to the Labugama water at first. He advised that the water collected be not discharged but retained, and that when the tank filled during the next south-west monsoon (as there was every expectation of its doing) the discharge should be from the scouring sluice at the bottom, which would carry off the impurities, which would gradually sink. He also advised the addition of strainers of an improved description, and that the channels cut to extend the catchment area be paved so as to avoid the discolouration of the water conveyed in a channel not so protected. These additions have been approved of by the Council, and as the cost is moderate it is to be met out of the current revenue. The total cost of the works will thus probably be about Rs. 75,000 in all.

The condition of the *roads* of the town has been during the year considerably improved, and an additional length of roadway in the swampy parts of the suburbs formed by the utilisation of the town rubbish properly covered with earth. With this protection against floods in the streams, and facility for access, it is found the owners of the adjoining ground set to work to reclaim their lands and plant them up.

The *sanitary condition* of the China Garden (which is infinitely superior to what it was twenty years ago, when it was a malarious offensive swamp which no decent person would enter except for very urgent reasons) has been still further improved by the construction of a road along the canal forming its northern boundary in lieu of the one on the other bank which is now taken up as part of the railway station at Galle. As provided under the Municipal Councils Ordinance, a sufficient width (100 ft.) was acquired to admit not only of the formation of a road, but also to permit of the sale of building sites, on which the purchasers are bound to construct houses on a plan approved by the Municipal Council. Future travellers arriving at Galle by rail will consequently see a decent "Canal row" of buildings, and not as heretofore an unreclaimed muddy slope, the sanitary condition of which was disgusting and offensive. The total cost of the improvement will be about Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 3,000 was obtained from the railway as compensation for the road surrendered on the other bank. A considerable portion of the balance will be recouped by the sales of the building lots, some of which have been already sold at high rates, touching Rs. 10,000 an acre.

The Council desire to place on record their satisfaction that the *railway station* has been placed at a central and accessible part of the town instead of, as was at one time proposed, at an inconvenient distance from the Fort, and which would have required a costly branch line to the wharf. As the change has been attended, it is understood, with a saving of Rs. 100,000, the Council trust that a proper covered in station, with suitable architectural accessories, will be provided, such as befits the importance and dignity of the capital of the Province.

The establishment of a *General Cemetery*, the Council is glad to say, appears to be likely to be shortly carried out, but it trusts that if it be charged with the upkeep and supervision thereof this duty is not made a burthen on its resources, which are now none too much for its present obligations.

* This is exclusive of the assessment tax which, being applied only to the maintenance of the Police, is kept separate.

† Since this was written the tank has filled.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The sources from which the Municipal revenue is derived will be seen from the appended statement :—

Revenue for 1892 and 1891.

	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Taxes ...	12,368 30	13,363 43	995 13	—
Tolls ...	17,550 83	18,507 50	956 67	—
Stamp Duties and Fees	5,132 72	5,172 22	39 50	—
Market licenses	4,772 6	5,236 32	464 26	—
Slaughter-house Licenses	1,082 69	1,116 59	33 90	—
Miscellaneous Licenses	354 50	321 50	—	33 0
Judicial Fines	1,309 47	1,220 51	—	88 96
Rents ...	2,183 0	2,374 32	191 32	—
Miscellaneous	854 96	796 59	—	58 37
Total ...	45,608 53	48,108 98	2,680 78	180 33

The expenditure of the year was Rs. 46,857·70, as compared with Rs. 46,655·49 for 1891, showing an increase of Rs. 202·21, and an increase of Rs. 4,365·92 as compared with the average expenditure of the eight years 1884–91, or over 12 per cent.

The following statement shows the details of the expenditure for 1892 and 1891 :—

	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Salaries ...	9,667 22	9,417 22	—	250 0
Office Expenses	915 3	820 88	—	94 15
Revenue Services	1,341 2	1,255 22	—	85 80
Lighting ...	3,843 16	3,106 61	—	736 85
Sanitary Charges	6,704 94	5,272 10	—	1,432 84
Market Charges	738 25	638 0	—	100 25
Slaughter-house Charges	452 33	497 98	45 65	—
Miscellaneous	3,998 85	8,227 21	4,228 36	—
Public Works	18,994 39	17,622 48	—	1,371 91
Total ...	46,655 49	46,857 70	4,274 41	4,071 80

Assessment, Account 1891–92.

Revenue.

	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Assessment tax collected ...	11,785 62	11,290 69	490 93

Expenditure.

	1891. Rs. c.	1892. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Police bill ...	9,741 28	9,620 49	120 79
Cost of collection ...	1,194 68	1,100 8	84 60
Total ...	10,935 96	10,720 57	205 39

The Secretary has furnished the following notes explanatory of the increase or decrease of revenue and expenditure and other points connected therewith.

Revenue Taxes.—The increase in the lighting rate of Rs. 887·91 was caused by the extension of the limits within which the rate was levied. Previous to this year the Fort Ward only was lit. About the latter end of 1891 lamps were provided for Ward No. 2, and a rate of 2 per cent. on all houses and lands within was levied.

Tolls.—The tolls for 1892 sold better than for 1891, fetching on the whole an increase of Rs. 1,240.

Stamp Duties and Fees show an increase in every item, except in carts for hire, boats, and auctioneers' licenses. The reduction in the former of these heads is striking, being Rs. 402·80, as appears in the statement of revenue in the appendix. But the sum of Rs. 243·20 of this, due for the year, was received from the Treasurer after its close. When this is taken into account, the deficiency is reduced to Rs. 159·60. It has now been ascertained that this reduction arose from credit being given to the Council only for carts *kept* within the Municipality, whereas under the Ordinance the Council is entitled to the stamp duty on carts both *kept* and *used* within Municipal limits.

Market Licenses have on the whole brought in an increase of Rs. 464·26, though there appears a reduction in the Fort market of Rs. 87·50.

Rents.—The increase in rent of Rs. 191·32 was caused by the increase which the rent of the shed for the auction sale of fish procured in 1892.

Commutation.—The statement given below shows the working of the road tax for 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.	1892.
Number liable as appearing in list ...	7,283	7,997
Do. exempted ...	7	68
Do. accounted for as died, paid elsewhere, left Galle, double entries, &c. ...	277	570
Do. actually liable ...	6,999	7,359
Do. paid commutation ...	5,451	5,681
Do. performed labour ...	26	1
Do. imprisoned ...	9	2
Do. fined ...	137	60
Do. unaccounted for ...	1,376	1,615

The working of the road tax continues to give satisfactory results. The number of persons who commuted in 1892 is larger than in any previous year. Year by year this number has been steadily increasing, whilst those who performed labour have decreased until in 1892 only one man presented himself for work. The numbers unaccounted for in 1891 and 1892 are 19 per cent. and 21 per cent., respectively, on the number actually liable.

There is a slight falling off in the items slaughter-house, licenses, to graze cattle, fines, and rent of bathing wells, but this is only casual.

The heads under which the increase, as will be seen from the detailed account in the appendix, occur are such as afford a true indication of the continued vitality of trade and industry.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the year was Rs. 46,857·70, as compared with Rs. 46,665·49 for 1891, showing an increase of Rs. 202·21, and an increase of Rs. 4,365·92 as compared with the average expenditure of the eight years 1884–91, or over 12 per cent. A reference to the comparative statement will show that the expenditure has decreased under every head except Miscellaneous, where the increase is mainly caused by the vote of Rs. 2,600 made from the general fund for the completion of the Waterworks and Rs. 1,500 paid as interest on the loan for the same.

Municipal Fund.—For the better security of the Municipal Fund the Council resolved in August last to apply to Government to grant the Council the same privilege accorded to Local Boards and Provincial and District Road Committees, of depositing Municipal moneys in the kachchéri, to be placed by Government with its own funds in such bank as the Government shall appoint. The Governor was pleased to allow this, and all moneys received by the Council in respect of the Municipal Fund are now deposited in the Mercantile Bank of India.

III.—SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

Scavenging.—The work of scavenging, sweeping streets and public grounds, and removing the contents of the public latrines has been carried on satisfactorily on the system introduced some years ago, which long experience has proved to be an improvement on the contract system both on the points of economy and efficiency.

Cemetery.—The correspondence with Government on this vexed question, as recorded in the last report, was continued during the year under review, with the result, it is satisfactory to state, that the Government has seen the propriety of treating this Municipality with the same generosity as Colombo and Kandy in the matter of providing public cemeteries.

In July the Government proposed, in connection with the amendment of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, to vest in the Council the management and control of existing cemeteries and the provision of new cemeteries whenever they may become necessary, and invited an expression of opinion on the measure. The Council replied that it was not possible for them, from the sources of revenue at their command, to find the funds necessary to provide a suitable general cemetery for Galle, but that if Government would bear the first cost of this and properly enclosing it, as they have already done for Colombo and Kandy, the Council would have no objection to undertake its management and control. In reply the Council was informed that if the Government Agent can find a suitable site for a cemetery the Government will either give or acquire that site for the purpose, and that the Government will also undertake the enclosing of the cemetery, provided the Municipal Council will in its turn manage and control it, and provide any further cemeteries that may be needed in the future. The Council passed the following resolution on this letter: "Resolved that the thanks of the Council be presented to His Excellency the Governor for the promise to provide a general cemetery for the town of Galle and to enclose it; and that the Council agrees to undertake the management and control of it on the condition stated in the Colonial Secretary's letter of the 11th August, 1892, provided that the site chosen is sufficiently large to answer the requirements of the Municipality for at least a third of a century."

Opium Licenses.—At a meeting of the Council held on the 22nd October it was resolved to apply to Government to extend to the Galle Municipality the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1889, as the Council believed that that Ordinance when so applied would lead to an increase of the revenue from this source without increasing the opportunities or temptations to indulge in the habit, as the probabilities were that the number of shops could be thereby reduced. The Government has, in compliance with this request, introduced an Ordinance to carry out the object sought.

Hydrophobia.—The attention of the Council was called to this subject by a circular from Government, and opinion invited as to the means which should be adopted to check and, if possible, to stamp out the disease altogether. The letter suggested certain repressive measures which it is here needless to enumerate, and urged on the Council the desirability of rigidly enforcing the existing regulations regarding stray dogs. The Council was of opinion that their existing by-laws were sufficient to suppress the spread of hydrophobia. Under them any dogs found straying, not provided with a collar bearing the Municipal stamp, may at any time be taken up and, if not redeemed, destroyed. Dogs for which stamped collars are issued are registered.

Water Supply.—On the 26th November the Provincial Engineer reported that the reservoir had been completed. The work cost in all Rs. 73,448·64; of this Rs. 70,000 was provided by a loan from Government at 5 per cent. interest, and the remainder was made up by a contribution of Rs. 2,600 from the General Fund and interest from the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

The particulars of the cost are given below:—

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Cost of erecting the Dam.		
Metal, sand, dressed stone	5,750 67	
Cement	23,730 87	
Local materials and tools	1,418 99	
Labour	9,473 27	
		40,373 80
Cost of Piping and laying it.		
Piping, special castings, &c.	27,164 61	
Testing and fitting up pipes	392 56	
Painting standposts	24 18	
		27,581 35

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Cost of Land.		
Land for reservoir and outlet channel	3,731 43	
Surveyor's fees	58 54	
		3,789 97
Miscellaneous.		
Catchdrain	443 89	
Mr. Burnett's report	867 80	
Advertisements, printing, &c.	391 83	
		1,703 52
Total ...	—	73,448 64

Subsequent to the completion of the reservoir a channel was cut, as recommended by Mr. Burnett, on the outer flanks of the hills to provide additional catchment area. The drainage of about 6 acres, besides the 12 in the original basin, will by this means be conducted to the tank. It was necessary to acquire a small portion of the land close to the bund, but fortunately nearly all the rest was waste land, uncultivated and unoccupied and Crown property. A discharge channel being required to carry off the water when the large scouring sluice is opened, without damaging the paddy crops in the fields at the foot of the hill, a strip of land was acquired and connection with it established, and this further necessitated a bridge across the Wakwella road being constructed.

For the reasons stated in the opening paragraph of this report the Council was unable to issue water for consumption, and consequently the rate leviable under the law could not be collected; but as the Government insisted that the instalment on account of interest and sinking fund for the half-year ended 30th June, 1892, should be paid up, the Council had to appropriate the sum of Rs. 1,500 from the general revenue for this purpose. The general fund will have likewise to meet the interest for the second half of the year.

Mention was made in the last report of the resolution come to by the Council in regard to the disallowance by Government of the remuneration to the Provincial Engineer provided for in the Estimate. The matter came up again before the Council in November, when the Council passed the following resolution:—"That the thanks of the Council be conveyed to Mr. H. J. Deslandes, Provincial Engineer, for the care, attention, and professional skill displayed by him in carrying out the reservoir and connected works, and in view of the great additional trouble and exertion thrown on him by the supervision of the work the Government be asked to re-consider the propriety of permitting him to accept the professional fee of Rs. 1,500 the Council is willing to pay." The reply to this was to the effect that the Governor regrets he is unable to comply with this request, as the Government did not approve of such remuneration being paid to its officers, who are expected to give their assistance to Municipalities, Local Boards, &c., without payment.

Infectious Diseases.—Five cases of smallpox were reported during the year, and one of (suspected) cholera. The cases of smallpox were introduced into the town chiefly from Colombo. The precautionary measures adopted to prevent the spread of the disease proved effective, and though some of the cases occurred in the most densely populated parts of the town the disease did not spread in these localities.

IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal works undertaken by the Municipality during the period under review are the following:—

Maintenance of the Roads.—This includes the permanent repair of metalled and gravelled roads under a contract, and the surface repairs effected under the direct supervision of the Superintendent of Roads by means of hired labour. Under the contract 264 lines of metalled roads and 196 lines of gravelled roads were thoroughly repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,934·46. The payment to the contractor is made according to the number of lines repaired: for metalled roads 15 ft. broad Rs. 13·50 per mile exclusive of metal, which the Council supplies, and for gravelled roads of the same breadth Rs. 13·75 including the cost of gravel. No gravel or blinding of any description is applied to the surface of metalled roads, but consolidation is secured by using some metal of a smaller size for the top layer and by continuous rolling.

The general upkeep, which includes partial repairs, as filling up ruts, clearing drains, &c., cost in all Rs. 3,041·26. This covers the cost of materials. There were 2,105 squares of road repaired and 982 lines of drains cleared and deepened.

This system introduced some years ago works admirably. It is the least expensive and most efficient yet tried, and as the result the roads were never in so satisfactory a state as they are now. Appended is a list of the roads and the number of lines of each permanently repaired.

Reclaiming Swamps.—The left bank of the Kepu-ela has been embanked for some distance, and over the reclaimed ground a road is being constructed to join the Kandawatta and Galwadugoda roads. Rs. 1,710·86 was spent in 1892 on this work, which is still in progress.

Repair of Municipal Buildings.—These were kept in a state of repair during the year. The buildings on which expenditure was incurred were the Fort market, the Kaluwella and Pettigalla latrines, the fish auction shed, the refuse meat market, the cattle shed, the bathing wells, and the sea-bathing place.

Improving Drainage.—In the Fort the side drains of Pedlar street and a portion of Church street were improved; and in the suburbs the boundary drain of China Garden was improved, and the drains in China Garden, the Bazaar Triangle, and those about the fish market were repaired.

Minor Works.—These included the erection of four additional garden seats on the ramparts, for the use of those who make the rampart promenade a place of recreation; building a small bridge across the Wakwella road; providing an iron incinerator for burning night soil; and erecting a Horbury's iron latrine in China Garden.

Victoria Park.—The expenditure on account of the park was Rs. 933·51, which is somewhat in excess of the expenditure of previous years. This was occasioned by several gravelled walks being opened during the year and other improvements effected. The Hon. Dr. Anthonisz took a

lively interest in the work, and the improved condition in which the park is now found is mainly due to his valuable advice and direction.

New Works.

Widening of Bazaar Road.—This was a want long felt. The traffic on the Mátara approach to the town has so increased that there is a frequent block at the point where the roadway is narrower than in the other parts. Application was made to Government for authority to acquire the land necessary for widening this portion of the Bazaar road. This was granted on the condition that the Council defrayed the cost of metalling the widened road and building new masonry side drains, in addition to the cost of compensation for the acquisition of the land. The Council undertook to defray these expenses. The matter is now in the hands of the Government Agent, who has received directions from Government to take order to acquire, on behalf of the Council, the land required.

China Garden New Road.—The proposal to place the terminus of the Galle railway on the ground adjoining the jail having necessitated the closing of the public thoroughfare lying on the west of the canal bordering that road, the question of opening another road in lieu thereof on the east bank, and taking advantage of the opportunity to improve the portion of China Garden through which this road will pass, came up for consideration before the Council and received its cordial approbation. The proposed scheme includes the building of a retaining wall on the east bank of the canal and filling in the part thus reclaimed, the construction of a road 35 ft. broad joining the Colombo high road and the China Garden cross road, and the acquiring additional land (making a total width of 100 ft.) for the purpose of disposing of it in small lots for buildings to be constructed on a given plan. This, it is confidently expected, will lead to a great public improvement in this part of the town, which is, as a rule, low, swampy, and full of crab holes, and is generally kept in a filthy state. It is anticipated that the sale of the allotments added to the contribution from the Railway Fund will cover the compensation, leaving the Council to find the funds for the construction of the road.

The scheme was laid before Government for its approval, and authority was received by the Government Agent to acquire the land required on behalf of the Council.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Commutation Tax.—In connection with this tax the Council found that many of the Moorish inhabitants resident in the Galle Fort declined to pay their commutation tax to the Municipality, for the reason that when payment is made here they are forced to pay double the difference between the rate paid in Galle and the amount charged in Colombo when they resort thither on business. This matter was brought to the notice of Government in the hope that some arrangement might be made whereby payment of commutation made to this Municipality by *bonâ fide* residents therein, who have places of business at Colombo, may be recognised by the Municipal authorities of that town. In reply the Council was informed that when persons reside in two Municipalities they become liable to pay commutation tax to both, just as they become liable to pay at each place separately all other Municipal duties. The connected question as to the liability of persons who similarly reside outside the Municipality as well as within it was then referred to the legal advisers of the Government, who decided that, in accordance with section 130 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, no person residing within the limits of a Municipality is liable to perform labour under the provisions of Ordinance No. 10 of 1861.

It has accordingly been decided to enforce the tax on all *bonâ fide* residents of the Municipality, whether such persons paid their commutation to any other Municipality or to any division outside the Municipality.

Amendment of Municipal Councils Ordinance.—The Municipal Council of Colombo having proposed various amendments to Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, the opinion of the Council was invited by Government on the proposals made. The Council at a meeting held on the 25th June agreed to most of the amendments suggested, and proposed in addition that the property qualification of votes in Galle be extended to occupiers of houses at a monthly rental of not less than Rs. 10 and to owners of houses of the annual value of Rs. 120. From the depreciation of the value of property in Galle, houses which formerly fetched a rental of Rs. 20 now hardly yield Rs. 10. The same individual occupying the same house and continuing in the same circumstances, who had a vote in 1866, has no vote now. Thus a large number of persons perfectly fitted by education and social position to perform the electoral duty in a proper manner has been thus disenfranchised. The suggestion has been favourably entertained by Government, and in the draft amending Ordinance effect has been given to it.

By-Laws.—In March, 1892, the Council proposed the following by-law and submitted it for the sanction of Government :—

> That no person be at liberty to catch fish between the walls of the Fort of Galle and low-water mark in the sea without the permission in writing of the Chairman of the Municipal Council. The penalty for breach of this by-law not to exceed Rs. 5.

The necessity for some repressive measure of this kind was pressed on the Council by the practice of fishermen resorting to the rocks close to the promenade on the ramparts for the purpose of catching a particular kind of fish, and whilst doing so being guilty of the commission of nuisances and invading the privacy of the sea-bathing places in the vicinity, which are largely used by ladies and children. They also use bad language frequently in the hearing of the promenaders on the ramparts. All this the Council deemed amounted to a nuisance, and fairly came under the proviso (*n*) in clause 122 of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887. But the Attorney-General was of opinion that the by-law was *ultra vires*, and sanction was refused.

Under the authority of section 122 (*n*) of the Municipal Councils Ordinance, 1887, the Council framed a body of by-laws for the prevention and abatement of public nuisances in connection with the Waterworks. These, after a few alterations recommended by the Attorney-General, received the sanction of Government in Executive Council. The following are the by-laws :—

For the prevention and abatement of public nuisances in connection with the Galle Waterworks.

Every person who shall commit any of the acts hereunder enumerated shall be guilty of an offence, and be punishable as by law provided :

(*a*) Every person who shall bathe or wash any part of his or her body, or any animal, or any cloth, or any article of whatever description, in the reservoir of the Galle Waterworks, or in any channels (belonging to the Municipality) running into the reservoir.

(*b*) Every person who shall deposit or throw any rubbish, dirt, filth, or other noisome thing into the reservoir, or on the ground round about and contiguous to it, or into any channels running into the reservoir, or shall do any other act whereby the water belonging to the Waterworks of the Municipality shall be fouled or contaminated.

(*c*) Every person who shall bathe or wash any part of his or her body, or any animal, or any cloth, or any article of whatever description at or near the standposts, fountains, cisterns, pipe, or vessels belonging to the Municipality, erected and built, or to be hereafter erected and built, in the public street, thoroughfares, or other public places within the Municipality.

(*d*) Every person who shall do anything whereby the water in any standpost, cistern, pipe, or vessel belonging to the Municipality shall in any degree be fouled or corrupted, or shall in any way tamper or interfere with the water in such standpost, cistern, pipe, or vessel.

(Proclamation dated August 4, 1892, see *Government Gazette* No. 5,158 of August 5, 1892.)

Tavern Licenses.—On the occasion of the Governor's visit to Galle the Council, amongst other matters brought to his notice, complained that their funds were found insufficient to carry on necessary sanitary improvements. His Excellency was pleased to say that if the Municipality could suggest a new source of revenue, such a suggestion will have His Excellency's favourable consideration. The Council accordingly applied that the provisions of the proposed Ordinance for imposing a duty on tavern licenses within the limits of the Colombo Municipality be extended to Galle, but with a duty of Rs. 250 on such tavern in view of the smaller sale in this town. The Council is gratified to find that the draft of the Ordinance referred to has been so amended as to apply to this Municipality.

Sanitary Officer.—In January, 1892, the Government issued a circular to the effect that Public Officers are not at liberty to receive remuneration for work done for Municipalities, Local Boards, Road Committees, or other Public Bodies, or to undertake services for such bodies without previously obtaining the permission of the Governor.

In consequence of this Dr. Huybertsz, under instructions from the Principal Civil Medical Officer, resigned his office as Sanitary Officer. The Council finding it difficult to fill his place from outside the Medical Department applied to Government to allow one of the Medical Officers stationed at Galle to undertake the work, receiving from the Council a remuneration of Rs. 600 a year. The Governor regretted that he was unable to comply with this request.

The Council then, by notification in the public papers, invited candidates for the post, and from among those who applied selected Dr. Charles de Silva, a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, who entered on his duties in October last.

Judicial Work.—The tables in Appendices F and G exhibit the judicial work of the year. There were in all 404 institutions in the Municipal Court, with 350 convictions. Of these, 29 were by Municipal Officers. The fines inflicted by the Municipal Magistrate and credited to the Municipal Fund amounted to Rs. 1,220·51.

The Governor's Visit to Galle.—His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to Galle in July last, an opportunity which the Council used to lay before His Excellency a few of the more pressing wants of the place. His Excellency's attention was first called to the necessity for the improvement of the Galle harbour. It was urged that from its geographical position, and from the increasing number of vessels trading in the eastern seas which gives preference to this port, its improvements, so as to meet the present and future requirements, will be an enlightened and wise policy of the Government.

The other measures brought under the notice of His Excellency were—

(1) Means to save the low-lying districts of Galle from the periodical floods they are subject to.

(2) Improvement of the drainage and sanitation of the town. In this connection it was pointed out that with the limited means of the Council they have spent in the decade ending 1891 Rs. 33,936 in building new sewers and renewing old ones, and in filling up swamps and embanking canals.

(3) The want of a general cemetery.

(4) Protection of the port against the attack of stray cruisers and maintaining a moderate garrison for the purpose.

His Excellency replying extemporily touched first on the evidence he saw everywhere of prosperity and comfort of the people of the south, and of the importance of Galle as a commercial town from the remotest times. He alluded to the period of depression that followed the removal of the mail steamers from Galle, and expressed his pleasure in finding that Galle had since then very greatly improved in all its resources, and that it was gradually, but surely, regaining its former condition of prosperity, and that when the railway is completed it must aid in the further development of all its industries and advancement of the district in general. Proceeding to respond directly to the several points referred to in the address, His Excellency said that the fact that the Government had spent Rs. 33,000 in the construction of a new jetty and the removal of the sunken "Libernium" showed that the Government did not lose sight of the requirements of the port, and that he was quite prepared to view in a favourable light whatever project for further improvement might be devised, and if the interest on the loan required for any work of improvement could be obtained by means of local taxation, Government would be prepared to meet the proposal. Next, as to the question of flood-outlet, His Excellency said the subject had engaged his attention for some time, and if any scheme was forthcoming, approved by competent officers, it would undoubtedly receive favourable consideration. Then, as to the sanitation of the town, His Excellency said he was glad to find the Municipality was able to spend such a large sum for improvement of drainage and sanitation, but for improvements of this nature the Council could expect no aid from Government,—they were

works purely and essentially of a local character, and should be met by local taxation. If the Council would point out any means of increasing its finances by any new taxes that could be levied for this special purpose, it should certainly receive the assent of Government. In dealing with the subject of a General Cemetery the Governor said it was entirely a local matter. Each Municipality must take measures for burying its dead. On the point of providing adequate protection for the port, His Excellency said that the War Department had finally decided that Colombo and Trincomalee should be the only two fortified places in Ceylon. He had interceded with the Home Government to prevent the demolition of the fortifications and he succeeded, but this was the last concession the War Department would make. In conclusion, His Excellency expressed the pleasure it gave him in having come to Galle. The Southern Province is one of the most important in the Island, containing nearly a million inhabitants, and the population was steadily increasing; its future, he was assured, would be one of advancing prosperity.

E. ELLIOTT,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

SANITARY OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Appendix A.—QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31, 1892.

PUBLIC health was on the whole good. Only two cases of smallpox were reported in Magalla. The first one was a young Tamil cooly who worked in the wharf. He boarded a native craft in January last and a few days after developed the disease, proving conclusively of the introduction of the disease by the shipping. This boy, along with four others, lived in house No. 366 in Magalla, and he was concealed for ten days after development of the eruption before his condition was reported. The chief tenant was prosecuted for neglecting to report the case early; the patient was removed to the Smallpox Hospital; the other inmates were placed under observation for several days, and the house was thoroughly disinfected. Ten days after another boy of the same house took ill of the same disease. He was at once removed to hospital, and similar precautionary measures were adopted in this instance too, and no further cases occurred in the neighbourhood.

A severe epidemic of influenza prevailed to a considerable extent in the early part of the quarter. Several deaths occurred from neglect and exposure: children and the old and feeble suffered most in this respect. No cases were specially reported.

Two cases of chickenpox and two of measles occurred during the quarter. During the latter part of February and during March several cases of fever occurred in the Fort. Whether these were solely due to the increased atmospheric temperature, or whether this atmospheric condition induced a greater elimination of noxious gases from the several cesspit latrines in the Fort, I will not venture to discuss now. But the fact remains, that with the advent of the hot season an outbreak of fever invariably occurs, in the Fort especially.

A case of death occurred from consuming the entrails of the fish known as "karambura."

Wards.—Their condition calls for no special comment.

Public Latrines.—Their condition was satisfactory: they were regularly attended to and cleanly kept.

Street Sweeping and Scavenging.—The former was unsatisfactorily done till within a few weeks of the quarter's end, and the same may be said of the scavenging, that left much to be deserved in its manner of execution. The scattering of house rubbish by the roadside and in front of houses, instead of being deposited in boxes for easy and rapid removal, still continues in several places in Wards 2 and 3.

Markets.—Their condition was good. The narrow boundary surface drain of the fish market requires widening, as stated in my last report.

Drainage.—Most of the drains remain as before in Ward 1 and in China Garden. A new connected cement drain is being built around the vegetable and beef markets, and is a step in the right direction.

Cattle Slaughter.—During the quarter three bulls that were rejected as unfit were slaughtered, and on its discovery by the Police the matter was reported and formed the subject of an inquiry by the Council.

H. HUYBERTSZ, L.R.C.P.,
Sanitary Officer.

Appendix B.—QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1892.

General Health.—The general health, considering the season of the year, was good. A few days after my appointment in November there was a case of smallpox in Minuangoda; the source of infection in this case was traced to Colombo. The patient was ordered to hospital, where he died; and necessary steps were taken to prevent an epidemic. No other cases were reported till the end of December.

Measles.—The usual harbinger of more serious infectious diseases made its appearance rather early, and continued in different parts of the town. There were also a few cases of chickenpox reported.

At Kaluwella a whole family of about ten were struck down with typhoid fever, and four cases proved fatal. There were a few cases in the Fort, due to noxious gases emanating from foul cesspits and drains with earthy bottoms, and also a few cases in the houses bordering the canal at Magalla. There was a case of choleraic diarrhœa in Kaluwella, and a few cases of dysentery in the Fort and China Garden.

Slaughtering of Cattle.—The quality of the cattle in the pound was good during the latter half of the quarter. At the commencement I had to reject several each day. I think the custom of slaughtering pigs and selling to the public without subjecting them to an examination is objectionable. If cattle and goats have to be examined, I do not see why pigs, which are more apt to communicate disease, should not be examined.

Coach stables and galas are not kept clean enough. The manure ought to be removed every day, and the drains flushed properly. Unless the drains are cemented they will cause a serious nuisance.

CHARLES DE SILVA, M.B., M.R.C.S., &c.,
Sanitary Officer.

Appendix C.—WATERWORKS ACCOUNT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1892.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
REVENUE.		
Loan from Government ...	70,000 0	
Contribution from General Fund	2,600 0	
Interest, rebate, sale of materials	1,341 13	
		73,941 13
EXPENDITURE.		
Cost of Reservoir.		
Metal	2,393 79	
Sand	1,229 65	
Cement	23,730 87	
Dressed stone	2,127 23	
Local materials purchased ...	635 21	
Tools	783 78	
Labour	9,473 27	
		40,373 80
Cost of Piping and laying it.		
Piping, special castings, standposts, &c.	27,164 61	
Testing and fitting up pipes ...	392 56	
Painting standpipes ...	24 18	
		27,581 35
Land.		
Land for reservoir and outlet channel	3,781 43	
Surveyor's fees ...	58 54	
		3,789 97
Report by Mr. Burnett ...	—	867 80
Catch drain to reservoir ...	—	443 89
Sundries.		
Advertisements, printing, telegrams	183 24	
Cash book, ledger, cheque books	42 13	
Contingencies	166 46	
		391 83
Upkeep of reservoir ...	—	100 0
		73,548 64
Balance ...	—	392 49
		73,941 13

Appendix D.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1884–92.

Year.	Revenue.						Expenditure.		Balance to Credit at the end of the Year.	
	No. 1, General Account.	No. 2, Assessment Account.	Balance of Previous Years.		Total including Previous Year's Balance.		No. 1, General Account.	No. 2, Assessment Account.	No. 1 Account.	No. 2 Account.
			No. 1 Account.	No. 2 Account.	No. 1 Account.	No. 2 Account.				
	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1884 ...	39,913 32	12,665 90	9,205 5	1,609 72	49,118 37	14,275 62	42,540 37	6,339 51	6,578 0	7,936 11
1885 ...	41,387 6	13,231 37	4,363 99	5,252 62	45,751 5	18,483 99	42,346 77	16,829 35	3,404 28	1,654 64
1886 ...	37,526 31	11,204 2	4,701 34	1,990 7	42,227 65	13,194 9	40,467 65	11,357 93	1,760 0	1,836 16
1887 ...	38,461 42	10,987 17	3,057 6	2,171 58	41,518 48	13,158 75	38,619 76	11,650 22	2,898 72	1,508 53
1888 ...	40,365 2	10,008 95	3,872 0	1,834 0	44,237 2	12,109 82	37,687 89	10,724 18	6,549 13	1,118 77
1889 ...	44,998 32	10,601 90	6,549 13	1,118 77	51,547 45	11,720 67	44,881 49	10,695 30	6,665 96	1,025 37
1890 ...	46,348 28	10,667 37	6,665 96	1,025 37	53,014 24	11,692 74	46,734 82	10,765 15	6,279 42	927 59
1891 ...	45,608 53	11,785 62	6,311 14	927 59	51,919 67	12,713 21	46,655 49	10,935 96	5,264 18	1,777 25
1892 ...	48,108 98	11,294 69	5,264 18	1,777 25	53,373 16	13,071 94	46,857 70	10,730 57	6,515 46	2,341 37

Appendix E.—PROGRESS REPORT BROUGHT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1892.

Description of Work.	Amount of Vote. Rs. c.	Expenditure in December. Rs. c.	Expenditure up to December, 31. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.
Permanent repair of roads ...	8,000 0	121 60	7,934 46 *a*	65 54
General upkeep of roads ...	3,000 0	333 32	3,041 26 *b*	—
General upkeep of bridges ...	500 0	112 98	366 87	133 13
Painting and repair of lamps ...	110 0	23 0	109 37	0 63
Repair of carts	490 0	44 0	431 12 *c*	58 88
Repair of Municipal buildings ...	500 0	29 72	365 99 *d*	134 1
Minor works and improvements ...	800 0	12 50	530 3 *e*	269 97
Clearing canals and reclaiming swamps ...	1,918 0	94 35	1,710 86 *f*	207 14
Improving drainage and sanitation, Fort...	800 0	—	642 25 *g*	157 75
Do. do. suburbs ...	890 0	—	802 15 *h*	87 85
Additional latrines	122 0	—	122 0 *i*	—
Victoria park and planting trees ...	948 0	81 0	933 51 *j*	14 49
Town Hall	340 50	14 90	342 90 *k*	—

(*a*) Metalled 264 lines and gravelled 196 lines of road.
(*b*) Repaired superficially 2,105 squares of road; trimmed sides and deepened side drains 982 lines; cut branches of 946 trees.
(*c*) Repaired four scavenging carts, five iron hand carts, four wooden hand carts, two latrine carts, two water carts and casks.
(*d*) Repaired Fort market and latrine, Kaluwella and Pittigala latrines, fish auction shed, refuse meat market, cattle shed, bathing wells, sea-bathing shed and steps.
(*e*) Erected four garden seats, built a new bridge on the Wakwella road, built an iron incinerator.
(*f*) Embanking and clearing the Parana-ela and making a new road on the ground reclaimed.
(*g*) Repaired drain in Small Moder bay street and improved side drains of Pedlar and Church street.
(*h*) Improved China Garden boundary drain, repaired drains in China Garden, Bazaar triangle, and round fish market.
(*i*) Erected an iron latrine in China Garden.
(*j*) Opened new walks in the Park, cut trenches, and planted trees.
(*k*) Fitted a new door to upper floor.

Appendix F.—Municipal Magistrate.

A Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Municipal Magistrate during the Year 1892.

	Vagrant.		Malicious Injury.		Butchers.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Vaccination.		Carriers.		Police.		Unlawful Gaming.		Tolls.		Carriages let to Hire.		Contagious Diseases.		Opium.		Weights and Measures.		Miscellaneous.*		Total.	
	UNDER ORDINANCES																																	
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 16 of 1846.		No. 4 of 1859.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 9 of 1863.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 13 of 1864.		No. 14 of 1867.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 17 of 1867.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 8 of 1876.					
	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.	I.	D.
Instituted during the year ...	111	185	—	—	1	3	29	42	11	12	66	119	—	—	—	—	91	117	—	—	—	—	46	51	2	2	—	—	—	—	47	144	404	675
Convicted	103	172	—	—	—	—	23	35	9	9	54	103	—	—	—	—	76	92	—	—	—	—	43	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	136	350	595
Acquitted and dismissed ...	8	13	—	—	1	3	6	7	2	3	12	16	—	—	—	—	15	25	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	8	54	80

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under the by-laws of the Municipal Councils Ordinances, Nos. 13 of 1864, 17 of 1865, and 13 of 1877.

Municipal Court,
Galle, January 18, 1893.

E. M. de C. Short,
Municipal Magistrate.

Appendix G.—A Classified Statement of Prosecutions instituted by Municipal Officers in 1892.

Complainant.	Ordinance No. 7 of 1887, Section 259, 233, 283.	Municipal By-Laws, Chapter XXI., 2, XXII. A., 4, XVIII., 7. XIX., 2 and 4.	Ordinance No. 15 of 1862, Section 1, Clause 1.	Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, Section 53.	Penal Code, Section 183	Ordinance No. 8 of 1886, Section 3.	Total.
Inspector, Ward No. 1	3	4	5	1	1	1	15
Do. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 3	1	4	5	—	—	—	10
Do. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Master	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Sub-Inspectors	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ...	4	11	10	1	2	1	29

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE HON. THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL FOR 1892.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL:—New appointments—Retirements—Transfers—Death—Leave—Visitors—Inspection tours—General scope of work done—Pecuniary results—Comparison of land sales—Departmental expenditure.

FIELD WORK:—The "bar-subtense" and "stadia rod" systems of surveying—(1) *Triangulation*:—(*a*) Survey of Crown lands for sale—(*b*) Irrigation surveys—(*c*) Railway surveys—(*d*) Forest surveys—(*e*) Village surveys—(*f*) Boundary surveys—(*g*) Topographical surveys—(*h*) Road and river surveys—(*i*) Miscellaneous surveys—(2) *Levelling operations*—(3) *Archæological survey in Anurádhapura*—(4) *Registered and licensed surveyors.*

OFFICE WORK:—Preliminary plans—Title plans—Lease plans—(1) Ferro-Gallic Printing—(2) Lithography (3) Photo-Lithography—Value of plans supplied gratis to Government officials—Sales to the General Public—Miscellaneous.

RETURNS:—(A) Lands alienated from the Crown in 1892—(A 1) Lands alienated under Sir Henry Ward's Minute—(B) Lands alienated to Europeans and Natives in 1892—(C) Preliminary plans forwarded to Government Agents—(D) Title plans forwarded to Government Agents—(E) Expenditure of the Department—(F) Crown lands alienated, revenue and expenditure, and title deed plans issued from 1833 to 1892—(G) Progress report of Field Surveyors during the year 1892.

DIAGRAMS:—(1) Amount realised by land sales from 1857 to 1892—(2) Acreage alienated from 1847 to 1892—(3) Title plans from 1845 to 1892—(4) Comparison of revenue and expenditure from 1847 to 1892—(5) Amounts realised by fees recovered from 1870 to 1892.

GENERAL.

New Appointments.—Field Staff: Messrs. A. B. Brohier, H. C. Staples, and N. Robertson were appointed Supernumerary Surveyors on the 1st March, and Mr. K. H. M. Finch on the 15th March. On the 1st July Mr. A. Hunter, a clerk and draughtsman in the head office, on the Re. 1·50 per diem class, was transferred to the Chief Surveyor's Office in Kurunégala to undergo a course of training for the field, for which he was already to some extent qualified, and on the 1st October he was appointed a Supernumerary Surveyor. Mr. A. E. Dirckze received a similar appointment on the 1st December, having been trained by the Chief Surveyor of the Eastern Province at Batticaloa while doing duty under him as clerk and draughtsman. Mr. E. C. Daniels was appointed a clerk and draughtsman on the 1st July; Mr. M. Rodrigo on the 1st August; and Messrs. W. A. de Silva and D. J. Perera on the 1st December, to fill vacancies.

Retirements.—Field: Mr. B. W. Grey resigned his appointment on the 1st January; Mr. S. Meerwald, Supernumerary Surveyor, on the 1st June; Mr. C. P. de Silva, Assistant Surveyor, on the 1st June; and Mr. C. H. Oldham, District Surveyor, on the 1st November. Mr. C. P. Martinus retired on pension on the 9th November after 35 years continuous service in the field, and it is worthy of note that during the whole of that period he drew full pay. Mr. Martinus' record is one of excellent work throughout, and his qualifications as a town surveyor were of a high order.

On the 24th March Mr. Austin Fernando, clerk and draughtsman, was granted leave of absence to proceed to Australia on account of indifferent health, but was obliged eventually to apply for pension, and retired from the service on the 1st December after 20 years of excellent work, 14 of which were spent in the field. His intimate knowledge of all branches of field work was found to be of great value in the office, and by his retirement Government has lost the services of a most reliable officer. Mr. G. A. Rode, clerk and draughtsman, owing to failing health, was granted a compassionate allowance from the 1st August after serving for nearly 35 years. Mr. R. de Silva resigned on the 1st September.

Transfers.—Mr. C. L. Tranchell, Assistant Surveyor, was transferred to the Police Department on the 10th August. Mr. A. B. Brohier was transferred from the field to the office staff owing to ill-health, his constitution not being sufficiently robust to stand the arduous duties of a surveyor in the field. On the 1st December Mr. E. R. Felsinger, clerk and draughtsman, was transferred from the head office to the office of the Chief Surveyor at Batticaloa.

Death.—Mr. Pedro Perera, a volunteer draughtsman of great promise, died on the 5th December.

Leave.—Mr. J. W. Viner, District Surveyor, returned from leave to Europe on the 5th March.

I returned from leave on the 18th March, relieving Major F. J. Day, R.E., who had acted as Surveyor-General for fifteen months during my absence.

Mr. F. Booth, Assistant Surveyor, returned on the 8th April, and Mr. C. H. Allen, Chief Surveyor, on the 28th April.

Mr. W. W. Morgan, Supernumerary Surveyor, was granted leave to proceed to England on the 24th June; he resumed duties on his return on the 5th November.

Visitors.—Mr. S. B. Hobbs, of the Mauritius Survey Department, visited the office on the 16th July, and Colonel Waterhouse, Assistant Surveyor-General in India, on the 3rd October.

Inspection Tours.—During the last nine months of the year I inspected most of the officers working in the field in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. The health of the field parties was fairly good throughout the year.

General Scope of Work done during the Year.—The duties undertaken by officers of this Department during the year embraced every class of survey that is likely to be required in the Island. Application surveys must be first named, though at the present day they really form but a minor part of the work of the Department. This class of work is perhaps the least scientific of all, and is usually given to younger surveyors; at the same time it requires considerable care and patience to carry out satisfactorily. Triangulation with 13-inch, 8-inch, 6-inch, and 5-inch instruments, irrigation, railway, forest, village, boundary, topographical, and archæological surveys, besides initial and other levelling, have all received considerable attention. The varied nature of the Departmental work, the greater accuracy now required from workers in the field, the more careful checking of work by chief surveyors and in the head office, and the adoption of improved methods of work, have thrown into bold relief those officers who make a zealous study of their profession, and enable us with greater facility than formerly to pick out the real workers from those who are content to plod along on the old lines and just do enough work to pass muster.

Pecuniary Results of the Year's Work.—The total revenue from land sales, including recoveries on lands sold under Sir Henry Ward's Minute, was Rs. 450,617 (see appendices A and A 1), being an increase of Rs. 141,880 over the revenue of 1891, and the highest figure reached since 1880.

Comparison of Land Sales with previous Years.—There has been a total increase in receipts for land sales, as compared with results of 1891, of Rs. 127,569. The largest increase occurred in the Western Province, where it amounted to Rs. 76,166. The Central follows with Rs. 46,830, while the Southern and Uva Provinces also showed a return of Rs 28,947 and Rs. 14,613 respectively over 1891. The only considerable falling off was in the North-Western Province, where it amounted to Rs. 44,713. There was an increase in sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute in the Eastern and North-Central Provinces of Rs. 9,679 and Rs. 4,084 respectively.

2,794 lots were alienated from the Crown, embracing an extent of 16,577 acres. Of these 201 lots—3,267 acres in extent—were purchased by Europeans at an average of Rs. 31·90 per acre, an increase of Rs. 11·50 on the rate obtained in 1891, the average for the Central Province having reached the high figure of Rs. 103·38. 2,593 lots were purchased by natives aggregating 13,309 acres at an average rate of Rs. 33·83 per acre, or an increase over 1891 of Rs. 16·34; the highest average, viz., 54·40 per acre, was obtained in the Western Province.

Expenditure of the Department.—The gross expenditure of the Department has been Rs. 450·937·75 as shown in appendix E.

FIELD WORK.

The "bar-substense" system of survey, introduced in India by Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, was tried in this Island on my return from leave to Europe, but so far is still in the experimental stage, various kinds of bar undergoing trial. Should the system be found to produce the approximately accurate results claimed for it by its inventor, much time will be saved and topographical surveying will be immensely facilitated. It seems not improbable that by its means, and under ordinary atmospherical conditions, connections, over rough and wooded country, can be made with sufficient accuracy for plotting on the 4-chain scale.

The "stadia rod," in conjunction with the ordinary 5-inch theodolite, has been brought into greater use during the year. Mr. Allen, Chief Surveyor, used it on the survey for the waterway from Batticaloa to Valaichchenai, and wrote as follows in his report with regard to it:—"This survey has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,173·68, very considerably under the original estimate of Rs. 1,387·50. This is owing to the rapid methods of survey recently introduced into the Department, which were not taken into consideration when the estimate was made."

Mr. Hampton also found the *stadias* of great service in the topographical surveys he is carrying on round Bandárawela. There is plenty of room for a further extension of their use, and I hope shortly to see most field work, intended to be plotted on the scale of 16-chain to an inch, carried out on this system.

(1) TRIANGULATION.

A series of observations were taken by Mr. J. B. M. Ridout with the 13-inch theodolite for the refixation of certain old stations about Anurádhapura in connection with the archæological survey. Six stations were observed from, viz., Ritigala, Getalagama, Mehintalé kanda, Mánakanda, Issambessawagala, and Abhayagiriya Dágaba. Great delay was caused in this work owing to the uncertain state of the weather. On no less than 73 days, 33 of which were spent on Manakanda, foul weather prevented any observations from being taken, and the work that was commenced on the 14th February was not completed until the 20th October. Mr. T. N. Young was employed during part of this time flashing signals with the heliostat for Mr. Ridout.

Mr. J. W. Robertson carried on some extensive triangulation in connection with boundary surveys in the Uva, Southern, and Eastern Provinces. For this work he used a 5-inch telemeter theodolite by Troughton & Simms, and found the powerful telescope, with which it is provided, most valuable, enabling him to observe triangulation stations that would have been far beyond the limits of range of an ordinary 5-inch theodolite, as for instance, Ulugala from Sagamakanda, a distance of 43½ miles. The number of stations observed from in this connection was seventeen,

which form a chain of triangles connecting the Southern and Eastern triangulations, and extending from Kataragam Peak to Sagamakanda. A large amount of subsidiary triangulation was also accomplished.

Mr. More, Chief Surveyor, carried out important prospecting operations in connection with a cheap system for completing the long-deferred west coast triangulation between Colombo and Mannár, but no thoroughly satisfactory scheme for this work has yet been evolved. The work, by no means an easy task except with unlimited money, is much needed to enable us to rectify errors on the record maps, caused by building up surveys from two or three directions for great distances, but it is constantly being postponed owing to the vast amount of urgent work with which the Department is constantly flooded.

During the last year the calculations of the polygonal figures, embraced by the great triangulation of the Island, were completed by Mr. A. E. Wackrill, Trigonometrical Assistant, and are published as an appendix to this report. Considering the comparatively small instruments used (13-inch theodolite), the limited means at disposal, and the nature of the country through which the triangulation had to be carried, the close on the Indian base on the Island of Delft proved very satisfactory. This base has never been actually measured, but by the calculations of the Indian Trigonometrical Survey Department it is computed at 36,569·5 feet in length. Assuming this to be correct—and, indeed, owing to the care exercised by the trigonometrical survey of India, there is little doubt of its substantial correctness—the base at Delft comes out by Mr. Wackrill's calculations of the Ceylon figures 2·72 feet shorter than the length calculated by the Indian survey. For a revenue survey no better result is necessary.

During the progress of ordinary field work, 20 new stations were fixed, 60 old stations refixed, and 118 observed from. The Trigonometrical Assistant scored 124 stations for officers working in the field.

(a) *Surveys of Crown Lands for Sale or Settlement.*

Extent of Work done.—The total outturn of completed surveys during the year, including applications, village forest, irrigation, and miscellaneous surveys of all descriptions, shows an increase over 1891 of 4,148 acres 3 roods 19 perches, and places the year in the second place for acreage. The extent surveyed on applications was 19,521 acres 1 rood 6 perches, of which 19,378 acres 22 perches was surveyed by district and assistant surveyors.

During the year the total area of new ground surveyed, for which plans were sent in, was as follows :—

Province.	Total Acreage.			Acreage surveyed by Chief Surveyors.			Acreage and cost of Work by District and Assistant Surveyors.								
							Acreage.			Cost.			Average Cost per Acre.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	Rs.		c.	Rs.		c.
Western ...	23,744	2	27	—			23,744	2	27	40,487		96½	1		70
Central ...	7,222	0	12	3	3	28	7,218	0	24	9,280		94	1		28
Northern ...	1,223	0	13	—			1,223	0	13	4,743		79	3		88
Southern ...	12,514	0	35	16	0	15	12,498	0	20	10,699		29	0		85
Eastern ...	2,270	0	35	363	1	24	1,906	3	11	4,555		98	2		38
North-Western ...	17,798	0	22	42	1	22	17,755	3	0	20,293		62	1		14
North-Central ...	2,805	3	25	694	3	1	2,111	0	24	4,037		89	1		91
Uva ...	5,238	3	6	—			5,238	3	6	9,969		17	1		90
Sabaragamuwa ...	12,387	0	37	—			12,387	0	37	17,720		77	1		43
Total ...	85,204	1	12	1,120	2	10	84,083	3	2	121,789		41½	1		44

During the year the number of applications and other questions attended to by the Field Staff was as follows :—

Province.	Applications.	Governor's Mandates.		Irrigation Questions.	Government Agent's Special Questions	Forest Reservations.	Village Surveys.	Topographical Surveys.	Surveys for Municipalities and Local Boards.
		Railways.	Other Purposes.						
Western	167	7	18	—	67	3	1	—	15
Central	88	2	17	1	27	2	—	1	4
Northern	88	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—
Southern	359	11	8	1	3	8	—	1	—
Eastern	218	—	2	2	10	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	93	3	6	2	25	1	—	2	3
North-Central ...	83	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—
Uva	151	5	1	1	8	1	—	5	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	69	—	12	3	24	3	2	—	—
Total ...	1,316	28	64	14	177	18	3	9	22

Cost of Work.—The cost per acre is 4 cents more than in 1891, thus showing very consistent work. This is of course exclusive of the railway acquisition surveys, which cost Rs. 56·61 per acre. Application surveys only, over the Island, cost an average of Rs. 2·74 per acre.

(b) *Irrigation Surveys.*

In October, 1891, Mr. G. E. Leembruggen, with Messrs. Murray, Halliley, and Roosmalecocq, as Assistants, proceeded to the Kolonná kóralé with a view to surveying the irrigable lands available for sale under the recently completed irrigation works at Embilipitiya and Panamuré. 4,788 acres were cut up for sale, and levels taken over an area of 3,000 acres. This work was successfully completed, the party having suffered very little from fever, as the season was carefully chosen, while only work that was actually required was undertaken. Some further surveys were carried out by Mr. Davidson under the Uggalkaltota headworks, rendered necessary by alteration in the trace of the channel.

In the Eastern Province the surveys of the irrigable area under Onichche tank were taken up by Messrs. Hepponstall and Vandort under the immediate supervision of Mr. C. H. Allen, Chief Surveyor. The plans, however, were incomplete at the end of the year, but very good progress had been made, the officers employed having worked with commendable energy, so that a large area was in a very forward state. Mr. Burleigh Campbell commenced the survey of the lands claimed (probably on a forged sannas) under Pankulam tank, near Trincomalee, in the early part of the year, but the season was unpropitious; and although Mr. Campbell tried hard to stick to his post he was forced to give way owing to continuous fever, and, eventually, had to be removed hastily to the Central Province, where he could be effectively employed in a more healthy district for a time.

The only work taken up in the Southern Province was the contour survey of Udukiriwila tank and the lands submerged by the restoration of the bund.

In the North-Central Province, most of the work previously done under Nuwarawęwa, near Anurádhapura, proving on investigation to be more or less unsatisfactory, it was decided to lay it all out afresh. This was done by the Acting Chief Surveyor Mr. Hampton, who levelled an area of 1,000 acres preparatory to channels being cut and the lands blocked out for sale, the latter work being carried out later by Mr. C. C. M. Fyers, Chief Surveyor. Mr. Vandendriesen ran levels over a considerable stretch of country and surveyed irrigable lands under Balaluwęwa, Yoda-ęla, and Kaláwęwa.

Mr. Mortimer contoured Periyakulam and Pumaduwa, in the Northern Province, and surveyed 600 acres under the former and 1,300 acres under the latter tank.

Messrs E. Wijesekere, Erskine, and Martinus were engaged throughout the year in surveying and levelling the district under the Dęduru-oya irrigation scheme in the Kurunęgala District. An extent of 6,914 acres was surveyed in detail at an average cost of Re. 1·19, a creditable performance seeing that the lots average only about 1½ acre each.

The only irrigation work undertaken in the Central Province was a survey of 112 acres under the Bowatęnna-ęla by Mr. R. B. Campbell.

No irrigation surveys were made in either the Western or Uva Provinces.

The total extent of irrigation surveys, of which plans were completed during the year, and cost, were as follows:—

Province.	Extent of completed Work. A.	B.	P.	Cost of completed Work. Rs.	c.	Total Expenditure. Rs.	c.
Western ...	...	—		... —		... —	
Central ...	... 112	0	26	... 795	93	... 795	93
Northern ...	... 646	3	7	... 2,035	59	... 2,035	59
Southern ...	... 544	1	36	... 529	97	... 529	97
Eastern ...	...	—		... —		... 6,829	39
North-Western	... 7,135	0	15	... 8,834	31	... 9,026	45
North-Central	... 567	3	9	... 1,661	90	... 3,346	33
Uva ...	...	—		... —		... —	
Sabaragamuwa	... 5,522	0	5	... 6,904	20	... 6,904	20
Total ...	14,528	1	18	20,761	90	29,467	86

(c) *Railway Surveys.*

Government being desirous of pushing on the surveys necessary for selecting a line for a railway from Kurunęgala to Jaffna, I was asked to provide the officers to carry out the work for the information of the Chief Resident Engineer, Ceylon Railway Extensions. Though extremely reluctant to denude the already overtaxed Survey Department of competent men such as would be required for this class of survey operations, it was eventually arranged that Messrs. Erskine, Templeton, Mortimer, Vandendriesen, and Murray should be seconded for the work.

Mr. Templeton has been constantly on railway work of one sort or another since September, 1889, and went on to the Jaffna trace direct from the Polgahawela-Kurunęgala railway acquisition survey, which line he had traced in conjunction with Mr. W. C. S. Ingles. Mr. Erskine completed the Bentota-Galle railway acquisition surveys in November, 1892, and proceeded at once to Vavuniya to take up the Jaffna trace at that point.

Mr. Hampton surveyed lands to be acquired for the Haputalé-Bandárawela railway extension, being assisted for a short time by Mr. E. H. Wade.

(d) *Forest Surveys.*

A commencement was made early in the year to carry out systematic forest surveys in the Western Province. The Pasdun kóralé, Kalutara District, was selected for the scene of operations, Messrs. Viner and Berwick, District Surveyors, being sent down in charge of two distinct parties. Up to the end of the year 18,937 acres 1 rood 8 perches had been surveyed and mapped in 536 lots, while a very considerable extent has been surveyed, which will have to be mapped during the current year. Messrs. Ohlmus and Caldera continued the railway fuel reserve surveys in the Negombo District, and during the year sent in completed plans of 2,371 acres 1 rood 24 perches. The principal survey completed in the Southern Province was that of Dediyagala forest, which gives an area of 10,160 acres. The surveys of Masmulla, Kanahalagama, and Morowakkanda were unfinished at the end of the year. In the North-Western Province the Batulu-oya reserve was

surveyed by Mr. Vansittart. The Nánu-oya railway fuel reserve survey was carried out by Mr. Shipton, and the features of the ground being shown by contour eye-sketching. The same officer also surveyed the Dekinda fuel reserve. Surveys for the exchange of forest land in the Nuwara Eliya District, between the Crown and the proprietors of Oliphant estate, were carried out by Mr. F. W. B. Campbell. Mr. A. E. Maddock completed the definition of the boundaries of the Namanakuli forest reserve in the Badulla District.

The following schedule shows the extent of work completed during the year, the actual cost of that work, and the total expenditure on forest surveys:—

Province.	Extent of completed Surveys.			Total Expenditure on Forest Surveys during the Year.		Cost of completed Work.	
	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western ...	21,308	2	32	25,052	34	22,433	6
Central ...	4,890	1	19	1,635	37	1,635	37
Northern ...	—			—		—	
Southern ...	10,160	0	0	3,801	74	4,405	67
Eastern ...	—			—		—	
North-Western ...	1,651	1	23	2,461	88	2,461	88
North-Central ...	—			—		—	
Uva ...	—			758	95	—	
Sabaragamuwa ...	—			245	34	—	
Total ...	38,010	1	34	33,955	62	30,935	98

The actual cost of completed work per acre was 81 cents, being slightly under the average for 1891, while the extent completed during the year shows an increase of 8,560 acres 2 roods 6 perches. The Forest Department contributed Rs. 8,970·80 towards the expenditure on cooly pay on forest surveys, leaving Rs. 4,851·85 to be met by this Department.

(*e*) *Village Surveys.*

In the Ratnapura District considerable progress was made with the survey of Eratna and adjoining villages by the party working under the direction of Mr. G. E. Leembruggen, District Surveyor, an extent of 3,339 acres 2 roods 8 perches having been surveyed and mapped during the year. This is good progress, in view of the fact that the whole party was taken off the work during some of the best part of the year for surveying in order to attend to irrigation surveys in the Kolonná kóralé.

In the Negombo District of the Western Province Messrs. J. G. Sisouw and C. P. de Silva surveyed the villages between the Negombo lake and the sea, and thus filled in an ugly gap on the record maps, besides supplying valuable information for the use of the Government Agent. These surveys enabled us to lay down in correct position the coast line between Colombo and Chilaw. Though all the above surveys come under the same heading they are of a very dissimilar nature, the villages around Chilaw being on the flat and very minutely subdivided, while those in the Ratnapura District are very much the reverse, and are frequently made up of blocks of several hundred acres of chena or forest. This survey in fact runs right up to Adam's Peak, and to carry out surveys in this rugged and precipitous district, which is also noted for its constant rainfall, a large amount of nerve, dogged perseverance, and sinew is required.

(*f*) *Boundary Surveys.*

A portion of boundary 13 miles in length between the Central and North-Central Provinces, north of Dambulla, between the Dambulla-Anurádhapura and Dambulla-Trincomalee roads, was surveyed by Mr. Vandendriesen at the request of the Government Agent, Central Province, to enable him to settle certain disputes that are constantly arising.

Mr. J. W. Robertson's surveys for the accurate fixation of the boundaries between the Southern, Eastern, and Uva Provinces continued throughout the year, and in November, 1892, Mr. Ferdinands was told off to assist him by traversing some of the jungle roads and rivers that are required for mapping this almost unknown country.

The boundary between the Central and Uva Provinces from Totapola to Hakgala was surveyed by Mr. Shipton in connection with the railway fuel reserve survey for the purpose of deciding a dispute regarding its correct location at Pattipola.

(*g*) *Topographical Surveys.*

Besides the surveys that have been mentioned under the head of Forest and Boundary Surveys, all of which might come under the designation of topographical surveys, an attempt has been made to complete the gaps in the mapping of portions of the Western Province on the scale of 16 chains. To effect this, traverses are being run between fixed points and reduced by co-ordinates, so that 4-chain sheets can be plotted at any time. After carefully plotting this work in position on 16-chain field sheets traverses are run so as to take in all features, such as paddy field edges, boundaries between garden and chena cultivation, and forest that have not been previously surveyed and mapped, and thus a valuable topographical map will be produced with the least expense practicable consistent with accuracy.

Mr. W. H. C. Potger made a contour sketch survey of the country around the Volunteer Camp of Exercise at Urugasmanhandiya.

Mr. Hampton commenced a complete topographical survey around Bandárawela with contour hill sketching, on a scale of 4 chains to an inch. It is intended to extend this work through the country immediately affected by the railway and its approach roads, so that the actual extent of the land at the disposal of the Crown may be ascertained at an early date.

Messrs. Templeton and Ingles acquired a large amount of topographical information in connection with the Polgahawela-Kurunégala railway acquisition work. This has been plotted by Mr. C. Meaden, but the plans have not been sent in, being still incomplete.

(*h*) *Road and River Surveys.*

Besides those roads, paths, and streams that are included in connected surveys, 167 miles of roads and paths and 139½ miles of streams have been added to our topographical knowledge of the Island. Twenty-four miles of the eastern bank of the Mahawili-gaṇga have also been mapped in addition to what was already laid down. Mr. Robertson has also a considerable amount of information to be added to the above, particulars of which are not yet to hand. Progress in this class of work may be considered satisfactory, considering the urgent calls on the Department in other directions.

(*i*) *Miscellaneous Surveys.*

No useful end would be attained by mentioning in detail the large amount of work that comes under this head. The most important questions were the completion of the surveys at Kalu-gaṇga for Messrs. Reeves and Gow; the surveys by Mr. R. B. Campbell in the neighbourhood of Kota-gaṇga, in the Central Province; Mr. Wickwar's work in the Loggal-oya Valley—an extent of 2,889 acres—undertaken to enable a settlement to be effected as to what land is to be reserved to the natives and what sold. The surveys necessary for the acquisition of lands required for public purposes occupied a considerable portion of the time of some of the officers, besides numerous important questions in the chief towns of the Island.

(2) LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

Mr. Blair carried a line of levels from Polgahawela to Kégalla, and another from Colombo to Kégalla, in connection with the initial circuit levelling system. Messrs. Loembruggen and Davidson levelled and check-levelled between Mádampé and Pelmadulla, while, in conjunction with the levels taken for the Kolonná kóralé irrigation schemes by Mr. T. H. Ward, of the Public Works Department, and levels already recorded by this Department, a new circuit was completed between Colombo and Taṇgalla, which gave very satisfactory results.

Mr. George de Saram ran a line of levels from Mupané to Haldummulla, thus forming a new circuit in connection with levels between Mupané and Passara already taken by Mr. Maddock, and affording a valuable connecting link between the Batticaloa-Nánu-oya and Colombo-Dikwella lines of initial levels.

(3) ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN ANURADHAPURA.

This work was carried on by Mr. T. N. Young throughout the year, with the exception of that period during which he had to attend to heliostat work on the triangulation undertaken by Mr. Ridout for the accurate fixation of both old and new points within the range of the archæological surveys. On the completion of the triangulation Mr. Ridout was brought down to headquarters to complete the records and plans of all field work already attended to; he arrived in Colombo on the 27th of October. The work to be done is very heavy, and it is therefore improbable that the original plans will be completed before the middle of 1893. Only one main traverse was run during the year in connection with this work, viz., a connection to Isurumuniya Dágaba. Eleven and a half miles of ancient roads were surveyed, the caves and ruins at Vesagiri, ruins near Abhagiriya and Mirisawetiya Dágabas, sundry details near Puliyankulam, Porosankulam, and Halmillakulam, besides some ruins north of the Outer Circular road. The total extent of ruins surveyed up to the end of the year was 865 acres, giving 417 acres to the credit of 1892.

A survey was also made of Handagala in Kadawat kóralé for the Archæological Commissioner.

The expenditure on cooly pay amounted during the year to Rs. 1,663·66, and was defrayed from the archæological vote.

(4) REGISTERED AND LICENSED SURVEYORS.

Only two surveyors were registered; eight passed the prescribed examination for surveying only, and one for surveying and levelling, while four were exempted from examination. The total number of candidates who presented themselves during the year was 26. The examinations have been made slightly more rigorous, only one trial is allowed for one fee, and candidates are required to provide their own instruments. The examinations, however, have not yet attained the standard which should be required for a licensed surveyor, a standard which I hope will be eventually reached.

OFFICE WORK.

The work received from the field has been as usual laid down on the 5-inch and 1-inch record maps in the head office, and in the offices of the Chief Surveyors of Provinces.

Preliminary Plans.—The number of preliminary plans prepared from the field sheets and forwarded to Government Agents during the year will be found in return C.

Title Plans.—During the year 2,466 sets of plans in triplicate for 16,081 acres and 10 perches were prepared and forwarded to Government Agents, as shown in return D.

Lease Plans.—34 sets of lease plans were prepared for 36 lots with an average extent of 3 acres 3 roods 18 perches per lot; if, however, the plan of the Havelock racecourse lease (105 acres 1 rood 15 perches) is omitted, we get an average for the remaining 35 lots of only 3 roods and 34 perches.

(1) FERRO-GALLIC PRINTING.

This method of copying plans was steadily proceeded with throughout the year, and, notwithstanding the very cramped and inconvenient manner in which the work has to be carried on owing to want of room in the present office, a very large amount of useful work was got through. In all 738 prints were struck off, of which 473 were copies of 16-chain or 5 inch to the mile maps, for record purposes for Government Agents, chief surveyors, and others.

207 tracings have been prepared during the year for ferro-gallic printing, comprising :—

Province.	Total Number of Tracings prepared.
Western	27
Central	17
Northern	44
Eastern	44
North-Western	30
North-Central	6
Uva	23
Sabaragamuwa	16
Total ...	207

The following is a comparative statement of the work issued by this branch for the years 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.	1892.
Government Agents	85 ...	222
Forest Department	25 ...	3
Chief Surveyors	51 ...	249
Other officials	36 ...	23
General public	20 ...	6
Total ...	217	503

(2) LITHOGRAPHY.

The new four-mile-to-an-inch map of Ceylon was published in February; it comprises ten sheets and is lithographed in four colours. It is sold to the public in separate sheets, or in complete sets in a portfolio or mounted on rollers, at moderate prices that cover the cost of production.

A new 16-chain map of Nuwara Eliya was also brought out; this is in two sheets, and is printed in four colours, the topography of the hills being shown in brown horizontal hachures.

Towards the close of the year a small map of Ceylon, on a scale of 24 miles to an inch, was published. This shows the Provincial boundaries, the position of the principal hill ranges, and the lines of latitude and longitude, besides the names of the principal places and such rivers and roads as could be shown on such a small scale. Altogether it is the most successful little map of Ceylon that has yet been published in the Island. Its preparation was undertaken at the suggestion of a gentleman interested in education, who thought such a map would be appreciated in schools, and certainly his opinion has been amply verified by the large demands that have already been received for copies.

At the close of the year the whole force of this Department was engaged in preparing lithographs to illustrate the Handbook and Catalogue of Exhibits prepared for the Chicago Exhibition. Numerous sketches, drawings, and photographs were supplied by the Commissioner for this purpose.

The work of preparing drawings and lithographs for the Archæological Commissioner has proceeded steadily throughout the year, one draughtsman, paid from archæological vote, being employed entirely, and a second draughtsman occasionally, on this intricate work. The number of plans prepared for this purpose exceeded one-third of the total output of the Department.

From the following table it will be seen that the work, of the Lithographic Department in this office, is increasing, but the large amount of work now undertaken is accomplished with difficulty owing to the insufficient accommodation available, while the noise that inevitably accompanies such work is a constant source of annoyance to my Trigonometrical Assistant, who has to work in the same room. This is a very serious matter for both branches, but I trust that the necessary supplies for an additional building will be voted in the Estimates for 1894 :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Colonial Secretary's Office ...	2,314 ...	9,225 ...	7,141 ...	3,856
Archæological works ...	— ...	2,950 ...	9,513 ...	14,625
Other works ...	5,666 ...	1,600 ...	1,925 ...	5,076
Survey Department ...	18,700 ...	6,495 ...	11,402 ...	10,645
Spare copies of all kinds ...	1,239 ...	960 ...	1,450 ...	1,500
Forest Department ...	490 ...	54 ...	— ...	—
Surveyor-General's Administration Reports ...	2,475 ...	1,208 ...	1,720 ...	1,400
Total number of copies in each year... ...	30,884 ...	22,492 ...	33,151 ...	37,102

(3) PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHY.

The service of Sergeant-Major Grant, R.E., were, in the early part of the year, at the disposal of the Department with a view to the application of photography to the reduction of maps; but owing to want of office accommodation this important branch of our work has, perforce, to be neglected. Notwithstanding the fact that Sergeant-Major Grant had had much experience in preparing negatives for photo-lithography in England, he failed in this climate to produce wet plate negatives suitable for making transfers from, with any degree of certainty. A trial lot of England's rapid chloride dry plates were therefore got out from England, and the production of satisfactory negatives with them proving to be a comparatively simple matter, a small supply was obtained with a view to complete the 8 mile and 12 mile to the inch maps of the Island. About half the negatives for the 8-mile map had been taken, when Sergeant-Major Grant was ordered to

join his Company at Trincomalee. The work has, therefore, from this and other causes been temporarily suspended, but we are ready to resume it directly accommodation is provided, and it is very disappointing to think that we have to wait yet another year before it is provided.' It is also very disappointing to the officers who have taken so much interest in the introduction of these improved methods of producing good and rapid work to see their efforts nullified to a great extent for want of a proper place to work in.

Value of Plans supplied gratis to Government Officials.—The cost price of the plans supplied to Government officials free of charge was :—

	Hand drawn.		Lithos.		Ferro-gallic.		Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Colonial Secretary ...	427	20	207	30	87	50	722	0
Government Agents ...	348	5	57	0	1,898	50	2,303	55
Conservator of Forests ...	6	25	—		25	0	31	25
Chief Resident Engineer	120	10	20	0	20	0	160	10
Miscellaneous ...	191	50	460	62½	933	0	1,585	12½
Total ...	1,093	10	744	92½	2,964	0	4,802	2½

Sales to the General Public.—850 plans and tracings of all sorts were issued to the public, realising a sum of Rs. 3,783.

Miscellaneous Store.—The storekeeper's duties continue to be efficiently discharged.

Instrument Repairing.—The miscellaneous duties that fall to the lot of the instrument repairer has been attended to, but he feels the want of a properly fitted up workshop; the room at present used has always been unsuitable, but has become still more so since the public opened an unauthorised road passing two of the windows, which causes even more dust than formerly found its way into the room; this is very much to the detriment of the valuable instruments that are constantly standing in the room on their tripods or lying in pieces on the table. Considerable correspondence having already taken place with regard to the closing of the road, it is hoped that the nuisance will in time be stopped.

Bookbinding, &c.—Bookbinding, map-mounting, and work of a similar nature have been carried on punctually as usual.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, April, 1893.

F. C. H. CLARKE,
Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

A.—Return of Lands alienated from the Crown during 1892.

Province.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold or given at a Valuation.				Granted at Half-value.				Free Grants or Settlements for Certificates against the Crown.			Total Results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year.				Amount, including Fees.
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	
	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western ...	240	824	74,541	1,901½	—	—	—	—	225	595	7,583½	1,806	108	212	700	573	1,631	82,124½	4,407½	86,532
Central ...	112	729	68,249½	1,630	—	—	—	—	21	24	333	97½	75	485½	1,073	208	1,238½	68,582½	2,800½	71,383
Northern ...	160	502¼	10,941	1,464½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	502¼	10,941	1,464½	12,405½
Southern ...	772	4,079	68,985	9,759	33	48	2,202	170	—	—	—	—	38	77½	232	843	4,204½	71,187	10,161	81,348
Eastern ...	136	596	7,419	1,540	13	21	246	66	14	20½	223	79½	1	¼	2½	164	637¾	7,888	1,688	9,576
North-Western ...	268	2,186	53,580	5,220	—	—	—	—	9	49½	971	134	211	490¾	1,428	488	2,726¼	54,551	6,782	61,333
North-Central ...	9	16½	352	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	65	—	13	81½	352	55	407
Uva ...	147	2,351	25,002	4,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	58¾	180½	177	2,409¾	25,002	5,096½	30,098½
Sabaragamuwa ...	132	3,065	48,528	5,072	—	—	—	—	1	½	3	2½	35	79	245½	168	3,144½	48,531	5,320	53,851
Fees for Tracings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,783	3,783
Total ...	1,976	14,348¾	357,597½	31,558	46	69	2,448	236	270	689½	9,113½	2,119½	502	1,468¾	3,861½	2,794	16,576	369,159	41,558	410,717

A 1.—Lands alienated and Money received from Sales under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. for 1892.

Province.	Alienated during 1892.					Instalments paid for Lands alienated during 1892.				Recoveries on account of Lands alienated previous to 1892.				Total Receipts in Instalments and Fees.	
	Lots.	Extent.				Amount.		Fees.		Amount.		Fees.			
		A.	R.	P.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western	—		—			—		—		—		—		—	
Central	—		—			—		—		—		—		—	
Northern	—		—			—		—		—		—		—	
Southern	6	50	1	21		282	50	68	75	2,443	36	391	77	3,186	38
Eastern	188	1,742	0	16		5,915	84	1,090	41	13,846	62	2,652	35	23,505	22
North-Western	26	75	3	32		225	0	72	35	792	75	136	0	1,226	10
North-Central	143	1,728	1	16		4,497	80	766	40	4,949	87	1,278	26	11,492	33
Uva	—		—			—		—		269	87	62	26	332	13
Sabaragamuwa	4	15	0	31		99	0	15	0	32	0	11	23	157	23
Total ...	367	3,611	3	36		11,020	14	2,012	91	22,334	47	4,531	87	39,899	39

B.—Abstract of Lands alienated from the Crown to Europeans and Natives in 1892.

Province.	Europeans.				Natives.			
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Average Rate per Acre.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount and Fees.	Average Rate per Acre.
		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	2	58 0 15·75	900 30	15 52	571	1,573 2 21·85	85,631 61	54 40
Central ...	68	645 2 9	66,785 17	103 38	140	593 1 12·12	4,597 71	7 75
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	160	502 1 33·25	12,405 45	24 71
Southern ...	29	117 0 10	3,419 90	29 23	814	4,086 3 30	77,928 39	19 7
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	164	637 2 26	9,576 2	15 0
North-Western ...	6	23 1 23	336 50	14 63	482	2,702 2 36 25	60,996 49	22 57
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	13	81 3 10·36	406 90	23 93
Uva ...	89	2,223 2 36	27,341 70	12 29	88	186 0 35	2,757 0	14 82
Sabaragamuwa ...	7	199 1 30	5,454 51	27 40	161	2,944 3 29	48,396 31	16 43
Total ...	201	3,267 1 3·75	104,238 8	31 90	2,593	13,309 2 33·83	302,695 88	22 74

C.—Return of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1892.

Province.	No. of Preliminary Plans.	No. of Lots.		Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.		Total.
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.	Claim.	
					A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.
Western ...	194	1,208	1,411	2,619	12,583 0 34	2,091 0 26· 1	14,674 1 20· 1
Central ...	56	167	139	306	5,789 3 7·75	905 0 16·12	6,694 3 23·87
Northern ...	82	257	13	270	811 0 30	14 2 31	825 3 21
Southern ...	227	950	1,938	2,888	16,771 0 21·97	1,207 1 23·94	17,978 2 5·91
Eastern ...	109	643	18	661	4,250 2 27	30 0 30·50	4,280 3 17·50
North-Western ...	84	555	838	1,393	18,901 2 9·50	4,863 1 13	23,764 3 22·50
North-Central ...	69	282	22	304	2,243 0 25	74 2 6	2,317 2 31
Uva ...	37	231	37	268	4,300 3 7	224 1 21	4,525 0 28
Sabaragamuwa ...	110	488	250	738	3,323 3 14·68	783 1 15·62	4,107 0 30·30
Total ...	968	4,781	4,666	9,447	68,975 1 16·90	10,194 0 23·19	79,169 2 0· 9

D.—Return of Title Plans forwarded to Government Agents during 1892.

Province.	Plans.	Sets of Three.	Extent in Acres. A. R. P.
Western ...	681	227	935 0 18· 2
Central ...	723	241	1,034 0 13·99
Northern ...	453	151	489 1 11·49
Southern ...	2,175	725	3,048 3 34·50
Eastern ...	501	167	1,090 3 36
North-Western ...	1,245	415	3,560 0 32·50
North-Central ...	288	96	598 0 13·99
Uva ...	852	284	2,919 3 2·50
Sabaragamuwa ...	480	160	2,404 2 7
Total ...	7,398	2,466	16,081 0 9·99

E.—Receipts and Expenditure of the Department for 1892.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	291,159 52
Allowances	457 50
Revenue Services	118,176 38
Miscellaneous	655 1
Transport	20,186 73
Rent	900 0
Forest Surveys	8,970 80
Irrigation Surveys	2,802 39
Railway Surveys	5,675 58
Minor Road Survey (Badulla) ...	1,953 84
Total ...	450,937 75

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.
Application Surveys	54,889 23½
Forest do.	33,268 45
Irrigation do.	47,663 3½
Triangulation, Topographical, Levelling, Archæological, Railway, minor road surveys, and other miscellaneous work and Office work	300,692 66
Meteorological	3,504 90
Instruments	5,855 80
Lithography	5,063 67
Total ...	450,937 75

F.—Abstract of Crown Lands Sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1892.

Period.	Lands sold and settled.		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in Triplicate.	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
	No.	Acres.	£	£	£	£	No.	Acres.
1833 to 1843 ...	2,693	267,373	142,758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Dept.	—	—	8,893	371,397
1844 ...	71	7,703	18,270	—	—	—	479	42,027
1845 ...	329	19,450	31,488	—	—	—	970	41,364
1846 ..	200	3,590	12,103	4,533	—	7,570	206	4,239
1847 ..	180	4,508	6,496	4,785	—	1,711	101	2,210
1848 ...	88	2,761	4,672	4,711	89	—	85	4,977
1849 .	82	786	2,265	7,368	5,103	—	141	3,227
1850 ...	118	2,962	2,603	4,360	1,756	—	71	6,319
1851 ...	95	939	1,695	3,785	2,090	—	108	1,088
1852 ...	48	1,848	2,479	4,159	1,680	—	144	1,859
1853 ...	53	2,200	3,324	4,510	1,186	—	47	2,126
1854 ...	87	8,209	9,927	4,725	—	5,202	68	3,555
1855 ...	57	7,286	16,410	4,720	—	12,140	68	5,475
1856 ...	183	11,656	22,805	8,450	—	14,355	91	11,786
1857 ...	493	19,795	37,027	11,365	—	25,662	188	14,494
1858 ...	873	15,752	33,425	18,051	—	15,375	340	14,323
1859 ..	2,000	23,447	38,589	24,358	—	14,232	906	14,931
1860 ...	3,704	33,660	51,628	28,081	—	23,547	2,369	34,865
1861 ...	5,987	28,329	44,166	22,595	—	21,571	2,438	30,535
1862 ...	3,572	25,302	45,300	17,883	—	27,417	2,540	21,558
1863 ...	1,663	27,990	72,808	17,606	—	55,202	2,053	31,212
1864 ...	3,542	34,122	76,567	17,458	—	59,109	2,670	42,262
1865 ...	4,609	41,150	68,276	17,274	—	51,002	2,002	28,960
1866 ...	8,553	45,546	72,021	19,307	—	52,714	2,473	46,369
1867 ...	7,284	44,019	45,257	23,094	—	22,163	2,779	26,178
1868 ...	5,832	27,358	38,514	24,974	—	13,540	2,999	23,753
1869 ...	6,321	37,369	57,964	25,820	—	32,144	3,043	22,305
1870 ...	6,074	31,781	57,226	25,146	—	32,080	2,771	22,700
1871 ...	5,609	40,853	70,580	26,099	—	44,481	3,555	32,144
1872 ...	5,223	47,445	69,563	25,916	—	43,652	5,854	59,046
1873 ...	4,973	54,541	103,089	27,438	—	75,651	4,760	55,588
1874 ..	5,940	41,429	108,484	27,556	—	80,928	4,896	36,361
1875 ...	4,349	54,274	65,203	28,747	—	36,456	4,426	62,495
1876 ...	3,819	38,052	117,122	20,204	—	86,918	3,237	35,100
1877 ...	5,184	34,164	148,570	35,331	—	113,239	3,470	31,610
1878 ...	3,544	30,976	133,513	37,038	—	96,475	3,130	35,465
1879 ...	4,282	26,742	72,500	36,726	—	35,774	3,077	27,496
1880 ...	4,878	31,619	65,186	38,584	—	26,658	3,339	34,542
1881 ...	6,286	26,818	43,466	37,418	—	6,048	3,706	21,716
1882 ...	5,200	22,446	35,197	37,308	2,111	—	4,144	22,299
1883 ...	6,060	25,099	33,081	35,587	2,507	—	3,225	19,355
1884 ...	4,236	21,943	41,685	35,637	—	6,048	3,973	16,160
1885 ...	3,504	22,085	38,182	36,948	—	1,234	3,840	28,117
1886 ...	3,687	20,460	41,861	37,587	—	4,274	3,301	18,821
1887 ...	3,070	17,780	33,016	38,870	5,854	—	3,247	20,944
1888 ...	4,197	21,643	42,206	38,694	—	3,512	3,399	19,971
1889 ...	3,097	12,434	26,290	39,035	12,745	—	3,585	20,857
1890 ...	3,268	12,713	23,200	40,627	17,427	—	3,141	14,989
1891 ...	2,591	15,391	30,873	42,274	11,401	—	2,681	13,888
1892 ...	2,794	16,576	45,061	45,093	32	—	2,466	16,081

G.—Return of Field Surveyors' Progress and Cost of Work during 1892.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
WESTERN PROVINCE.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
P. D. Warren ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Office Assistant to the Hon. the Surveyor-General.
D. G. Mantell ...	—	—	—	—	8.000 0	1.656 23	92 50	1.652 39	11.401 12	—	—	—	First Chief Surveyor, Western Province and Province of Sabaragamuwa.
J. W. Viner ...	137	3,618 0 0	—	3.618 0 0	3,219 69	1,528 71	15 28	64 23	4.827 91	1 33	26 1 25	3.144 40	Forest reserve surveys in the Kalutara District.
					129 0	—	—	—	129 0	—	—	—	On leave.
					166 66	—	—	—	166 66	—	—	—	Half pay during voyage.
									5,123 57				(Leave to Europe from April 24, 1891, and resumed duties March 5, 1892.)
H. P. Lovering ...	250	614 2 13	284 3 22	899 1 35	1.452 54	712 10	18 60	23 16	2,206 40	2 45	3 2 15	2,272 80	Surveying applications under 100 acre lots.
	35	13 0 22	38 2 0	51 2 22	2.106 61	987 12	18 30	90 57	3,208 60	—	—	186 0	Surveying lands under Acquisition Ordinance, encroachments, attending to Government Agent's questions, and redefining boundaries.
					111 10	37 28	—	—	148 38	—	—	—	Surveying road at Ja-ela about 6 miles, and road at Henaratgoda about 4 miles.
					77 41	23 66	22 90	18 89	142 86	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					252 30	—	—	—	252 30	—	—	—	On leave.
									5,952 54				
H. C. Berwick ...	42	1,669 0 0	—	1.669 0 0	2,445 45	1,471 16½	29 58	2 50	3.948 69½	2 36	39 2 38	1,585 20	Forest reserve surveys in the Kalutara District.
					480 79	319 38	3 13	9 62	812 92	—	—	—	Detached village block surveys for 16-chain mapping purposes.
					76 9	41 76	—	—	117 85	—	—	—	Triangulation: visited Kukulugala and erected new piles on Tuttirigala trigonometrical station.
					238 71	—	—	85 56	324 27	—	—	—	Attending court as witness, visiting and instructing assistants, &c.
					67 30	35 16	37 8	65 84	205 38	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					191 66	—	—	—	191 66	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5,600 77½				
E. H. Wade ...	—	—	—	—	81 68	29 58	—	41 12	152 38	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions, and in Colombo Office completing field plans of work done in 1891. (See also Central Province.)

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
C. P. Martinus ...	8	—	0 1 25	0 1 25	43 75	8 0	—	—	51 75	—	0 0 8	20 0	Surveying application lots under 100 acres.
					2,242 44	612 55	—	—	2,854 99	—	—	—	Colombo town surveys, Municipal and Government Agent's questions, &c.
					446 25	—	—	—	446 25	—	—	—	On leave. (Retired November 9, 1892.)
									3,352 99				
J. G. Sissouw ...	22	1 2 15	13 3 0	15 1 15	87 50	50 0	—	—	137 50	9 16	0 2 31	142 50	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
	897	—	545 0 0	545 0 0	1,356 25	775 0	—	—	2,131 25	3 91	0 2 17	1,362 50	Surveying villages under 100-acre lots. This includes the work done by Mr. Vansittart in 1891, which cost Rs. 3,013·37.
					266 14	36 30	—	—	302 44	—	—	—	Colombo town surveys.
	38	—	—	37 0 6	1,186 36	372 82½	—	67 63	1,626 81½	—	—	—	Surveying lands under Acquisition Ordinance, marking out encroachments, subdividing old lots, instructing field volunteers, identifying applications, &c.
					87 50	50 0	—	117 12	254 62	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					210 0	—	—	—	210 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,662 62½				
J. W Davidson ...	3	2 1 26	3 2 32	6 0 18	17 50	23 28	—	—	40 78	—	—	—	Surveying lands under Acquisition Ordinance. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
T. F. Ondatje ...	82	77 0 39·50	50 0 9·50	127 1 9	1,548 75	622 49	—	73 60	2,244 84	17 67	1 2 8	434 50	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots (scattered lots in different villages).
	88	26 2 32	40 2 16	67 1 8	988 75	182 6	6 44	106 77	1,284 2	—	—	—	Surveying lands under Acquisition Ordinance, identifying applications, redefining old boundaries, &c.
					350 0	71 66	—	12 75	434 41	—	—	—	Surveying Gangodawila-ela about 3½ miles, Payiyagala-ela about 1½ mile, and Kirillapone-ela about 1⅛ mile.
					140 0	4 4	—	—	144 4	—	—	—	Colombo town surveys.
					8 75	2 20	—	19 34	30 29	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					166 25	—	—	—	166 25	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,303 85				
H. O. Barnard ...	83	145 2 23	94 3 31	240 2 14	376 25	175 37½	—	—	551 62½	2 28	2 3 23	703 0	Surveying application lots under 100 acres.
	77	8 3 1	144 1 31	153 0 32	1,795 90	1,070 4½	1 40	107 50	2,974 84½	—	—	491 0	Surveying lands under Acquisition Ordinance, surveying encroachments, &c.
					218 75	80 75	—	—	299 50	—	—	—	Defining boundaries of forest reserve (Barawa).
					458 82	—	—	—	458 82	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
									4,284 79				

[redacted] ...	4	—	2 3 18	2 3 18	15 0	8 32	—	—	23 32	7 77	0 2 34	12 50	Surveying application lots under 100 acres.
	248	1,025 3 18	96 0 24	1,122 0 2	2,116 25	1,214 54	1 62	—	3,332 41	2 97	4 2 3	2,681 10	Forest reserve surveys in the District of Negombo.
					7 50	4 16	—	—	11 66	—	—	—	Triangulation: observed from Hiriwella trigonometrical station and rebuilt pile.
					30 0	16 64	—	—	46 64	—	—	—	Surveying Diela-oya about 2 miles.
					487 50	270 40	—	—	757 90	—	—	—	Redefining title plan boundaries, marking out encroachments, and identifying applications.
					15 0	8 32	—	8 14	31 46	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					150 0	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4,353 39				
T. N. Caldera ...	21	3 3 19	21 1 36	25 1 15	55 0	31 14	—	—	86 14	3 44	1 0 33	90 0	Surveying application lots under 100 acres.
					10 0	30 56	—	—	40 56	—	—	—	Surveyng application lots under 100 acres (work incomplete).
	204	1,184 2 38	64 2 24	1,249 1 22	885 0	654 94	—	—	1,539 94	1 23	6 0 19	2,369 40	Forest reserve surveys in the District of Negombo.
					130 0	132 56	—	—	262 56	—	—	—	Forest reserve surveys in the District of Negombo (work incomplete).
					660 0	669 30	—	—	1,329 30	—	—	—	Surveying and defining road reservation, defining title plan and korale boundaries, &c.
					90 0	—	—	—	90 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									3,348 50				
W. H. C. Potger ...	86	800 0 0	—	800 0 0	595 0	522 16	4 50	28 0	1,149 66	1 43	9 1 8	950 0	Forest reserve surveys in the District of Kalutara. (See also Southern Province.)
O. Schokman ...	78	4,905 1 8	—	4,905 1 8	1,162 50	1,135 95	—	—	2,298 45	0 46	62 0 19	2,412 40	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					75 0	76 88	—	—	151 88	—	—	—	Triangulation: visited Mawegola, Walawitiya, Dunumagala, Kukulugala trigonometrical stations.
	34	66 3 20	—	66 3 20	180 0	181 50	—	—	361 50	—	—	187 50	Cutting up plumbago lots at Yakupitiya, defining title plan boundaries, &c.
					37 50	60 5	22 98	27 27	147 80	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					5 0	—	—	—	5 0	—	—	—	Sick. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
									2,964 63				
C. P. de Silva ...	78	—	122 0 0	122 0 0	216 0	251 12	—	17 96	485 8	3 97	1 2 10	390 0	Surveying villages under 100-acre lots.
					174 0	—	—	—	174 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (Resigned June 1, 1892.)
									659 8				
C. L. Daniel ...	17	52 0 21	1 2 28	53 3 9	93 0	144 99	—	—	237 99	4 40	3 0 26	154 0	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
	105	3,991 0 0	—	3,991 0 0	645 0	992 56	—	—	1,637 56	0 41	38 0 1	2,046 40	Forest reserve surveys in Kalutara District.
					18 0	27 60	—	—	45 60	—	—	—	Triangulation: observed Tuttirigala and Walawitiyakanda trigonometrical stations.
					219 0	141 53	—	—	360 53	—	—	—	In Colombo Office awaiting instructions, defining boundaries, &c.
					45 0	76 42½	12 52	35 76	169 70½	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					78 0	—	—	—	78 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,529 38½				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
D. Blair ...	3	—	0 2 38	0 2 38	9 0	13 86	—	—	22 86	—	0 0 39	7 50	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
					723 0	1,065 8	9 93	15 36	1,813 37	—	—	—	16-chain cadestral surveys for mapping purposes.
					132 0	179 93	29 73	15 77	357 43	—	—	—	Levelling from Polgahawela to Kégalla and from Colombo to Kégalla, and at bridge-of-boats, Colombo.
	35	12 1 9	8 2 22	20 3 31	201 0	141 9	—	43 51	385 60	—	—	125 0	Surveying encroachments, burial grounds, &c.; topographical survey at Urugasmanhandiya; and surveying Breakwater detached railway line, Colombo, &c.
					33 0	—	—	—	33 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,612 26				
C. Meaden ...	—	—	—	—	39 0	29 79	—	—	68 79	—	—	—	Colombo town surveys.
					30 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									98 79				(See also North-Western Province.)
J. A. Daniel ...	2	724 0 0	—	724 0 0	183 0	159 21	40 0	8 56	390 77	0 55	362 0 0	874 0	Forest reserve surveys in the Kalutara District. (See also Southern Province.)
A. B. Brohier ...	12	1,260 0 0	—	1,260 0 0	579 0	653 45½	14 40	—	1,246 85½	0 98½	105 0 0	1,410 0	Forest reserve surveys in the District of Kalutara.
					51 0	—	—	—	51 0	—	—	—	Leave. (First appointment March 1, 1892.)
									1,297 85½				
H. C. Staples ...	74	1,970 0 0	—	1,970 0 0	807 0	1,251 57	2 24	—	2,060 81	1 4	26 2 14	1,826 80	Forest reserve surveys in the District of Kalutara.
					48 0	41 28	—	—	89 28	—	—	—	Awaiting instructions, &c.
					63 0	—	—	—	63 0	—	—	—	Leave. (First appointment March 1, 1892.)
									2,213 9				
W. N. Robertson ...	—	—	—	—	879 0	1,175 98	2 24	—	2,057 22	—	—	—	Forest reserve surveys in the District of Kalutara (work incomplete).
					39 0	—	—	—	39 0	—	—	—	Leave. (First appointment March 1, 1892.)
									2,096 22				

A. Hunter ...	—	—	—	—	15 0	19 35	40 50	—	34 85	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots (work incomplete).
					63 0	53 5	—	—	116 5	—	—	—	Triangulation: observed from Asgiriya trigonometrical station to Warunagala, &c.
					183 0	125 77	2 38	—	311 15	—	—	—	Surveying edge of paddy fields. In Colombo and Kurunegala offices, &c.
					3 0	6 95	—	—	9 95	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					12 0	—	—	—	12 0	—	—	—	On leave. (First appointment, October 1, 1892.)
									484 0				
Total ...	2763			23,744 2 27					69,073 5				
CENTRAL PROVINCE.													
F. H. Grinlinton ...	—	—	—	—	6.500 0	1,738 67	126 4	1,411 30	9.776 1	—	—	—	In charge of the surveys in the Central and Uva Provinces. Surveying lands to be acquired for public purposes, attending to special questions, irrigation duties, and miscellaneous surveys, and visiting Assistants, &c.
R. B. Campbell ...	100	129 0 6	400 3 28	520 3 34	1,473 91	516 22	—	14 0	2.004 13	3 78	5 1 7	1,077 60	Application surveys.
				112 0 26	580 74	179 31	—	35 88	795 93	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys: surveying and levelling in connection with Bowetenne-ela irrigation scheme
					1.700 35	527 2	7 62	155 1	2,390 0	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: surveying encroachments, re-defining boundaries, identifying applications, compiling information for Chicago map of Ceylon, &c.
					24 44	—	4 78	18 52	47 74	—	—	—	Travelling to Gampola and back.
					581 45	—	—	—	581 45	—	—	—	On leave.
					4,360 89	1.222 55	12 40	223 41	5.819 25				
F. W. B. Campbell...	46	205 1 9·62	28 2 28	233 3 37.62	1,156 54	864 87	—	42 15	2.063 56	8 82	5 0 13	594 10	Surveying applications.
					1,210 10	535 2	72 69	225 60	2,043 41	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: surveying lands for public purposes, identifying and surveying old title plan boundaries, surveying burial ground at Maskeliya, &c.
					32 70	14 46	15 9	64 75	126 91	—	—	—	Changing station, Eastern Province to Central Province.
					795 70	—	—	—	795 70	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Eastern Province.)
					3,195 4	1,414 35	87 69	332 50	5,029 58				
E. H. Wade ...	39	161 1 12	32 3 27	194 0 39	459 66	258 58½	—	—	718 24½	3 70	4 3 36	472 90	Surveying applications.
					43 65	28 14	—	—	71 79	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					1,271 70	674 74	—	49 52	1,996 6	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: defining boundaries of old title plans, old lots, reservations, &c., identifying of applications, &c.
					71 56	44 95	22 0	162 44	300 95	—	—	—	Changing station to Uva.
					169 75	—	—	—	169 75	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Western and Central Provinces.)
					2,016 32	1,006 41½	22 0	212 6	3,256 79½				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
L. Shipton ...	23	71 0 19	13 2 13	84 2 32	135 0	109 80	—	21 0	265 80	3 12	3 2 31	153 50	Surveying applications.
	10	—	—	13 2 18·6	67 50	34 43	—	31 52	133 45	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work and acquisition surveys.
	9	—	—	4,890 1 19	922 50	646 71	8 91	57 25	1,635 37	—	—	—	Forest surveys : Dekinda and Nánu-oya.
					555 0	414 0	—	—	969 0	—	—	—	Defining Province boundary between the Central and the Uva Provinces.
					60 0	49 35	7 93	16 37	133 65	—	—	—	Changing station from Nuwara Eliya.
					22 50	—	—	—	22 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
													(See also Eastern Province.)
					1,762 50	1,254 29	16 84	126 14	3,159 77				
W. W. Morgan ...	10	52 0 35	—	52 0 35	66 0	162 1	—	9 33	237 34	4 55	5 0 35·5	141 50	Surveying applications.
	16	—	—	1,106 3 24·40	579 0	750 73	12 25	87 14	1,429 12	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work : surveying lands to be leased to Messrs. Gordon Reeves and Gow and for public purposes : identifying of applications, &c.
					51 0	—	—	—	51 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					696 0	912 74	12 25	96 47	1,717 46				
Total ...	253			7,217 2 25·8					28,758 86½				
NORTHERN PROVINCE.													
D. A. Tambiah ...	72	259 1 19	4 3 11	264 0 30	765 0	399 9	—	—	1,164 9	4 40	3 2 27	672 20	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
					255 0	—	—	—	255 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
													(See also Eastern Province.)
									1,419 9				
J. C. Stewart ...	14	13 3 34	—	13 3 34	31 25	25 0	—	—	56 25	4 1	0 3 39	42 50	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
					200 0	150 0	—	—	350 0	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
					25 0	20 0	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	Triangulation : restoring Vaddunakallu trignometrical station.
					262 50	210 0	—	—	472 50	—	—	—	Trenching reservation for high roads, redefining boundaries, &c.
					56 25	45 0	9 0	74 65	184 90	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
													(See also North-Central Province.)
									1,108 65				
J. R. Mortimer ...	60	281 2 26	1 1 36	283 0 22	393 75	252 64	27 75	40 0	714 14	2 52	4 2 35	722 40	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
	34	564 1 15	82 1 32	646 3 7	1,150 0	830 84	7 25	47 50	2,035 59	3 14	19 0 3	1,290 90	Irrigation surveys under Periyakulam and Pumadu, and contoured and levels taken.
					187 50	136 56	—	—	324 6	—	—	—	Surveying Periyakulam-ár, 3 miles ; Buoya, 2 miles ; and Kadawela-ela, 3 miles.
	3	15 0 0	—	15 0 0	475 0	288 22	—	10 50	773 72	—	—	42 50	Identifying applications, defining title plan boundaries, subdividing lots, &c.
					81 25	—	—	—	81 25	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									3,928 76				
Total ...	183			1,223 0 13					6,456 50				

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.														
H. L. Ward ...	11	9 3 31	—	9 3 31	142 24	62 88	—	—	205 12	—	—	42 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					5,948 82	1,178 70	12 36	981 12	8,121 0	—	—	—	In charge of the Province. Attending to acquisition surveys, identifying applications, inspecting and instructing Assistants, attending to office duties, attending irrigation meetings and on the jury.
					302 26	57 64	—	119 0	478 90	—	—	—	Surveying the source of the Nilwala-ganga (about 4½ miles).
					106 68	—	—	—	106 68	—	—	—	On leave.
					6,500 0	1,299 22	12 36	1,100 12	8,911 70				
S. Snowden ...	33	71 3 15	—	71 3 15	449 50	170 98	7 35	24 80	652 63	9 6	2 0 28	240 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					1,200 44	485 9	—	128 57	1,814 10	—	—	—	Observed from and restored Galabodahena, Welanketiya, Udumullegodella, Kotigalkanda, and 38 other trigonometrical stations.
					1,482 67	674 28	—	13 12	2,170 7	—	—	—	Surveying Masmulla forest reserve (plans incomplete).
					1,142 39	304 64½	—	103 0	1,550 3½	—	—	—	Resurvey of Mr Canagasaby's lot 221, compiling key sheets, attending the Police Court, surveying village boundaries, attending to acquisition surveys, and on the jury.
					225 0	—	—	—	225 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					4,500 0	1,634 99½	7 25	269 49	6,411 83½				
H. Erskine ...	—	—	—	—	3,666 63	1,754 14	—	117 0	5,537 77	—	—	—	Surveying lands to be acquired for the Galle Railway extension and superintending Assistants. (See also Northern Province.)
C. van Rooyen ...	168	299 2 33	4 3 3	304 1 36	2,563 75	1,115 62	—	—	3,679 37	12 0	1 3 9	960 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	278 0 0	—	278 0 0	43 75	18 95	—	—	62 70	0 22½	278 0 0	383 60	Surveying applications above 100 acres.
					332 50	64 0	—	—	396 50	—	—	—	Completing plans of last year's surveys, defining boundary of title plan No. 43,384, preparing key sheets, instructing Mr. Wijetunge, &c.
					61 25	25 0	—	—	86 25	—	—	—	Restored Nagulusgoda, Kimbulkota, and Digana trigonometrical stations, and searching for other trigonometrical stations
					105 0	43 0	—	—	148 0	—	—	—	Surveyed 3 miles of Nagoda road for preparing key sheets, and 3 miles of Maminadola
					87 50	—	—	—	87 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					3,193 75	1,266 57	—	—	4,460 32				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
J. H. Harris ...	312	607 2 21	—	607 2 21	1,803 36	817 9	—	42 87	2,663 36	4 38	1 3 31	1,862 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					1,330 19	560 68	—	18 38	1,909 25	—	—	—	Preparing key sheets, surveyed deviation in railway trace, and attended to several Government Agent's questions. Also surveyed portion of Magalla village (incomplete).
					—	47 74	—	—	47 74	—	—	—	Building piles at Mimadola, Poddala, and Indigasketiya trigonometrical stations, and clearing jungle at summit.
					60 20	—	—	—	60 20	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					3,193 75	1,425 51	—	61 25	4,680 55				
J. W. Robertson ...	—	—	—	—	1,032 50	1,080 10½	—	—	2,112 60½	—	—	—	Trigonometrical survey of the south-east coast of the Magam pattuwa from the banks of the Kirinda-oya to that of the Kumbukkan-ár.
					586 25	977 5	26 75	172 37½	1,762 42½	—	—	—	Surveyed cart track from Yala to Pulutupana, Coast road from Udapotana to Pulutupana, the Galamuna channel and tanks. (Plans not received.) (See also Eastern Province.)
					1,618 75	2,057 15½	26 75	172 37½	3,875 3				
J. J. Lorage ...	44	212 3 34	—	212 3 34	576 25	487 99	6 0	8 12	1,078 36	5 6	4 3 14	528 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	3	10160 0 0	—	10160 0 0	393 75	17 10	—	—	410 85	—	—	—	Surveyed Dediyagala forest reserve and adjacent lands.
					1,383 75	962 45	—	—	2,346 20	—	—	—	Engaged in compiling key sheets, surveying gaps in roads, streams, and other work for insertion and fixing surveys on field sheets.
					2,353 75	1,467 54	6 0	8 12	3,835 41				
F. Booth ...	29	97 2 33	0 2 23	98 1 16	487 50	290 28	3 51	58 93	840 22	8 57½	3 1 22	263 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					143 75	57 68	—	—	201 43	—	—	—	Surveying application No. 6,406 at Koggala Hambantota for 187 acres (incomplete).
					268 75	155 10	9 0	30 0	462 85	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries and subdividing lot C 259 in preliminary plan 2,709.
					731 3	398 71	—	—	1,129 74	—	—	—	Survey of about 12 miles of the Nilwala gaṇga.
					350 0	—	—	—	350 0	—	—	—	On leave to Europe.
					1,981 3	901 77	12 51	88 93	2,984 24				
Eugene G. Dias ...	—	—	—	—	540 0	779 86	3 0	—	1,322 86	—	—	—	Assisting Mr. Erskine in surveying lands to be acquired for the Galle Railway extension.
					30 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Province of Uva.)
					570 0	779 86	3 0	—	1,35286				

W. H. C. Potger ...	5	10 0 9	—	10 0 9	30 0	27 0	—	—	57 0	5 70	2 0 0	35 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					775 0	675 64	3 0	—	1,453 64	—	—	—	Assisting Mr. Erskine in surveying lands for the Galle Railway extension.
					335 0	261 13	5 0	7 0	608 13	—	—	—	Re-surveying and defining boundaries of old lots, topographical survey of Urugasmanhandiya within a radius of 2½ miles, and a detailed survey of the Volunteer Camp.
					95 0	—	—	—	95 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Western Province.)
					1,235 0	963 77	8 0	7 0	2,213 77				
J. A. Daniels ...	24	65 2 22	—	65 2 22	231 0	200 97	3 0	5 25	440 22	6 82	2 3 0	182 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					63 0	54 81	2 0	—	119 81	—	—	—	Erected and fixed two new trigonometrical stations, viz., Ganegodakanda and Ketaladolahena, observed from Ourumutta, Bogal, Hindalumatta, and Akuressa, and restored five stations.
	13	544 1 36	—	544 1 36	270 0	234 90	13 0	12 7	529 97	—	—	—	Surveyed and contoured Udukiriwila tank.
					234 0	306 60	—	—	540 60	—	—	—	Surveyed about 1,600 acres of Kanahalagama, Welihena, Wilpita, and Talgama forest reserve (incomplete).
					117 0	—	—	—	117 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Western Province.)
					915 0	797 2	18 0	17 32	1,747 60				
Percy Swan ...	39	144 1 31	—	144 1 31	132 0	152 61	—	—	284 61	1 97	3 2 32½	403 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					672 0	694 1	—	15 75	1,381 76	—	—	—	Surveyed 3 miles of the Beralapanatara-Kotapola road, 4 miles of main road from Deniyaya to Kotapola, and 3 miles of the Gansabhawa road to Bengamuwa. Surveyed the Nil and Kiriwana gangas (17½ miles) and check traverse of 2½ miles to test Mr. Campbell's Gansabhawa road survey to Beralapanatara.
					231 0	449 22	—	—	680 22	—	—	—	Survey of about 1,500 acres of Morowakkanda forest (incomplete). This includes cost of Rs. 48 for completing Diyadawa forest reserve survey.
					63 0	—	—	—	63 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,098 0	1,295 84	—	15 75	2,409 59				
Total...	682			12,507 3 11					48,420 67½				
EASTERN PROVINCE.													
C. H. Allen ...	3	11 1 38	—	11 1 38	41 67	47 96	—	27 50	117 13	10 18	3 3 12⅔	32 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					2,694 86	858 99	12 3	451 75	4,017 63	—	—	—	In charge of the Province. Making stadia rod and testing new methods of surveying, surveyed Kaladdi Banage scheme, defining old boundaries, marking channel in Batticaloa lake, attending to office work, examining private surveyors, and testing and examining plans of Unichchi scheme.
					584 65	299 31	—	289 50	1,173 46	—	—	—	Surveyed proposed channel between Batticaloa and Mutur lakes.
					53 76	9 90	42 50	264 67	370 83	—	—	—	Travelling from Colombo to Batticaloa.
					812 57	—	—	—	812 57	—	—	—	On leave to Europe.
					4,187 51	1,216 16	54 53	1,033 42	6,491 62				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
C. C. M. Fyers ..	11	99 1 0	—	99 1 0	208 33	146 21	—	—	354 54	3 58	9 0 0	262 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					1,666 70	572 0	20 0	662 0	2,920 70	—	—	—	In charge of the Province, attending to office duties and Government Agents' questions, visiting and instructing assistants, inspecting lands below Unichchi tank, fixing position of shoal off Foul Point, and inspecting and reporting on the ss. Clan Lamont wreck. (See also North-Central Province.)
					1,875 03	718 21	20 0	662 0	3,275 24				
Burleigh Campbell	—	—	—	—	232 88	105 88	—	—	338 76	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres. Work incomplete owing to ill-health.
					197 71	216 89	—	—	414 60	—	—	—	Surveyed and contoured Pankulam tank. Work incomplete owing to ill-health.
					93 4	42 32	—	21 0	156 36	—	—	—	Surveying encroachments (incomplete) and reported on ferry boat at Uppar.
					46 52	21 16	26 0	69 0	162 68	—	—	—	Travelling on duty to Nilaveli and thence to Gampola in the Central Province.
					279 12	—	—	—	279 12	—	—	—	Sick and leave (See also Central Province.)
					849 27	386 25	26 0	90 0	1,351 52				
D. A. Tambiah ...	125	578 2 11	—	578 2 11	1,057 50	555 82	—	46 24	1,659 56	2 87	4 2 20	1,612 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					37 50	134 50	—	—	172 0	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (work incomplete).
					457 50	188 35½	—	—	645 85½	—	—	—	Surveying. Government Agent's questions, and acquisition surveys (incomplete), encroachments in town of Trincomalee, re-defining boundaries of title plan 157,746 and several old lots.
					82 50	34 90	18 25	147 39	283 4	—	—	—	Changing station from Jaffna to Anurádhapura, and thence to Trincomalee.
					90 0	—	—	—	90 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Northern Province).
					1,725 0	913 57½	18 25	193 63	2,850 45½				
J. W. Robertson ...	—	—	—	—	1,347 50	1,045 87	41 25	253 47½	2,688 9½	—	—	—	Trigonometrical survey of the east coast of Ceylon from the Kumbukkan-ár to Sangamakanda.
					236 25	247 14	—	—	483 39	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Southern Province).
					1,583 75	1,293 1	41 25	253 47½	3,171 48½				

G. F. Hepponstall...	29	137 1 18	—	137 1 18	175 0	136 97	—	—	311 97	2 27½	4 2 36	357 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					70 0	54 74	—	34 50	159 24	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres (plans incomplete).
					15 0	13 92	—	—	28 92	—	—	—	Searching for Paliyadimadu trigonometrical for site to erect new trigonometrical station.
					1,175 0	1,781 79	17 60	37 12	3,011 51	—	—	—	Surveying the Unichchi irrigation scheme.
					220 0	176 32	1 75	77 37	475 44	—	—	—	Redefining old boundaries, identifying applications, and surveyed Trincomalee cemetery and Munaiparai off Foul Point.
					175 0	60 40	—	—	235 40	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,830 0	2,224 14	19 35	148 99	4,222 48				
C. O. Vandort ...	26	386 3 4	—	386 3 4	180 0	125 3	—	—	305 3	70 79	14 3 12½	851 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres, surveyed and levelled lots under Urakakandam channel about 150 acres, surveyed 3 miles of the channel.
					1,365 0	1,747 60	21 43	6 50	3,140 53	—	—	—	Surveyed and levelled about 13,000 acres irrigable under Unichchi tank and about 5 miles of the Otheapukuda channel and tank bund: also about 12 miles of the Adichchikalu-ár.
					20 0	—	—	—	20 0	—	—	—	Portion of the abandoned Badulla road in connection with the Unichchi scheme.
					155 0	148 70	—	—	303 70	—	—	—	Redefining boundaries.
					25 0	25 10	—	38 37	88 47	—	—	—	Travelling from Akkaraippattu to Batticaloa, and thence to Kurinchamunai.
					1,830 0	2,076 18	21 43	44 87	3,857 73				
L. Shipton ...	143	277 3 23	—	277 3 23	532 50	349 81	—	113 94	996 25	3 58	1 3 31	866 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					418 75	203 86	—	77 6	699 67	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries, cutting up old lots, reporting on lands at Panankadu, surveyed quarries for Public Works Department, and plotting and laying down surveys of Messrs. Tranchell and Vandort.
					30 0	9 56	—	—	39 56	—	—	—	Surveyed Kankeniudai.
					67 50	50 0	7 70	60 0	185 20	—	—	—	Changing station from Nuwara Eliya to Kalmunai, Eastern Province. (See also Central Province.)
					1,048 75	613 23	7 70	251 0	1,920 68				
C. L. Tranchell ...	107	291 1 30	—	291 1 30	462 0	573 25	—	27 37	1,062 62	3 65	2 2 35	880 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					108 0	176 59	—	—	284 59	—	—	—	Re-opening title plan boundaries.
					96 0	—	—	—	96 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					666 0	749 84	—	27 37	1,443 21				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
C. R. Ferdinands ...	41	234 3 5	—	234 3 5	57 0	155 30	—	8 25	220 55	0 94	5 2 36	621 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					51 0	51 70	—	7 87	110 57	—	—	—	Working at Chief Surveyor's office and identifying applications.
					108 0	40 92	13 50	—	162 42	—	—	—	Surveying the Tirukovil, Komari, and Sagama roads about 19 miles, also Sagama tank.
					849 0	1,906 3	34 0	93 31	2,882 34	—	—	—	Surveying rivers, roads, &c., in connection with the Province boundary survey (incomplete).
					—	122 50	—	—	122 50	—	—	—	Restored Sagamakanda, Kaladiparawa, Viharamunai, Nilagalhela, Madugala, and three other stations.
					33 0	67 20	16 50	48 87	165 57	—	—	—	Travelling from Kalkuda to Potuwila.
					1,098 0	2,343 65	64 0	158 30	3,663 95				
A. E. Direkze ...	—	—	—	—	60 0	53 57½	—	7 12	120 69½	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
					33 0	—	—	—	33 0	—	—	—	Working as Chief Surveyor's clerk till relieved.
					93 0	53 57½	—	7 12	153 69½				
Total...	485			2,017 2 9					32,402 6½				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.													
S. J. C. More ...	4	22 1 35	—	22 1 35	5,000 0	1,830 27	15 81	1,223 19	8,569 27	—	—	64 0	In charge of surveys in the North-Western Province. Surveying applications and lands required for public purposes, visiting Assistants, examining private surveyors, prospecting for extension of great triangulation, training volunteers in surveying, attending the Provincial Irrigation Board, and checking Assistants' surveys in field, &c.
E. F. Vansittart ...	106	1,582 0 29·56	200 3 12	1,783 0 1·56	1,739 90	728 0	—	168 32	2,636 22	1 47	16 3 11	3,370 30	Surveying applications.
	67	1,625 3 32	25 1 31	1,651 1 23	1,643 50	647 35	—	171 3	2,461 88	—	—	—	Forest surveys of Batulu-oya.
					137 0	17 50	—	5 0	159 50	—	—	—	Triangulation: superintending the erection of Chilaw stage and erecting new pole and flag on Kandana town.
					1,123 40	353 85	—	197 65	1,674 90	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: compiling information for Chicago map, &c.
					287 70	115 54	—	24 0	427 24	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work (work incomplete).
					68 50	—	—	—	68 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					5,000 0	1,862 24	—	566 0	7,428 24				

[redacted] ...	—	—	—	—	1,575 95	1,099 83	—	20 61	2,696 39	—	—	—	Surveying lands to be acquired for the Polgahawela-Kurunégala railway.
					26 21	18 26	1 17	—	45 64	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					1,013 7	611 45	—	9 17	1,633 69	—	—	—	Topographical.
					133 73	—	—	—	133 73	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,748 96	1,729 54	1 17	29 78	4,509 45				
F. F. Meerwald ...	35	313 0 9	—	313 0 39	277 50	273 21	—	—	550 71	1 76	8 3 31	817 70	Surveying applications.
					1,582 50	1,031 4	—	—	2,613 54	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
					390 0	336 85	149 50	14 0	890 35	—	—	—	Topographical surveys: 30 miles of the road from Paramakanda to Nagavillu.
					202 50	127 80	2 41	—	332 71	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: re-opening old boundaries and roads.
					292 50	—	—	—	292 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,745 0	1,768 90	151 91	14 0	4,679 81				
N. D. Caldera ...	62	395 0 20	379 1 27	774 2 7	1,485 0	799 32	—	—	2,284 32	2 94	12 1 38	1,579 10	Surveying applications.
					60 0	40 48	—	—	100 48	—	—	—	Triangulation: restoring trigonometrical stations.
					315 0	195 8	—	—	510 8	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: surveying at Kadahapola, Hewenagedara, &c., and identifying applications.
					472 50	250 4	—	—	722 54	—	—	—	Surveying applications: plans not received yet.
					187 50	105 25	—	63 0	355 75	—	—	—	Travelling.
					225 0	—	—	—	225 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,745 0	1,390 17	—	63 0	4,198 17				
V. A. van Cuylenberg	75	2,707 1 37	2,668 0 2	5,375 1 39	1,582 50	1,139 60	—	—	2,722 10	0 50	71 2 27	7,606 50	Surveying applications.
					187 50	125 75	—	—	313 25	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
					52 50	33 39	15 0	15 0	115 89	—	—	—	Triangulation.
					697 50	471 9	—	—	1,168 59	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: survey of shore and road from Kalpitiya. Defining old boundaries and surveying lands at Karativu.
					225 0	—	—	—	225 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,745 0	1,769 83	15 0	15 0	4,544 83				
E. Wijeyasekera ...	1534	—	—	2,563 0 0	2,082 50	1,394 67	—	—	3,477 17	—	—	—	Irrigation work: surveying irrigable lands under Batalagodawewa and Deduru-oya irrigation channel.
					93 75	98 39	—	—	192 14	—	—	—	Irrigation (work incomplete).
					187 50	—	—	—	187 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,363 75	1,493 6	—	—	3,856 81				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingents.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
C. Speldewinde ...	199	373 3 28	261 2 17	635 2 5	587 50	463 21	—	7 0	1,057 71	1 66	3 0 30	1,256 30	Surveying applications.
					343 75	265 49	—	—	609 24	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys: surveys of three tanks at Karawita, Palugaswewa, and Bombawela.
					212 50	164 3	—	—	376 53	—	—	—	Topographical surveys: survey of new minor road from Tabowe to Kakirawa and main road from Chilaw to Mádampé.
					956 25	754 57	—	33 25	1,744 7	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: sketching features of Jaffna and Mannár Districts, defining boundaries of title plan 154,683, identifying applications, &c.
					187 50	—	—	—	187 50	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					2,287 50	1,647 30	—	40 25	3,975 5				
W. C. S. Ingles ...	—	—	—	246 3 5	80 0	72 22	—	11 25	163 47	0 66	61 2 31	345 20	Surveying applications.
					880 0	1,017 40	—	24 24	1,921 64	—	—	—	Surveying lands to be acquired for the Polgahawela-Kurunégala railway.
					100 0	97 32	—	12 46	209 78	—	—	—	Triangulation: visited Panamakanda, Amakalu, and Chilaw s age, and observed from trigonometrical stations, &c.
					682 50	641 18	3 20	5 0	1 331 88	—	—	—	Topographical: plans not yet completed.
					5 0	5 2	—	—	10 2	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: redefining boundaries.
	49	—	—	61 3 1	88 75	50 8	—	—	138 83	—	—	—	Bu-ela survey (irrigation).
					—	30 12	—	—	30 12	—	—	—	Cost of clearing application No 2,641 (not yet surveyed).
					70 0	—	—	—	70 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave
					1,906 25	1,913 34	3 20	52 95	3 875 74				
G. B. P. Meaden ...	—	—	—	—	723 0	—	—	22 27	745 27	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: assisting Mr. Templeton in his traverse calculations, enlarging title plans, plotting railway and topographical surveys, &c.
					6 0	—	—	—	6 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Western Province.)
					729 0	—	—	22 27	751 27				
C. Erskine ...	1505	—	—	2,151 0 0	1,011 0	1,307 30	—	—	2,318 30	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys: surveying irrigable lands in connection with Deduru-oya scheme.
					9 0	12 39	—	—	21 39	—	—	—	Changing station.
					78 0	—	—	—	78 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,098 0	1,319 69	—	—	2,417 69				

H. S. Martinus ...	231	—	—	2,200 0 0	942 0	1,348 77	—	—	2,290 77	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys: survey of irrigable lands under Batalagodawęwa tank.
					96 0	—	—	—	96 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
					1,083 0	1,348 77	—	—	2,386 77				
Total ...	4867			17,778 0 35·56					51,193 10				
North-Central Province.													
C. C. Fyers ...	103	567 3 9	—	567 3 9	805 72	856 18	—	—	1,661 90	2 92	5 2 2	1,369 50	Chief Surveyor, Northern and North-Central Provinces. Irrigation surveys under Nuwarawewa.
					1,944 20	37 85	9 0	709 0	2,700 5	—	—	—	Miscellaneous office duties, visiting assistants, and attending Irrigation Board meetings, &c.
					97 25	70 0	—	241 82	409 7	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					277 80	—	—	—	277 80	—	—	—	Leave.
									5,048 82				(See also Eastern Province.)
J. L. Hampton ...	7	126 3 32	—	126 3 32	1,472 21	404 49	13 30	453 70	2,343 70	—	—	275 30	In charge of the North-Central and Northern Provinces at Anurádhapura, and attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					484 7	404 50	—	—	888 57	—	—	—	Irrigation surveys under Nuwarawewa; surveyed and levelled over 1,000 acres.
									3,232 27				(See also Province of Uva).
J. B. M. Ridout ...	5	—	6 3 15	6 3 15	9 41	—	—	-	9 41	1 34	1 1 19	25 0	Surveying application lots under 100 acres. This includes work done in 1891, which cost Rs. 25.
					685 38	294 18	—	—	979 56	—	—	—	Archæological surveys of Anurádhapura town. This includes Rs. 294·18 paid out of Archæological vote.
					1,619 32	1,123 65	138 0	59 25	2,940 22	—	—	—	Triangulation: Ritigala, Getalagama, Mihintalekanda, Manakanda, Issanbessewa, and Abayagiriya, 1892: trigonometrical stations visited.
					124 45	—	—	—	124 45	—	—	—	Anurádhapura town surveys (work incomplete).
					9 72	—	—	—	9 72	—	—	—	Levelling from Mullaittívu to Central road, completing field books.
					694 76	92 62	—	—	787 38	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions, works in chief Surveyor's Office, main traverse from Iratperiyakulam to Mullaittivu, working at co-ordinate, and finishing the work, &c.
					37 63	25 96	4 81	72 35	140 75	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station
					363 65	—	—	—	363 65	—	—	—	Sick and leave
									5,355 14				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revpatte. Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
A. J. Misso ..	79	146 0 28	4 1 18	150 2 6	1,137 50	519 31	—	—	1,656 81	11 4	1 3 24	485 0	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
					—	5 96	—	—	5 96	—	—	—	Triangulation: restoring Sammanakanda trigonometrical station.
					1,741 25	699 55	13 15	34 50	2,488 45	—	—	—	Surveying bunds of tanks, main circuit traverse, defining title plan boundaries, marking out reservations, &c.
					26 25	13 51½	—	—	39 76½	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					297 50	—	—	—	297 50	—	—	—	On leave.
									4,488 48½				
J. C. Stewart ..	35	64 2 33	13 0 21	77 3 14	837 50	707 82½	—	—	1,545 32½	19 81	2 0 35	237 50	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots. (Scattered applications.)
					12 50	10 0	—	—	22 50	—	—	—	Surveying a portion of stream to complete Horanwela, about ¼ mile.
					568 75	535 0	7 50	—	1,111 25	—	—	—	Surveying and trenching reservations for bunds of tanks, surveying bunds, defining old boundaries, building camps, &c.
					93 75	75 0	18 50	122 92	310 17	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					200 0	—	—	—	200 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Northern Province.)
									3,189 24½				
J. W. Vandendrisen	141	1,870 3 12	—	1,870 3 12	407 50	403 10½	—	9 75	820 35½	0 43½	13 1 2	3,549 30	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
					287 50	379 55½	—	—	667 5½	—	—	—	Investigation survey of Kalawewa and Balaluwewa, surveying and levelling channels under Kalawewa (irrigation surveys).
					602 50	803 91	—	22 87	1,429 28	—	—	—	Surveying about 13 miles of Province boundary between Central and North-Central, resurveying a traverse from Ralalukanda to Dambulla rock, and re-opening old boundary, &c.
					127 50	174 43	16 70	160 43	479 6	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					150 0	—	—	—	150 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
									3,545 75				
T. N. Young ...	4	4 3 1	1 2 18	5 0 17	6 0	—	—	—	6 0	1 20	1 1 4	20 0	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
					906 0	1,369 46	3 0	—	2,278 46	—	—	—	Archæological surveys of Anurádhapura. This includes Rs. 1,369·46 paid out of Archæological vote.
					72 0	—	—	24 12	96 12	—	—	—	Triangulation: heliostating from Manakanda trigonometrical station.
					57 0	71 81	—	—	128 81	—	—	—	Irrigation survey under Nuwarawewa: surveying a tank and channel, &c.
					57 0	—	—	—	57 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,566 39				
Total ...	374			2,805 3 25					27,426 10				

PROVINCE OF UVA.														
J. L. Hampton ...	—	—	—	118 0 30	1,125 0	460 90	13 47	387 38	1,986 75	—	—	—		Railway Extension surveys: Haputale-Bandarawela railway.
					1,500 0	656 16	—	155 0	2,311 16	—	—	—		Topographical: survey of roads, streams, and contour of hills, &c. (See also North-Central Province.)
					2,625 0	1,117 6	13 47	542 38	4,297 91					
A. E. Maddock ...	—	—	—	483 0 7	1,999 98	903 89	2 87	87 75	2,994 49	6 19	6 0 30	1,226 60		Surveying applications.
					1,186 91	557 3	14 0	150 0	1,907 94	—	—	—		Miscellaneous work: verification of title plan boundary adjoining Namankuli forest, subdividing lots, defining title plan boundaries, &c.
					646 23	—	—	—	646 23	—	—	—		Sick and leave.
					3,833 12	1,460 92	16 87	237 75	5,548 66					
C. H. Oldham ...	—	—	—	8 3 14	108 0	51 0	—	—	159 0	17 66	8 3 14	22 50		Surveying applications.
					158 93	76 68	—	—	235 61	—	—	—		Miscellaneous work: plans not passed. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
					266 93	127 68	—	—	394 61					
G. de Saram ...	—	—	—	222 2 5	1,380 0	858 48	—	28 0	2,266 48	10 16	2 0 29	763 0		Surveying applications.
					157 50	132 50	—	24 50	314 50	—	—	—		Triangulation.
					225 0	160 20	—	—	385 20	—	—	—		Topographical: survey of 21 miles of Wellawaya-Hambantota road and about 450 chains of the Kirinde-ganga.
					277 50	218 72	—	48 11	544 33	—	—	—		Miscellaneous work: taking levels from Butale to Haldummulla and camp building.
					82 50	72 81	15 0	54 0	224 31	—	—	—		Changing station from Ratnapura to Kurugama.
					300 0	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	—		Sick and leave. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
					2,422 50	1,442 71	15 0	154 61	4,034 82					
R. C. S. Pole ...	—	—	—	—	200 0	438 0	—	56 43	694 43	—	—	—		Surveying applications (plans not received.)
					1,000 0	615 16	—	77 0	1,692 16	—	—	—		Topographical: 34 miles of road and 24 miles river.
					437 50	334 63	—	—	772 13	—	—	—		Irrigation surveys.
					243 75	172 24	—	—	415 99	—	—	—		Alutnuwara town survey.
					100 0	—	—	—	100 0	—	—	—		Sick and leave. (See also Province of Sabaragamuwa.)
					1,981 25	1,560 3	—	133 43	3,674 71					
A. J. Wickwar ...	—	—	—	171 0 16	302 0	302 98	—	18 0	622 98	3 64	6 2 12	417 30		Surveying applications.
					720 0	1,783 66½	13 80	38 25	2,564 71½	—	—	—		Miscellaneous work: surveys of lands in block on the western side of Loggal-oya for subdivision of lots irrigable under Kumbukan-oya scheme.
					189 0	—	—	—	189 0	—	—	—		Sick and leave.
					1,220 0	2,086 64½	13 80	56 25	3,376 69½					

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
E. Dias ...	—	—	—	—	598 0	706 20	30 0	77 93	1,412 13	—	—	—	Topographical: about 11 miles of Uva minor road.
					36 0	—	—	—	36 0	—	—	—	—
					634 0	706 20	30 0	77 93	1,448 13				(See also Southern Province.)
E. H. Wade ...	—	—	—	1,464 0 0	831 1	520 88½	—	9 62	1,361 51½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work: Batgoda survey.
					107 28	95 18	—	—	202 46	—	—	—	Topographical: Bandarawela.
					235 88	178 7	—	—	413 95	—	—	—	Railway extension survey: Haputalé Bandarawela.
					1,174 17	794 13½	—	9 62	1,977 92½				(See also Western and Central Provinces.)
Total ...	—			2,467 2 32					24,753 46				
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.													
G. E. Leembruggen	69	1,256 2 0	626 2 24	1,883 0 24	1,506 57	885 66	—	—	2,392 23	1 27	27 1 6	2,184 0	Surveying villages under and above 100-acre lots.
					130 49	98 91	—	—	229 40	—	—	—	Triangulation: erected Bellangala and Katukitulahena and observed from Rondagala, Tennapitakanda, &c.
	57	—	1,334 0 23	1,334 0 23	1,624 33	825 92	35 30	87 58	2,573 13	1 92	23 1 24	2,766 50	Irrigation surveys under Hinguruara-wewa and levels taken over about 3,000 acres.
					141 10	86 89	—	36 92	264 91	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					178 72	—	—	—	178 72	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5,638 39				
C. H. Oldham ...	—	—	—	—	1,323 30	630 95	—	—	1,954 25	—	—	—	Surveying villages. (No plans received.)
					868 9	415 32	6 26	—	1,289 67	—	—	—	Triangulation: traversing, visiting, and observing, &c.
					142 75	68 2	—	—	210 77	—	—	—	Building camps and awaiting instruction, &c.
					107 27	51 10	—	146 75	305 12	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. Resigned June 1, 1892.
									3,759 81				(See also Province of Uva.)
J. W. Davidson ...	11	27 0 9	21 3 9	48 3 18	70 0	41 97	—	—	111 97	2 28	4 1 30	146 50	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
	183	—	1,770 0 0	1,770 0 0	1,338 75	839 75	5 0	—	2,183 50	1 23	9 2 2	4,117 50	Surveying villages under 100-acre lots.
					52 50	25 3	—	—	77 53	—	—	—	Triangulation: observing at Munangala, Helgodiya, and Kohilakanda trigonometrical stations.
	103	703 1 18	—	703 1 18	707 91	468 15	—	—	1,176 6	1 67	6 3 12	1,650 60	Irrigation surveys: Uggalkaltota.
	4	118 3 1	—	118 3 1	700 0	417 3	—	98 0	1,215 3	—	—	255 40	Levelling from Madampe to Pelmadulla and Ratnapura to Nambapana, surveying road from Ayagama to Kukulegama, and attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					183 75	119 68	28 0	221 42	552 85	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					140 0	—	—	—	140 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									5,456 94				(See also Western Province.)

H. O. Barnard ...	16	28 3 29	14 1 25	43 1 14	61 25	31 73	—	—	92 98	2 16	2 2 33	124 80	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
	46	27 0 0	3 3 21	30 3 21	204 3	107 75	—	235 12	546 90	—	—	122 50	Surveying lands under Acquisition Ordinance, marking out road reservation, surveying encroachments, subdividing old lots, &c.
									639 88				(See also Western Province.)
G. de Saram ..	31	23 2 31	7 0 34	30 3 25	135 0	98 92	—	—	233 92	7 54	0 3 39	120 0	Irrigation surveys under Batugedara channel.
	30	55 1 14	55 1 14	55 1 14	187 50	141 42	—	—	328 92	—	—	280 0	Subdividing lots previously surveyed and marking of encroachments.
									562 84				(See also Province of Uva.)
R. C. S. Pole ...	—	—	—	—	106 25	86 35	—	—	192 60	—	—	—	Surveying applications (work incomplete).
					137 50	107 84	—	—	245 34	—	—	—	Forest reserve survey (work incomplete).
					37 50	29 13	—	—	66 63	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					18 75	14 55	—	—	33 30	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					6 25	—	—	—	6 25	—	—	—	Leave.
									544 12				(See also Central Province.)
J. W. Vandendrisen	3	—	6 3 37	6 3 37	42 50	13 50	16 0	—	72 0	—	—	—	Surveying lands under Acquisition Ordinance.
					50 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									122 0				(See also North-Central Province.)
O. Schokman ...	58	162 3 31	69 1 11	232 1 2	290 0	243 18	—	—	533 18	2 29	4 0 0	651 60	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
	7	—	0 1 25	0 1 25	30 0	47 10	—	21 0	98 10	—	—	—	Surveying lands under Acquisition Ordinance, identifying applications, and attending to Government Agent's questions, &c.
					50 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									681 28				(See also Western Province.)
C. F. W. Halliley ...	21	167 2 34	19 2 27	187 1 21	183 0	303 24	—	—	486 24	2 60	8 3 27	391 20	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
	84	576 2 4	861 0 0	1,436 2 4	489 0	738 68	20 25	—	1,247 93	0 86	17 0 16	2,554 80	Surveying under and above 100-acre lots. This includes work done in 1891, which cost Rs. 513·52.
	80	—	577 0 6	577 0 6	234 0	411 16	—	—	645 16	1 11	7 0 34	1,488 50	Irrigation surveys in Embilipitiya.
	13	12 3 2	—	12 3 2	78 0	124 82	—	—	202 82	—	—	—	Defining boundaries of temple lands, laying out reservation along Radawanaganga, &c.
					54 0	86 66	—	73 58	214 24	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					60 0	—	—	—	60 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									2,856 39				
F. J. N. Murray ...	4	12 3 1	—	12 3 1	12 0	88 20	—	—	100 20	8 35	3 0 30	40 0	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
	115	384 0 0	636 0 0	1,020 0 0	471 0	632 96	7 50	42 6	1,153 52	1 13	8 3 19	1,170 0	Surveying villlages under and above 100-acre lots. This includes work done in 1891, which cost Rs. 236·67.
	177	—	1,531 2 32	1,398 2 32	477 0	778 13	16 25	55 58	1,326 96	0 86	8 2 24	4,176 60	Irrigation surveys under Hinguruarawewa in Embilipitiya and Panamura.
					9 0	12 87	—	—	21 87	—	—	—	Attending to Government Agent's questions.
					36 0	—	—	—	36 0	—	—	—	Leave.
									2,638 55				

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claims.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingent.	Travelling.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	A. R. P.	Rs. c.	
E. A. Roosmalecocq	5	1 1 4	4 2 4	5 3 8	21 0	30 5	—	—	51 5	8 50	1 0 25	15 0	Surveying applications under 100-acre lots.
					489 0	739 2	—	—	1,228 2	—	—	—	Surveying villages (work incomplete).
	78	—	1,344 3 21	1,344 3 21	339 0	609 97	—	—	948 97	0 70	17 0 38	2,212 10	Irrigation surveys: Embilipitiya and Panamura
					72 0	116 40	—	—	188 40	—	—	—	Surveying 8½ miles of Hulanda-oya and 2¼ miles of channel.
					66 0	133 15½	15 0	73 95	288 10½	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
					111 0	—	—	—	111 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2,815 54				
Total ...	1195			12387 0 37					25,715 74				

H.—REPORT ON THE RE-COMPUTATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, May 23, 1893.

The Hon. the SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

SIR,—IN accordance with the suggestion made in my memorandum of the 4th October, 1890, and approved by you, I have completed the recomputation of the Principal Triangulation of Ceylon, and have now the honour to submit my results.

A network of Secondary Triangulation, based upon the Principal system, is also being constructed, mainly out of the data already in hand, a few new observations being taken from time to time when found necessary. On this, again, is based the Minor triangulation, which will include all points (other than Principal and Secondary) fixed by trigonometrical means.

General Remarks on the Methods employed.—A chain of eight figures, originating from the Negombo base (see diagram A), runs eastward across the Island to the Batticaloa base. The measurement of these bases is described in Note 1 to this report. The length of the Batticaloa base, as computed through this chain from the Negombo base, was 2·25 feet less than the measured length. A continuous chain of fourteen simple triangles was then selected from the eight figures (see diagram B), and the closing error being dispersed through the chain in the manner explained in Note 4, the final solution of all the triangles was effected.

The Southern chain was next computed, originating from the side Oleboda-Kukulugala of figure II. in the first chain, and terminating on the side Namunakuli-Kokagala of figure V. in the first chain. The closing error in this case was — 5·23 feet (the length of the side being over 33 miles), and was dispersed in the same way as in the first chain.

The third and last chain of the Principal triangulation is the Northern chain. It originates from the side Ritigala-Gantalawa of figure VI. of the first chain, and terminates in the line Amanakamunai-Urimunai on Delft island, computed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India (see Note 3). The closing error was — 2·72 feet, and was dispersed as before.

The preliminary reduction of the figures has been dealt with by an approximation method described in a paper written by me for the Institution of Civil Engineers, and printed by that body in their "Proceedings," vol. CI., pp. 249–60, a reprint of which is attached to this report.*

The main feature of the method is the distribution of the central and side errors in a polygonal figure by means of adjustments applied to the log sines in such a manner as to make the sum of the log sines of the left-hand angles equal to the sum of the log sines of the right-hand angles, the triangular equations having been previously satisfied.

Although for the purpose of obtaining the correct values of the lengths of the sides "spherical excess" was taken into account in reducing the figures and solving the triangles of the three main chains above described, the lengths of sides so found were used for the purpose of computing the rectangular co-ordinates of the stations on the supposition that the surface of the earth is plane over the comparatively small area of Ceylon. This convenient supposition is, I believe, generally adopted in revenue surveys. The origin of co-ordinates is the trigonometrical centre of Pidurutalagala, the most elevated point in the Island. From this point the co-ordinates of Knuckles were computed by means of the bearing and distance. A circuit of 14 stations† was then selected, forming a roughly circular figure of about 100 miles diameter. In this circuit each station was fixed from the preceding one by means of its bearing and distance, commencing from Knuckles; the "misclosure" or difference between the initial and final values of the co-ordinates of Knuckles being then distributed throughout the circuit. In order that this distribution might be made without altering the computed lengths of the lines, and with the minimum angular corrections, I devised the following formula :—

$$\text{Correction in latitude} = \text{Correction to previous station} \pm K_l\, l \sin \text{bearing}.$$
$$\text{Correction in departure} = \text{Correction to previous station} \pm K_d\, l \cos \text{bearing}.$$

where K_l and K_d are constant units of correction in latitude and departure respectively, depending on the total amount of misclosure in each direction, and l is the distance from the previous station.

The stations on this circuit, being thus "fixed," were used as a basis for the fixation of the remaining stations.

The necessity for undertaking the present Work.—A former report of mine (June, 1888) showed that much confusion existed in the trigonometrical records and computations at the time of my taking charge of this branch of the Department. On attempting to join new work to old, I was constantly baffled by finding that the calculations would not "check," and, on tracing back the cause of error, frequently found that important lines had had assigned to them at different times widely different values; the latest assigned value having been taken as correct for the addition of new work, the work based on older values being nevertheless retained and used in combination with the later work. These and other causes of error had been in operation for a large number of years, and had produced many cases of hopeless entanglement. There was no foundation of consistent and reliable data, either with regard to lengths of lines or co-ordinates of stations. One scheme of Main triangulation had indeed been laboriously worked out and planted on the top of the existing mass of inferior work, no effort being made to unite the latter to it or to disperse the closing errors. In that scheme also it seemed to me that sufficient discrimination had not been exercised in the selection and rejection of data (*e.g.*, in the case of a pentagon having the following triangular errors of observation : (*a*) — 3″·12 ; (*b*) + 14″·86 ; (*c*) — 39″·99 ; (*d*) — 11″·09 ; (*e*) + 2″·65, where it was feasible to replace the pentagon by the three triangles (*a*), (*d*), and (*e*).

---

* Not reproduced here.

† Viz., Alagala, Engodakanda, Narwagamkanda, Olebodakanda, Bombuwala, Panilkanda, Kurundukanda, Hindelunattu, Amangalkanda, Hambantota Tower, Katragam Peak, Maragalkanda, Kokagala, and Knuckles.

Circumstances being as described above, I considered it advisable (funds not being forthcoming for complete re-triangulation) to partially reconstruct and wholly recompute the Main chains, as a first step towards obtaining, if not the scientific accuracy of the geodetical operations of wealthier communities, at least that approximation to truth, and that internal harmony which are necessary in an important revenue survey.

New Principal Stations.—Two stations, formerly minor points, have been established as "Principal" stations for the purpose of the present recomputation, namely, Amangalkanda, observed from by Mr. Chief Surveyor C. H. Allen with the 13-inch theodolite, and Kirioluahela, observed from by Mr. District Surveyor H. Erskine with the 12-inch theodolite.

The Main Results are embodied in the following tables. The lengths of the sides of triangles are given in log feet, feet, and miles, opposite the angles which they subtend.

A fair copy of the calculations (which have been made entirely by myself, with the exception of the "abstracting" of the observations) is being made, and will be submitted for inspection when called for.

PRINCIPAL TRIANGULATION.

TRIANGLES.

NEGOMBO-BATTICALOA CHAIN.

Reference Number.	Name of Station.	Observed Angles.	R. W.	Spherical Excess.	Correction.	Corrected Plane Angles.	Distances. Log. feet.	Feet.	Miles.
I.		° ′ ″		″	″	° ′ ″			
21	Kandawella ...	66 56 10·40	8·95	0·07	— 0·70	66 56 9·63	4·531 2946,6	33,985·58	6·437
10	Halgastota ...	61 36 33·51	5·44	0·07	— 1·72	61 36 31·72	4·511 8200,9	32,495·27	6·154
18	Alutepola ...	51 27 21·30	8·57	0·07	— 2·58	51 27 18·65	4·460 7487,0	28,890·08	5·472
				0·21	— 5·00				
I.									
11	Halgastota ...	55 30 24·93	6·15	0·09	+ 4·15	55 30 28·99	4·558 8759,6	36,213·96	6·859
17	Alutepola ...	73 49 22·48	4·72	0·10	+ 2·82	73 49 25·20	4·625 2944,1	42,198·24	7·992
7	Asgiriya ...	50 40 3·56	6·10	0·09	+ 2·34	50 40 5·81	4·531 2946,6	33,985·58	6·437
				0·28	+ 9·31				
I.									
16	Alutepola ...	81 41 14·89	4·80	0·25	+ 0·52	81 41 15·16	4·952 8218,4	89,706·07	16·990
8	Asgiriya ...	74 46 6·45	8·46	0·24	— 0·09	74 46 6·12	4·941 8780,6	87,473·81	16·567
14	Engodakanda ...	23 32 39·97	4·54	0·25	— 1·00	23 32 38·72	4·558 8759,6	36,213·96	6·859
				0·74	— 0·57				
I.									
9	Asgiriya ...	63 25 18·13	23·39	0·69	— 0·04	63 25 17·40	5·026 6319,7	106,324·16	20·137
13	Engodakanda ...	67 35 36·37	6·78	0·70	— 0·63	67 35 35·04	5·041 0447,9	109,911·92	20·817
4	Yakahatuwa ...	48 59 8·85	7·04	0·70	— 0·59	48 59 7·56	4·952 8218,4	89,706·07	16·990
				2·09	— 1·26				
I.									
12	Halgastota ...	58 56 38·48	5·67	0·11	+ 2·68	58 56 41·09	4·600 2685,4	39,835·34	7·545
6	Asgiriya ...	55 53 40·88	6·24	0·11	+ 1·83	55 53 42·60	4·585 4919,7	38,502·77	7·292
1	Kandane ...	65 9 35·61	6·88	0·11	+ 0·85	65 9 36·31	4·625 2944,1	42,198·24	7·992
				0·33	+ 5·36				
I.									
2	Kandane ...	48 54 13·28	19·90	0·31	— 1·20	48 54 11·77	5·041 0447,9	109,911·92	20·817
5	Asgiriya ...	115 14 50·98	19·97	0·31	— 4·04	115 14 46·63	5·120 3036,7	131,917·87	24·984
3	Yakahatuwa ...	15 51 4·04	6·28	0·32	— 2·12	15 51 1·60	4·600 2685,4	39,835·34	7·545
				0·94	— 7·36				
I.									
15	Engodakanda ...	7 12 47·22	8·87	0·11	— 1·16	7 12 45·95	4·511 8200,9	32,495·27	6·154
19	Alutepola ...	153 2 1·33	8·65	0·10	— 0·76	153 2 0·47	5·069 5372,4	117,364·63	22·228
20	Kandawella ...	19 45 15·71	9·64	0·11	— 2·02	19 45 13·58	4·941 8780,6	87,473·81	16·567
				0·32	— 3·94				
II.									
15	Yakahatuwa ...	126 28 5·43	5	0·71	+ 2·39	126 28 7·11	5·274 8200,5	188,286·89	35·660
10	Engodakanda ...	26 31 23·89	8	0·70	+ 0·72	26 31 23·91	5·019 3470,9	104,555·55	19·802
9°	Adam's Peak ...	27 0 30·65	22	0·71	— 0·96	27 0 28·98	5·026 6319,7	106,324·16	20·137
				2·12	+ 2·15				
II.									
1	Engodakanda ...	39 32 58·84	13	0·73	— 1·32	39 32 56·79	4·942 3098,6	87,560·83	16·584
11	Yakahatuwa ...	89 48 40·33	5	0·74	— 3·35	89 48 36·24	5·138 3458,3	137,513·65	26·044
2	Narwagamkanda ...	50 38 29·11	3	0·74	— 1·40	50 38 26·97	5·026 6319,7	106,324·16	20·137
				2·21	— 6·07				

* Inferred.

Negombo-Batticaloa Chain—contd.

Reference Number.	Name of Station.	Observed Angles.	R. W.	Spherical Excess.	Correction.	Corrected Plane Angles.	Distances. Log. feet.	Feet.	Miles.
II.		° ′ ″		″	″	° ′ ″			
3°	Narwagamkanda ...	94 22 31·01	13	0·33	— 0·46	94 22 30·22	5·012 8722,9	103,008·32	19·509
12	Yakahatuwa ...	27 40 39·70	5	0·33	+ 0·37	27 40 39·74	4·681 1229,7	47,986·03	9·088
4	Olebodakanda ...	57 56 50·28	9	0·33	+ 0·09	57 56 50·04	4·942 3098,6	87,560·83	16·584
				0·99	0·00				
II.									
5	Olebodakanda ...	60 39 15·34	6	0·71	— 0·21	60 39 14·42	5·010 2752,8	102,394 18	19·393
13°	Yakahatuwa ...	58 4 30·09	24	0·70	0·00	58 4 29·39	4·998 6945,0	99,699·85	18·883
6	Kukulugala ...	61 16 16·69	19	0·71	+ 0·21	61 16 16·19	5·012 8722,9	103,008 32	19·509
				2·12	0·00				
II.									
7	Kukulugala ...	62 5 47·39	17	0·71	— 0·44	62 5 46·24	5·019 3470,6	104,555·55	19·802
14°	Yakahatuwa ...	57 58 4·45	29	0·72	+ 0·59	57 58 4·32	5·001 2934,7	100,298·28	18·996
8	Adam's Peak ...	59 56 9·71	23	* 0·72	+ 0·45	59 56 9·44	5·010 2752,8	102,394·18	19·393
				2·15	+ 0·60				
III.									
1, 2	Engodakanda ...	68 6 8·51	5	1·37	+ 0·07	68 6 7·21	5·248 3026,6	177,134·30	33·548
3c	Adam's Peak ...	31 24 16·65	10	1·37	— 0 45	31 24 14·83	4·997 7220,6	99,476 86	18·840
8	Alagala ...	80 29 38·96	4	1·38	+ 0·38	80 29 37·96	5·274 8200,5	188,286·89	35·660
				4·12	0·00				
III.									
4	Adam's Peak ...	58 27 0·66	7	1·45	— 4·12	58 26 55·09	5·186 5117,7	153,642·63	29·099
7	Alagala ...	42 17 49·55	4	1·44	— 1·02	42 17 47·09	5·083 9782,3	121,332·81	22·980
5, 6	Pidurutalagala ...	79 15 17·82	13	1·45	+ 1·45	79 15 17·82	5·248 3026,6	177,134·30	33·548
				4·34	— 3·69				
III.									
2	Engoda Kanda ...	32 50 26·19	11	1·80	+ 3·13	32 50 27·52	5·083 9782,3	121,332·81	22·980
3, 4	Adam's Peak ...	89 51 17·31	16	1·81	— 4·57	89 51 10·93	5·349 7298,3	223,732·90	42·374
5	Pidurutalagala ...	57 18 26·13	13	1·81	— 2·77	57 18 21·55	5·274 8200,5	188,286·89	35·660
				5·42	— 4·21				
IV.									
3	Alagala ...	60 44 0·08	5·9	1·36	+ 2·15	60 44 0·87	5·158 7332,3	144,122·98	27 296
2	Pidurutalagala ...	50 50 1 31	16·9	1·35	+ 6·70	50 50 6·66	5·107 5274,1	128,093·59	24·260
1	Knuckles ...	68 25 52·17	6·9	1·36	+ 1·66	68 25 52·47	5·186 5117,7	153,642·63	29·099
				4·07	+ 10·51				
V.									
3°	Pidurutalagala ...	41 3 12·40	24·7	1·63	+ 1·32	41 3 12·09	5 160 5507,1	144,727·37	27·410
1, 2	Knuckles ...	98 6 5·50	4·5	1·63	+ 1·03	98 6 4·90	5·338 7871,3	218,166·05	41·319
8	Kokagala ...	40 50 47·00	8·0	1·64	— 2·35	40 50 43·01	5·158 7332,3	144,122·98	27 296
				4·90	0·00				
V.									
4c	Pidurutalagala ...	55 0 0·18	27·6	1·78	— 4·64	54 59 53·76	5·252 1482,4	178,709·74	33·847
7	Kokagala ...	35 17 8·94	10·5	1·78	+ 1·17	35 17 8·33	5·100 4596,3	126,025·84	23·869
5, 6	Namunukulakanda ...	89 43 1·35	5·3	1·77	- 1·67	89 42 57·91	5·338 7871,3	218,166·05	41·319
				5·33	— 5·14				
V.									
5	Namunukulakanda ...	45 25 23·47	2·0	1·43	— 0·97	45 25 21·07	5·158 7332,3	144,122·98	27·296
3, 4	Pidurutalagala ...	96 3 12·58	15·1	1·42	— 3 32	96 3 7·84	5·303 6417,2	201,206·33	38·107
2	Knuckles ...	38 31 34·75	4·6	1·43	— 2·23	38 31 31·09	5·100 4596,3	126,025·84	23·869
				4·28	— 6·52				
VI.									
2	Knuckles ...	51 20 53·07	3·2	1·85	— 0 68	51 20 50 54	5·211 6636,4	162,803·46	30·834
1	Kokagala ...	84 41 12·68	4·2	1·85	1·01	84 41 9·82	5·317 1714,7	207,573·27	39·313
3	Gunner's Quoin	43 58 4·04	6·0	1·86	2 54	43 57 59·64	5·160 5507,1	144,727·37	27·410
				5·56	— 4·23				
VI.									
4	Knuckles ...	47 48 46·99	8·4	3·21	+ 0·64	47 48 44·42	5·297 4113,2	198,340·46	37·564
5	Gunner's Quoin ...	81 20 35·04	6·6	3·22	+ 1 78	81 20 33·60	5·422 6462,9	264,634·38	50·120
6°	Ritagala ...	50 50 47·62	15·0	3 22	— 2·42	50 50 41·98	5·317 1714,7	207,573·27	39·313
				9·65	0·00				
VI.									
7	Ritagala ..	68 1 43·65	4·5	2·67	+ 0·63	68 1 41·61	5·330 5741,5	214,079·04	40 545
8	Gunner's Quoin ...	52 44 46·47	4·7	2·67	+ 1·71	52 44 45·51	5·264 2128,5	183,743·85	34·800
9	Gantalawa ...	59 13 36·64	11·0	2·67	— 1·09	59 13 32·88	5·297 4113,2	198,340·46	37·564
				8·01	+ 1·25				

* Inferred.

Negombo-Batticaloa Chain—contd.

Reference Number.	Name of Station.	Observed Angles.	R. W.	Spherical Excess.	Correction.	Corrected Plane Angles.	Distances. Log. feet.	Feet.	Miles.
VI		° ′ ″		″	″	° ′ ″			
10	Gantalawa ...	22 27 56·22	7·5	1·15	+ 0·61	22 27 55·68	4·925 5302,4	84,242·30	15·955
11	Gunner's Quoin ...	53 43 10·71	3·3	1·15	+ 0·30	53 43 9·86	5·249 7274,7	177,716·39	33·658
12	Small Quoin ...	103 48 56·15	5·3	1·15	— 0·81	103 48 54·46	5·330 5741,5	214,079·04	40·545
				3·45	+ 0·07				
VI.									
13	Small Quoin ...	34 39 45·80	4·2	0·85	— 0·91	34 39 44·04	5·211 6636,4	162,803·46	30·834
14	Gunner's Quoin ...	128 13 23·74	5·2	0·85	— 1·25	128 13 21·64	5·351 9599,0	224,884·72	42·592
15	Kokagala ...	17 6 56·90	3·8	0·85	— 1·73	17 6 54·32	4·925 5302,4	84,242·30	15·955
				2·55	— 3·89				
VII.									
6, 7	Gunner's Quoin ...	75 55 1·75	5·1	1·13	— 2·28	75 54 58·34	5·219 6688,8	165,832·22	31·408
8	Kokagala ...	31 51 57·67	3·1	1·12	— 0·08	31 51 56·47	4·955 4998,1	90,260·94	17·095
5	Baron's Cap ...	72 13 8·88	5·3	1·13	— 2·56	72 13 5·19	5·211 6636,4	162,803·46	30·834
				3·38	— 4·92				
VII.									
1	Kokagala ...	61 19 29·93	3·0	1·25	+ 1·89	61 19 30·57	5·171 3850,8	148,383·33	28·103
4	Baron's Cap	40 0 2·39	4·3	1·25	— 0·73	40 0 0·41	5·036 2773,0	108,711·95	20·589
2, 3	Friar's Hood ..	78 40 30·74	3·4	1·25	— 0·47	78 40 29·02	5·219 6688,8	165,832·22	31·408
				3·75	+ 0·69				
VII.									
8, 1	Kokagala ...	93 11 27·60	3·7	1·40	+ 1·81	93 11 28·01	5·302 6186,7	200,732·95	38·018
7	Gunner's Quoin ...	32 44 2·49	5·5	1·39	+ 0·42	32 44 1·34	5·036 2773,0	108,711·95	20·589
2	Friar's Hood ...	54 4 33·71	3·4	1·40	— 1·66	54 4 30·65	5·211 6636,4	162,803·46	30·834
				4·19	+ 0·39				
VIII.									
7, 8	Baron's Cap ...	45 41 47·81	7·1	0·90	+ 0·78	45 41 47·69	5·026 3985,3	106,267·03	20·126
1	Friar's Hood	46 28 32·21	4·5	0·90	0·00	46 28 31·34	5·032 0821,6	107,666·89	20·391
6*	Vavunativu ...	87 49 42·66	11·6	0·91	— 0·78	87 49 40·97	5·171 3850,8	148,383·33	28·103
				2·71	0·00				
VIII.									
2	Friar's Hood ...	14 37 10·97	4·8	0·19	+ 0·93	14 37 11·71	4·475 0903,8	29,860·04	5·655
5	Vavunativu ...	—	—	0·19	—	49 18 42·56	4·952 8142,3	89,704·49	16·989
3, 4	Tavalamunai ...	—	—	0·19	—	116 4 5·73	5·026 3985,3	106,267·03	20·126
				+ 0·57	—				
VIII.									
8	Baron's Cap ...	36 47 12·05	7·1	0·92	+ 0·28	36 47 11·41	4·952 8142,3	89,704·49	16·989
1, 2	Friar's Hood ...	61 5 43·21	4·3	0·92	0·00	61 5 42·29	5·117 7250,4	131,136·95	24·837
3*	Tavalamunai ...	82 7 7·50	11·4	0·92	— 0·28	82 7 6·30	5·171 3850,8	148,383·33	28·103
				2·76	0·00				

SOUTHERN CHAIN.

I. 1	Olebodakanda ...	63 36 19·75	5·8	0·51	— 0·04	63 36 19·20	4·971 1194,1	93,566·28	17·721
2	Kukulugala ...	43 44 59·89	20·8	0·51	+ 1·13	43 45 0·51	4·858 7326,1	72,232·49	13·680
3	Bombuwala ...	72 38 39·32	20·8	0·51	+ 1·48	72 38 40·29	4·998 6945,0	99,699·85	18·883
				1·53	+ 2·57				
II.									
1	Kukulugala ...	77 12 27·55	24·6	0·88	— 4·58	77 12 22·09	5·132 3877,7	135,639·99	25·689
2	Bombuwala	60 31 12·63	18·8	0·87	— 3·23	60 31 8·53	5·083 0843,7	121,083·33	22·932
3	Haycock ...	42 16 31·26	7·9	0·87	— 1·01	42 16 29·38	4·971 1194,1	93,566·28	17·721
				2·62	— 8·82				
III.									
1	Bombuwala ...	33 1 31·99	9·5	0·69	+ 2·63	33 1 33·93	4·869 1647,5	73,988·58	14·013
2	Haycock	59 19 5·56	7·9	0·68	+ 2·48	59 19 7·36	5·067 2596,0	116,750·73	22·112
3	Panilkanda ...	87 39 16·47	8·2	0·68	+ 2·92	87 39 18·71	5·132 3877,7	135,639·99	25·689
				2·05	+ 8·03				
IV.									
1	Panilkanda ...	73 35 2·52	5·6	0·47	— 0·33	73 35 1·72	4·976 1349,0	94,653·11	17·927
2	Haycock ...	57 50 30·85	6·0	0·47	+ 0·08	57 50 30·40	4·921 8790,3	83,537·03	15·821
3	Kurundukanda ...	48 34 27·97	9·2	0·47	+ 0·38	48 34 27·88	4·869 1647,5	73,988·58	14·013
				1·41	+ 0·07				
V.									
1	Kurundukanda ...	60 8 2·31	10·1	0·40	— 3·45	60 7 58·46	4·922 0892,2	83,577·47	15·829
2	Haycock ...	40 43 27·19	3·8	0·41	— 1·17	40 43 25·61	4·798 5011,6	62,878·36	11·909
3	Hindelunattu ...	79 8 37·62	5·3	0·41	— 1·28	79 8 35·93	4·976 1349,0	94,653·11	17·927
				1·22	— 5·90				

* Inferred.

Southern Chain—contd.

Reference Number.	Name of Station.	Observed Angles.	R. W.	Spherical Excess.	Correction.	Corrected Plane Angles.	Distances. Log. feet.	Feet.	Miles.
		° ′ ″		″	″	° ′ ″			
VI.									
1	Haycock ...	72 23 29·56	5·8	0·82	+ 0·65	72 23 29·39	5·119 4619,2	131,662·46	24·936
2	Hindelunattu ...	70 22 35·74	3·3	0·82	+ 0·57	70 22 35·49	5·114 3165,8	130,111·76	24·642
3	Gongala ...	37 13 55·17	2·4	0·82	+ 0·77	37 13 55·12	4·922 0892,2	83,577·47	15·829
				2·46	+ 1·99				
VII.									
1	Hindelunattu ...	53 8 29·41	3·8	0·85	— 0·01	53 8 28·55	5·032 5243,1	107,776·55	20·412
2	Gongala ...	49 3 6·19	6·0	0·84	+ 0·53	49 3 5·88	5·007 4906,7	101,739·75	19·269
3	Amangalkanda ...	77 48 25·11	10·9	0·85	+ 1·31	77 48 25·57	5·119 4619,2	131,662·46	24·936
				2·54	+ 1·75				
VIII.									
1	Amangalkanda ...	90 45 5·05	13·0	1·39	— 0·35	90 45 3·31	5·293 5552,7	196,587·21	37·232
2	Gongala ...	56 0 23·35	6·7	1·39	0·00	56 0 21·96	5·212 1980,1	163,003·89	30·872
3	Hambantota Tower ...	33 14 35·77	19·7	1·39	+ 0·35	33 14 34·73	5·032 5243,1	107,776·55	20·412
				4·17	0·00				
IX.									
1	Hambantota Tower ...	99 8 18·40	7·8	1·88	— 5·98	99 8 10·54	5·393 6933,6	247,567·32	46·888
2	Gongala ...	29 14 12·79	5·3	1·88	— 3·82	29 14 7·09	5·088 0116,2	122,464·89	23.194
3	Katragam Peak ...	51 37 45·70	2·5	1·88	— 1·45	51 37 42·37	5·293 5552,7	196,587·21	37·232
				5·64	—11·25				
X.									
1	Gongala ...	52 23 34·70	6·7	1·67	+ 0·59	52 23 33·62	5·302 8408,4	200,835·67	38·037
2	Katragam Peak ...	25 10 28·41	4·8	1·67	+ 0·67	25 10 27·41	5·032 7696,5	107,837·46	20·424
3	Kirioluahela ...	102 25 59·00	9·2	1·67	+ 1·64	102 25 58·97	5·393 6933,6	247,567·35	46·888
				5·01	+ 2·90				
XI.									
1	Kirioluahela ...	49 32 12·57	15·4	2·65	— 0·35	49 32 9·57	5·248 0211,2	177,019·51	33·526
2	Katragam Peak ...	70 47 23·88	8·8	2·66	0·00	70 47 21·22	5·341 8594,4	219,714·87	41·613
3	Maragalkanda ...	59 40 31·51	6·6	2·65	+ 0·35	59 40 29·21	5·302 8408,4	200,835·67	38·037
				7·96	0·00				
XII.									
1	Katragam Peak ...	27 57 51·33	8·3	1·40	— 0·43	27 57 49·50	5·004 1672,2	100,964·17	19·122
2	Maragalkanda ...	96 44 13·30	5·3	1·41	— 0·05	96 44 11·84	5·330 0662,7	213,828·87	40·498
3	Namunakulakanda ...	55 17 59·76	5·6	1·40	+ 0·30	55 17 58·66	5·248 0211,2	177,019·51	33·526
				4·21	—0·18				
XIII.									
1	Maragalkanda ...	59 18 12·77	7·3	1·43	+ 0·01	59 18 11·35	5·252 1482,4	178,709·74	33·847
2	Namunukulakanda ...	91 37 56·28	6·2	1·43	+ 0·30	91 37 55·15	5·317 5340,2	207,746·66	39·346
3	Kokagala ...	29 3 53·71	17·7	1·42	+ 1·21	29 3 53·50	5·004 1672,2	100,964·17	19 122
				4·28	+ 1·52				

NORTHERN CHAIN.

IX.									
1	Gantalawa ...	75 32 29·44	14·7	1·94	— 0·87	75 32 26·63	5·302 0790,0	200,483·66	37·970
2	Ritagala ...	41 54 9·48	9·2	1·94	— 0·87	41 54 6·67	5·140 7409,2	138,274·13	26·188
3	Manakanda ...	62 33 29·66	5·3	1·95	— 1·01	62 33 26 70	5·264 2128,5	183,743·85	34·800
				5·83	— 2·75				
X.									
4	Ritagala ...	27 55 43·22	8·3	1·32	+ 0·40	27 55 42·30	4·972 6915,0	93,905·61	17·785
5	Manakanda ...	62 41 21·38	5·5	1·32	— 0·07	62 41 19·99	5·250 7754,9	178,145·76	33·740
6	Issambessawagala ...	89 22 59 68	10·6	1·32	— 0·65	89 22 57·71	5·302 0790,0	200,483·66	37·970
				3·96	— 0 32				
XI.									
7	Manakanda ...	31 47 30·41	5·3	0·35	— 0 01	31 47 30·05	4·701 3921,7	50,279·64	9·523
8	Issambessawagala ...	68 29 20·02	15·3	0·34	— 1·51	68 29 18·17	4·948 3629,2	88,789·76	16·816
9	Iraperiyakulam ...	79 43 18·54	59·7	0·35	— 6·41	79 43 11·78	4·972 6915,0	93,905·61	17·785
				1·04	— 7·93				
XII.									
2	Iraperiyakulam ...	59 17 12·61	70	0·30	+ 0·74	59 17 13·05	4·878 3079,3	75,562·78	14·311
1, 8	Issambessawagala ...	85 49 4·35	17	0·30	+ 1·90	85 49 5·95	4·942 7850,7	87,656·69	16·602
7	Mulaimalai ...	34 53 44·65	25	0·30	— 3·35	34 53 41·00	4·701 3921,7	50,279·64	9·523
				0·90	— 0·71				
XII.									
8	Issambessawagala ...	48 20 32·81	27	0·30	— 0·53	48 20 31·98	4·771 6372,7	59,106·78	11·194
6, 7	Mulaimalai ...	58 53 3·46	18	0·31	+ 3·32	58 53 6·47	4·830 7834,1	67,730·36	12·828
5	Mankinda ...	72 46 19·93	36	0·30	+ 1·92	72 46 21·55	4·878 3079,3	75,562·78	14·311
				0·91	+ 4·71				

Northern Chain—contd.

Reference Number.	Name of Station.	Observed Angles.	R. W.	Spherical Excess.	Corrections.	Corrected Plane Angles.	Distances. Log. feet.	Feet.	Miles.
		° ′ ″		″	″	° ′ ″			
XII.									
4	Mankinda ...	47 42 32·09	15	0·17	− 1·68	47 42 30·24	4·701 3921,7	50,279·64	9·523
1	Issambessawagala ...	37 28 31·54	10	0·16	+ 2·13	37 28 33·81	4·616 5296,0	41,355·15	7·832
3, 2	Iraperiyakulam ...	91 49 4·07	78	0·16	− 7·96	91 48 55·95	4·830 7834,1	67,730·36	12·828
				0·49	− 7·21				
XIII.									
1	Mankinda ...	53 6 43·06	51·8	0·31	− 1·05	53 6 38·70	4·822 8874,0	66,510·08	12·597
2	Mulaimalai ...	81 35 30·98	12·3	0·31	− 1·08	81 35 29·59	4·915 2138,6	82,264·77	15·580
3	Narikkalachan ...	45 17 53·61	12·3	0·30	− 1·60	45 17 51·71	4·771 6372,7	59,106·78	11·194
				0·92	− 6·73				
XIV.									
4	Mulaimalai ...	49 35 15·10	19·1	0·32	+ 1·24	49 35 16·02	4·796 1279,1	62,535·68	11·844
5	Narikkalachan ...	76 20 12·57	5·4	0·32	+ 0·21	76 20 12·46	4·902 0176,0	79,808·22	15·115
6	Kumpudumalai ...	54 4 31·88	12·2	0·32	− 0·04	54 4 31·52	4·822 8874,0	66,510·08	12·597
				0·96	+ 1·41				
XV.									
7	Kumpudumalai ...	58 32 29·27	6·0	0·25	+ 0·89	58 32 29·91	4·771 1031,1	59,443·33	11·258
8	Narikkalachan ...	57 38 24·83	22·4	0·25	+ 1·42	57 38 26·00	4·769 8501,2	58,861·04	11·148
9	Chenmalai ...	63 49 4·03	12·8	0·24	+ 0·30	63 49 4·09	4·796 1279,1	62,535·68	11·844
				0·74	+ 2·61				
XVI.									
1	Chenmalai ...	75 19 40·23	16·9	0·26	− 0·17	75 19 39·80	4·853 5369,6	71,373·49	13·518
2	Narikkalachan ...	50 59 44·96	36·1	0·26	− 1·46	50 59 43·24	4·758 4091,9	57,333·59	10·859
3	Grant's Tank ...	53 40 38·71	24·3	0·26	− 1·49	53 40 36·96	4·774 1031,1	59,443·33	11·258
				0·78	− 3·12				
XVII.									
1	Narikkalachan ...	41 16 17·50	39·5	0·28	+ 1·94	41 16 19·16	4·711 2767,8	51,437·14	9·742
2	Grant's Tank ...	72 28 46·23	22·8	0·28	+ 0·83	72 28 46·78	4·871 3143,6	74,360·86	14·084
3	Kanchuravillu ...	66 14 54·45	10·7	0·27	− 0·12	66 14 54·06	4·853 5369,6	71,373·49	13·518
				0·83	+ 2·65				
XVIII.									
1	Grant's Tank ...	99 1 36·27	9·1	0·15	− 2·58	99 1 33·54	4·830 5263,9	67,690·29	12·820
2	Kanchuravillu ...	32 20 33·61	6·2	0·15	− 2·16	32 20 31·36	4·564 2691,2	36,666·47	6·944
3	Mantai ...	48 38 1·65	17·4	0·14	− 6·41	48 37 55·10	4·711 2767,8	51,437·14	9·742
				0·44	− 11·09				
XIX.									
1	Kanchuravillu ...	58 36 34·93	25·0	0·30	+ 0·38	58 36 35·01	4·817 8705,2	65,746·18	12·452
2	Mantai ...	59 52 57·69	24·6	0·30	− 0·12	59 52 57·27	4·823 6117,2	66,621·09	12·618
3	Iluppaikkadavai ...	61 30 28·75	40·8	0·31	− 0·72	61 30 27·72	4·830 5263,9	67,690·29	12·820
				0·91	− 0·46				
XX.									
4	Mantai ...	81 32 53·03	34·3	0·29	+ 1·16	81 32 53·90	4·901 7742,8	79,758·00	15·106
5	Iluppaikkadavai ...	43 49 39·58	48·8	0·28	+ 0·93	43 49 40·23	4·746 9322,2	55,838·30	10·575
6	Pesalai ...	54 37 26·15	27·5	0·29	+ 0·01	54 37 25·87	4·817 8705,2	65,746·18	12·452
				0·86	+ 2·10				
XXI.									
3, 2	Pesalai ...	55 10 41·21	25·2	0·50	+ 2·95	55 10 43·66	4·919 1181,5	83,007·64	15·721
1	Iluppaikkadavai ...	72 44 54·45	29·1	0·50	− 1·96	72 44 51·99	4·984 8150,2	96,563·96	18·289
4	Iranaitivu ...	52 4 22·38	20·7	0·50	+ 2·47	52 4 24·35	4·901 7742,8	79,758·00	15·106
				1·50	+ 3·46				
XXI.									
8	Iluppaikkadavai ...	38 14 3·71	11·3	0·16	− 0·12	38 14 3·43	4·762 0854,4	57,820·98	10·951
5	Iranaitivu ...	24 26 44·10	24·6	0·15	+ 2·23	24 26 46·18	4·587 3103,3	38,664·32	7·323
6, 7	Velankulam ...	117 19 9·52	11·2	0·16	+ 1·03	117 19 10·39	4·919 1181,5	83,007·64	15·721
				0·47	+ 3·14				
XXI.									
2	Pesalai ...	21 5 30·31	23·1	0·22	− 4·18	21 5 25·91	4·587 3103,3	38,664·32	7·323
1, 8	Iluppaikkadavai ...	110 58 58·16	17·8	0·23	− 2·08	110 58 55·85	5·001 4012,4	100,323·17	19·001
7	Velankulam ...	47 55 40·31	5·8	0·23	− 1·84	47 55 38·24	4·901 7742,8	79,758·00	15·106
				0·68	− 8·10				
XXII.									
1	Velankulam ...	35 12 51·56	21·8	0·19	− 0·38	35 12 50·99	4·633 7430,6	43,027·19	8·149
2	Iranaitivu ...	93 59 25·93	13·9	0·20	− 0·57	93 59 25·16	4·871 7884,8	74,436·93	14·098
3	Devil's Point ...	50 47 45·29	18·0	0·20	− 1·24	50 47 43·85	4·762 0854,4	57,820·98	10·951
				0·59	− 2·19				

* Inferred.

Northern Chain—contd.

Reference Number.	Name of Station.	Observed Angles.	R.W.	Spherical Excess.	Corrections.	Corrected Plane Angles.	Distances. Log. feet.	Feet.	Miles.
		° ′ ″		″	″	° ′ ″			
XXIII.									
1	Devil's Point ...	114 44 47·42	8·6	0·11	— 1·51	114 44 45·80	4·815 1640,2	65,337·73	12·375
2	Iranaitivu ...	28 31 25·17	16·7	0·10	— 3·60	28 31 21·47	4·535 9746,1	34,353·79	6·506
3	Paletivu ...	36 43 56·11	18·4	0·11	— 3·27	36 43 52·73	4·633 7430,6	43,027·19	8·149
				0·32	— 8·38				
XXIII.									
4	Iranaitivu ...	45 52 45·77	21·8	0·22	+ 1·06	45 52 46·61	4·694 2976,9	49,464·96	9·368
5	Paletivu ...	62 38 6·74	17·4	0·23	+ 2·51	62 38 9·02	4·786 7099,9	61,194·17	11·590
6	Kakerativu ...	71 29 4·42	15·9	0·23	+ 0·18	71 29 4·37	4·815 1640,2	65,337·73	12·375
				0·68	+ 3·75				
XXIII									
8	Paletivu ...	46 9 26·67	23·3	0·18	+ 2·18	46 9 28·67	4·683 6977,6	48,272·27	9·142
7	Kakerativu ...	86 11 22·57	5·9	0·19	+ 0·07	86 11 22·45	4·824 6495,1	66,780·48	12·648
9	Punkudutivu ...	47 39 9·37	7·1	0·19	— 0·30	47 39 8·88	4·694 2976,9	49,464·96	9·368
				0·56	+ 1·95				
XXIII.									
10	Punkudutivu ...	37 16 53·54	16·3	0·23	— 1·67	37 16 51·61	4·650 3671,0	44,706·13	8·467
11	Paletivu ...	77 55 16·28	15·2	0·23	+ 0·21	77 55 16·26	4·858 3688,1	72,172·02	13·669
12	Kalmunai ...	64 47 53·09	11·8	0·23	— 0·76	64 47 52·10	4·824 6495,1	66,780·48	12·648
				0·69	— 2·22				
XXIII.									
13	Kalmunai	18 44 14·48	6·3	0·08	— 1·77	18 44 12·63	4·535 9746,1	34,353·79	6·506
14	Paletivu ...	136 33 14·20	9·1	0·09	— 1·63	136 33 12·48	4·866 5540,4	73,545·14	13·929
15	Devil's Point ...	24 42 35·56	3·0	0·08	— 0·59	24 42 34·89	4·650 3671,0	44,706·13	8·467
				0·25	— 3·99				
XXIV.									
1	Kakerativu ...	63 30 30·97	5·0	0·21	— 2·29	63 30 28·47	4·769 4649,1	58,811·86	11·139
2	Punkudutivu ...	69 13 8·06	3·9	0·21	— 2·18	69 13 5·67	4·788 4269,8	61,436·57	11·636
3	Urimunai ...	47 16 27·36	1·4	0·21	— 1·29	47 16 25·86	4·683 6977,6	48,272·27	9·142
				0·63	— 5·76				
XXV.									
4	Punkudutivu ...	30 46 5·62	10·8	0·17	+ 4·79	30 46 10·24	4·563 1194,7	36,569·53	6·926
5	Urimunai ...	93 52 10·21	6·9	0·17	+ 2·73	93 52 12·77	4·853 2094,8	71,319·70	13·507
6	Amanakamunai ...	55 21 36·84	2·1	0·17	+ 0·32	55 21 36·99	4·769 4649,1	58,811·86	11·139
				0·51	+ 7·84				

CO-ORDINATES, LATITUDES, AND LONGITUDES.

Name of Station	Sheet Number.	Rectangular Co-ordinates in miles, from Pidurutalagala.		Latitude North.			Longitude East.		
				°	′	″	°	′	″
Adam's Peak (Sripadagala) ...	L 19/4	13·15128 S	18·84460 W	6	48	50	80	29	58
Alagala	I 21/11	20·33889 N	20·80918 W	7	18	4	80	28	14
Alutepola	I 22/58	14·09421 N	55·61663 W	7	12	33	79	57	48
Amanakamunai (Delft North) ...	Z 19/18	175·57022 N	76·22458 W	9	33	31	79	39	23
Amangalkanda	O 20/47	62·59859 S	6·49253 W	6	5	39	80	40	46
Asgiriya	L 7/44	7·48225 N	53·79331 W	7	6	49	79	59	24
Baron's Cap (Kudimbemalai) ...	J 1/1	57·35543 N	42·42988 E	7	50	22	81	23	35
Bombuwala	L 22/52	28·85469 S	51·77581 W	6	35	5	80	1	13
Chenmalai	C 17/11	117·84423 N	54·39532 W	8	43	10	79	58	42
Devil's Point	A 12/34	164·68918 N	48·66006 W	9	24	4	80	3	39
Engodakanda	I 13/14	16·14330 N	39·17683 W	7	14	24	80	12	11
Friar's Hood (Walimbehella) ...	J 12/4	30·39148 N	50·34963 E	7	26	49	81	30	29
Gantalawa	G 3/21	99·00494 N	18·25966 E	8	26	46	81	2	27
Giant's Tank	C 60	128·39381 N	51·82319 W	8	52	23	80	0	56
Gongala	O 19/29	42·25990 S	8·22707 W	6	23	25	80	39	15
Gunner's Quoin (Dimbulagala) ...	G 13/30	59·09762 N	25·42380 E	7	51	55	81	8	42
Halgastota	L 1/1	10·72210 N	61·09930 W	7	9	38	79	53	1
Hambantota Tower	P 13/25	60·37891 S	24·29944 E	6	7	35	81	7	38
Haycock (Hinidumkanda) ...	O 20/36	45·94014 S	32·59202 W	6	20	11	80	17	59
Hindelunattu	O 19/28	60·14361 S	25·60143 W	6	7	48	80	24	6
Iluppaikkadavai	C 3/15	143·85420 N	47·44482 W	9	5	53	80	4	45
Iraperiyakulam	C 19/15	117·26079 N	19·77113 W	8	42	12	80	29	5
Issambessawagala	C 21/23	107·74055 N	19·99526 W	8	34	23	80	28	54
Iranaitivu	A 17/7	158·28026 N	53·69332 W	9	18	28	79	59	14
Kakerativu	A 11/19	167·62583 N	60·54783 W	9	26	37	79	53	11
Kalmunai	A 22/22	178·60596 N	49·24337 W	9	36	13	80	3	7
Kanchuravillu	C 6/34	132·11474 N	42·81988 W	8	55	39	80	8	50
Kandane	L 6/15	3·48648 N	60·13271 W	7	3	19	79	53	49
Kandawella	I 21/17	16·18518 N	61·40496 W	7	14	21	79	52	44
Katragam Peak	P 9/12	42·16558 S	38·65991 E	6	23	29	81	20	11
Kirioluabela	M 23/10	26·05450 S	4·20333 E	6	37	34	80	50	6
Knuckles (Maha Tunisgala) ...	J 16/28	97·18448 N	2·46506 E	7	24	3	80	48	35
Kokagala	J 18/26	28·58176 N	29·83996 E	7	25	16	81	12	32
Kukulugala	L 14/14	23·13570 S	35·00315 W	6	40	6	80	15	52
Kumpudumalai	C 23/13	107·92131 N	49·30760 W	8	34	31	80	3	11
Kurundukanda	O 18/16	63·23399 S	37·08884 W	6	5	2	80	14	5
Manakanda ...	D 19/11	113·87161 N	3·29982 W	8	39	45	80	43	32
Mankinda	C 17/11	118·10149 N	27·55811 W	8	43	26	80	22	15
Mantai	C 1/18	134·31617 N	55·11964 W	8	57	33	79	57	44
Maragalkanda ...	M 13/15	8·81359 S	42·07418 E	6	52	36	81	23	12
Mulaimalai	C 1/1	109·11960 N	34·23973 W	8	35	35	80	16	24
Namunukulukanda	M 17/8	1·64318 S	23·41156 E	6	56	15	81	6	54
Narikkalachan	C 18/9	118·03185 N	43·13873 W	8	43	21	80	8	35
Narwagamkanda	L 13/12	6·10907 S	52·71035 W	6	54	57	80	0	22
Olebodakanda	L 13/36	15·17880 S	52·12741 W	6	47	2	80	0	54
Paletivu	A 14/12	170·18076 N	51·62501 W	9	29	7	80	1	2
Panilkanda	O 14/14	50·18153 S	45·94678 W	6	16	28	80	6	20
Pesalai	C 1/36	142·23110 N	62·46341 W	9	4	26	79	51	34
Pidurutalagala	M 8/13	0·00000	0·00000	7	0	19	80	46	26
Punkudutivu	A 9/10	176·49936 N	62·74901 W	9	34	21	79	51	14
Ritigala	F 13/32	76·19.62 N	8·02433 W	8	6	51	80	39	24
Small Quoin (Kowdakalu) ...	G 13/16	70·66287 N	36·41533 E	8	2	0	81	18	20
Tavalamunai	J 19/43	42·46198 N	62·30567 E	7	37	20	81	40	58
Urimunai (Delft South) ...	Z 17/7	170·15615 N	71·90507 W	9	28	48	79	43	12
Vavunativu	J 19/1	47·80262 N	69·44538 E	7	42	0	81	39	21
Velankulam	A 22/7	150·95355 N	45·57239 W	9	12	4	80	6	23
Yakahatuwa	L 3/31	3·78616 S	36·29020 W	6	57	0	80	14	43

ALFRED E. WACKRILL,
Trigonometrical Assistant.

NOTE 1.

On the Measurement of the Negombo Base.

The Negombo base was measured in 1857 by Mr. J. Winzer with a 100-foot chain, the length of which was determined by comparison with a 100-foot standard laid down by Captain (now General) Gosset, Surveyor-General, and Mr. Winzer near the north end of the base. During the measurement, the chain was frequently compared with this standard and with another at the south end. Regarding these two 100-foot standards, the following extract is from a note in the handwriting of Captain Gosset, dated August 11, 1857 :—

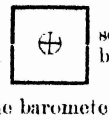
"Surveyor-General and Colour-Sergeant Winzer, R.E., present. Each taking one end of *brass* beam compass and using hand magnifying glasses proceeded to take off 3 ft. distance from *standard brass* scale, and to score the same at the temperatures recorded below on the *north* standard. Masonry pillars in brickwork (situated 30 ft. south of the centre mark of the north tower, the other the same distance plus 100 ft., and parallel to the base line 7½ ft. east of it below surface, the one nearest tower 5 ft the other 4 ft.) pillars connected with each other by bars resting on well-driven posts and carefully levelled, on which at 3 ft. intervals (the last at 1 ft. from standard dot) were inserted small bits of copper about an inch square for receiving the score of the compass points, *line* between extremities of standard having been first scratched with fine needle when it passed over copper pieces, such line being obtained by the greatest bearable tension of a thin ($\frac{1}{100}$ of inch in diameter) brass wire (weights used to stretch it until it rang like a piano string, 28 lb.).

"In stone columns are iron bolts well let in. In these are inserted, about an inch deep, copper pins about the thickness of a common pencil, and on these, when the 33 yards + 1 ft. were scored, the final cross was made with a thin blade. Copper bolts with a silver pin would have been used, but that the natives having rooted out the brass bolts placed under the north tower by the parties who some [?] years ago attempted the measurement of this same base (but of whose transactions or *results* not a single record has been kept), it was deemed advisable rather to run the risk of iron rusting than to use the better metals with the *certainty* of their being again extracted by thieves.

"NOTE.—Before concluding operations, the standard and tower bolts will be either well painted or varnished over prior to their being covered up. With such precautions (judging from the appearance and durability of iron in *sea* water and totally *unprotected*, in the case of the articles fished up after 50 years immersion in the Royal George at Spithead) I hope that the present bolts may preserve their position and value as evidence of our operations in 1857 for two centuries to come. The iron bolts must decay to the depth of the small copper pins before displacement can occur.

"We commenced by scoring the 33 yards, then replaced the beam compasses on the scale, could discover no difference, but as our eyes may have erred in taking off the distance, we, before we used this distance, scored it on another line on the standard scale and marked its extremities No. 1, purporting to send the scale to England* to have the distance we then scored—that is, the *actual distance we used*—examined under micrometer tests and its actual value at 62 reported to me, *for use in the calculations*. Thus I trust the error of eye in taking off the distance from the scale (which was of course repeated 33 times) may be fairly removed. An error of eye may have also occurred in *scoring the yards along* the standard 100 ft., but (having been disappointed in not receiving a 10-foot compensation bar which I might have passed along the 100 ft. to score it) this cannot be remedied; it may, however, reasonably be supposed to have been generally + and — and to have thus corrected itself The Surveyor-General took the rear end of the beam compass, Sergeant Winzer the scoring end; the placing the rear point of the beam therefore on the last score devolved on me. I may therefore here remark that I was *particularly well-satisfied* with the insertion of the rear end of beam in the scores, *and with the whole* operation of laying down the northern 100 ft. standard."

Here follows a long parenthesis, in which the writer states that he was not satisfied with the subsequent laying down of the standard at the other end of the base line on another day. The note then continues :—

"The 1 ft. was then taken off the standard  scale (from the divisions 1 to 13) and scored in a similar manner, thus completing the 100 ft. as now marked by a cross on the copper pins as *the north standard*."

Here follows a table giving the readings of the barometer, thermometers, and clock at six periods during the scoring of the north standard on the 11th August, and at six periods during the scoring of the south standard on the 12th August. On the latter scoring the following remark is made :—

"Felt hurried and annoyed by the sun : not so satisfied with this as with north standard. The sun was striking through the trees, and not evenly affecting the thermometers, though endeavours were made to screen them. The bars also had warped, and were therefore less level than was desirable."

The measurement of the base was commenced at the north end (Kandawella tower) on the 13th August, and completed on the 26th September, 1857. The ground being nearly level, the chain was always laid horizontally. It was supported on bars of wood resting on stakes driven into the ground. A "card" of tin, bearing the number of chains from the north end, was fastened in the line on a post at each chain, and received marks indicating the terminating point of one chain and the commencement of the next, the interval being about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. Where, on account of the undulations of the ground, it was necessary to raise or lower the level of the succeeding chain, two theodolites, placed one on the centre line and the other at right angles to it, were made to intersect the terminating point of the previous chain on the tin "card." The card-post was then removed and replaced at the desired height, the intersection given by the two theodolites being marked on a new "card." The 289th chain passed through the archway of the Halgastota tower, and 20 ft. 6·818 in. beyond the centre mark. This distance was measured by Captain Gosset and Mr. Winzer in a manner similar to that employed in laying down the 100-foot standards described above.

The chain used was of iron, and contained 25 links (each 4 ft. long) of round bar, $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in diameter, looped at each end. The fiducial marks at the ends of the chain were fine cuts made with a sharp instrument on brass tablets shrunk on the links near the handles. The chain, both when being tested on the standards and when in use on the base line, was placed under tension by means of two 84 lb. weights hung over pulleys.

The length of the Negombo base, after correcting for temperature and wear and stretching of chain, and reducing to sea-level, was found to be 28890·061 ft., or 5·471603 miles, in terms of the standard yard at 68° Fahrenheit. (N.B.—The value that has always been used in the triangulation is 28,890·08 ft., the value of the base before reduction to sea-level.)

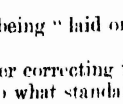
NOTE 2.

The Batticaloa Base.

The Batticaloa base was measured in October, November, and December, 1859, by Mr. (now the Hon.) J. J. Grinlinton. No attempt was made to place it on an equality as regards accuracy with the Negombo base. The officer in charge of the work, in a memorandum to the Surveyor-General dated 3rd August, 1859, makes the following remarks :—

"I hope it will be borne in mind that although the measurement of the base will, in this instance, only be approximate, that it takes quite as much time to clear and root the line of trees as if the measurement were of

* This does not appear to have been done. Several such marks are distinguishable on the brass scale, but no sign to indicate the occasion on which they were made.

the most permanent nature"; and in another memorandum dated 27th April, 1863, he states: "The standard was laid down on the western side of "Vavenatieve" tower, 100 feet in length, having been built with masonry, level with the ground, each end having been marked thus: 

The chain used in measuring the base was that used in laying down the standard before the measurements had been commenced, it having been taken for granted that the chain had been tested before it was sent from your office."

The measurements were horizontal, the chain being "laid on planks supported by blocks and trestles which were levelled with an instrument."

The adopted length of the Batticaloa base, after correcting for temperature, &c., and reducing to sea-level, is 29860·040 ft., or 5·65531 miles, but it is not clear to what standard reference is made.

NOTE 3.

Delft Base.

This is not a measured base. It is the terminal line of the Ceylon Branch Series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India. On account of the high class nature of all geodetical operations of the Indian Government, the computed value given by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India has been accepted as correct. The length, taken from Synoptical volume XXV., page 23 F, is 36569·5 ft. or 6·926 miles.

NOTE 4.

Dispersion of the Closing Error on a Check-Base, through a Chain of Simple Triangles.

In a chain of n triangles joining two bases, the log of the computed value of the check base =

log accepted value of the base of origin

$$\begin{array}{ll} + \text{L} \sin \text{B}_1 & + \text{L} \operatorname{cosec} \text{A}_1 \\ + \text{L} \sin \text{B}_2 & + \text{L} \operatorname{cosec} \text{A}_2 \\ + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots & + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots \\ + \text{L} \sin \text{B}_n & + \text{L} \operatorname{cosec} \text{A}_n \end{array}$$

Where $\text{A}_1 \ldots\ldots \text{A}_n$ are the angles subtending the side of origin $\text{B}_1 \ldots\ldots \text{B}_n$ are the angles subtending the side of continuation in the n triangles of the chain respectively.

If $d_{\text{B}1}, d_{\text{B}2}, \ldots\ldots d_{\text{B}n}$ and $d_{\text{A}1}, d_{\text{A}2}, \ldots\ldots d_{\text{A}n}$ be used to denote the logarithmic differences for 1″ in the sines of the angles $\text{B}_1, \text{B}_2, \ldots\ldots \text{B}_n$ A_1 A_2 $\ldots\ldots$ A_n (*e.g.*, $d_{\text{B}1} = \text{L} \sin (\text{B}_1 + 1'') - \text{L} \sin \text{B}_1$) ; then

$$d_{\text{B}_1} + d_{\text{B}_2} + \ldots\ldots + d_{\text{B}_n} + d_{\text{A}_1} + d_{\text{A}_2} + \ldots\ldots + d_{\text{A}_n}$$

(which may be denoted by the symbol $\Sigma(d)$) represents the difference that would be introduced into the log of the computed base, were a uniform correction of 1″ to be made to all the angles A and B, $\pm$ ve to B, $\mp$ ve to A.

Denoting by c the value $\log \dfrac{\text{accepted check base}}{\text{computed check base}}$

then $\dfrac{c''}{\Sigma(d)}$ = an angular correction which, if applied uniformly to all the angles B and A of the chain (with its own sign in the case of the angles B and the opposite sign in the case of the angles A), will make the computed value of the check base equal to the accepted value, and will at the same time leave undisturbed the triangular equations (of the form A + B + C = 180 where A, B, C are plane angles).

The annexed example shows in tabular form the dispersion of the closing error on the Delft base through the northern chain The numerical values corresponding to the symbols used above are :—

Number of triangles in chain = n = 21.
Log (ft.) base of origin = 5·2642128,5.
L sines and cosecants are shown in column 3.
Log computed check-base = 4·5630872,1.
The values of the ds are shown in column 4. The significant figures only are given, the seventh decimal place of the mantissa being marked by a comma following.
$\Sigma (d) = 0\,0000623$.
$c = 4{\cdot}5631194{,}7 - 4{\cdot}5630872{,}1 = 0{\cdot}0000322{,}6$.
$\dfrac{c''}{\Sigma (d)} = 0''{\cdot}51$

Example of Dispersion of Closing Error.

Reference	No.	Angles °	′	″	Log Sines and Cosecants.	Difference for 1″ = d.	Angular Correction. ″	Corrected Angles °	′	″	Log Sines and Cosecants of Corrected Angles.
IX.	1	75	32	26·12	9·986 0210,6	5,	+ 0·51	75	32	26·63	9·986 0213,2
	3	62	33	27·21	0·051 8442,7	11,	— 0·51	62	33	26·70	0·051 8448,3
X.	1	27	55	41·79	9·670 5852,6	40.	+ 0·51	27	55	42·30	9·670 5873,0
	6	89	22	58·22	0·000 0252,0	0,	— 0·51	89	22	57·71	0·000 0252,0
XI.	7	31	47	29·54	9·721 6707,4	34,	+ 0·51	31	47	30·05	9·721 6724,8
	9	79	43	12·29	0·007 0279,8	4,	— 0·51	79	43	11·78	0·007 0281,9
XII.	2	59	17	12·54	9·934 3643,5	12,	+ 0·51	59	17	13·05	9·934 3651,6
	7	34	53	41·51	0·242 5489,7	30,	— 0·51	34	53	41·00	0·242 5506,0
	8	48	20	31·47	9·873 3941,9	19,	+ 0·51	48	20	31·98	9·873 3950,7
	5	72	46	22·06	0·019 9339,6	6,	— 0·51	72	46	21·55	0·019 9342,7
XIII.	1	53	6	38·19	9·902 9791,0	16,	+ 0·51	53	6	38·70	9·902 9799,2
	3	45	17	52·22	0·148 2691,4	21,	— 0·51	45	17	51·71	0·148 2702,1
XIV.	4	49	35	15·51	9·881 6120,2	18,	+ 0·51	49	35	16·02	9·881 6129,4
	6	54	4	32·03	0·091 6267,5	16,	— 0·51	54	4	31·52	0·091 6275,7
XV.	7	58	32	29·40	9·930 9584,2	13,	+ 0·51	58	32	29·91	9·930 9590,9
	9	63	49	4·60	0·047 0156,0	10,	— 0·51	63	49	4·09	0·047 0161,1
XVI.	1	75	19	39·29	9·985 6014,7	6,	+ 0·51	75	19	39·80	9·985 6017,8
	3	53	40	37·47	0·093 8312,9	16,	— 0·51	53	40	36·96	0·093 8320,7
XVII.	1	41	16	18·65	9·819 3020,6	23,	+ 0·51	41	16	19·16	9·819 3032,7
	3	66	14	54·57	0·038 4360,9	9,	— 0·51	66	14	54·06	0·038 4365,5
XVIII.	1	99	1	33·03	9·994 5888,9	4,	+ 0·51	99	1	33·54	9·994 5886,9
	3	48	37	55·61	0·124 6599,4	19,	— 0·51	48	37	55·10	0·124 6609,2
XIX.	1	58	36	34·50	9·931 2737,0	13,	+ 0·51	58	36	35·61	9·931 2743,2
	3	61	30	28·23	0·056 0692,2	11,	— 0·51	61	30	27·72	0·056 0698,1
XX.	4	81	32	53·39	9·995 2576,6	4,	+ 0·51	81	32	53·90	9·995 2578,7
	6	54	37	26·38	0·088 6451,3	15,	— 0·51	54	37	25·87	0·088 6458,9
XXI.	3, 2	55	10	43·15	9·914 3096,2	14,	+ 0·51	55	10	43·66	9·914 3103,3
	4	52	4	24·86	0·103 0326,3	16,	— 0·51	52	4	24·35	0·103 0335,4
	8	38	14	2·92	9·791 6040,8	27,	+ 0·51	38	14	3·43	9·791 6054,6
	6, 7	117	19	10·90	0·051 3623,9	— 11,	— 0·51	117	19	10·39	0·051 3618,3
XXII.	1	35	12	50·48	9·760 8989,4	30,	+ 0·51	35	12	50·99	9·760 9004,7
	3	50	47	44·36	0·110 7562,9	17,	— 0·51	50	47	43·85	0·110 7571,5
XXIII.	1	114	44	45·29	9·958 1686,1	— 10,	+ 0·51	114	44	45·80	9·958 1681,0
	3	36	43	53·24	0·223 2514,3	28,	— 0·51	36	43	52·73	0·223 2528,6
	4	45	52	46·10	9·856 0499,0	20,	+ 0·51	45	52	46·61	9·856 0510,2
	6	71	29	4·88	0·023 0822,8	7,	— 0·51	71	29	4·37	0·023 0826,5
	8	46	9	28·16	9·858 0861,2	20,	+ 0·51	46	9	28·67	9·858 0871,4
	9	47	39	9·39	0·131 3119,7	19,	— 0·51	47	39	8·88	0·131 3129,3
XXIV.	1	63	30	27·96	9·951 8205,6	10,	+ 0·51	63	30	28·47	9·951 8210,7
	3	47	16	26·37	0·133 9451,0	20,	— 0·51	47	16	25·86	0·133 9460,8
XXV.	4	30	46	9·73	9·708 9166,3	35,	+ 0·51	30	46	10·24	9·708 9184,4
	6	55	21	37·50	0·084 7353,5	14,	— 0·51	55	21	36·99	0·084 7361,2
		Log initial base (feet) =			5·264 2128,5			Log initial base (feet)			5·264 2128,5
		Log check-base computed			4·563 0872,1	623, = $\Sigma (d)$		Log check-base accepted			4·563 1194,7

NOTE 5.

Determination of Latitudes and Longitudes.

In 1860 Mr. Winzer took observations for latitude with the 13-inch theodolite from the top of the Clock tower, Colombo. Mr. Allen's reduction of these observations gives the latitude as 6° 56′ 20″·89 N.

The latitude of Pidurutalagala, deduced from this (by means of the rectangular co ordinates of Colombo Clock Tower, from Pidurutalagala as origin), is 7° 0′ 19″·08 N. From this value of the latitude of Pidurutalagala all other latitudes are computed.

The latitudes thus obtained for the two Delft Island stations, Urimunai and Amanakamunai, when compared with the values given by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, show a mean error of + 22·75 seconds This miscloseure would, I believe, be greatly diminished by an astronomical re determination of the latitude of Colombo Clock Tower.

In December, 1871, and January, 1872, the longitude of Jaffna and Colombo were determined by telegraphic signals from Madras by the late Government Astronomer at Madras, Norman R. Pogson, and Captain J. L. Tupman, R.M.A., with the following results:

Jaffna	...	5h. 20m. 2·008s. E., or 80° 0′ 30″ E. of Greenwich.
Colombo	...	5h. 19m. 21·96s. E., or 79° 59′ 29″·4 E. of Greenwich.

The geographical point of reference at Jaffna was a stone pier, erected on purpose near the centre of the open parade ground within the Fort. That at Colombo was the Flagstaff behind the Governor's residence.

All longitudes given in the present report are determined from Colombo Flagstaff. Jaffna not having yet been connected to the triangulation of the Island, its longitude cannot be used as a check on the work.

The difference of longitude found at Delft, as compared with the longitude given by the Great Trigonometical Survey of India, was − 2″·22 of arc, or 0·148 of a second in time

NOTE 6.

Description of Stations: Alphabetically arranged.

Adam's Peak, Sripáda or Samanalagala (sheet L $\frac{1}{3}$), is situated on the main range of mountains which form the boundary of the Sabaragamuwa and Central Provinces. To protect the renowned foot-print on the summit of the Peak, a small house was erected, in the centre of which the instrument was mounted. No mark was left, as it would have interfered with the artificial margin of the foot print, but the centre can always be found by reference to a sketch filed in the Head Office.

Alagala (sheet I $\frac{4}{11}$).—A bold precipitous rock overhanging the railway. Centre stone built on pile 5 ft. above the surface.

Alutepola (sheet I $\frac{4}{18}$) is marked by a large pyramidal-shaped tower built on rock at Alutepola Buddhist temple. The centre is denoted by a large pole built in with tower.

Amanakamunai (or Delft N) "is situated on the coast ridge at the north west extremity of the island called Noduvantivu or Delft island in Palk's Straits, about 33 yards south from the high water mark on the headland, 63 yards east from the high water mark in the inlet which drains the north west part of the island, and about 14 ft. above sea-level.

"The station consists of a platform of loose stones and sand enclosing a solid circular pillar of masonry 5½ ft. in diameter and 1 ft. above the ground level, built on a foundation 8 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. deep The pillar contains two marks, one flush with its upper surface and the other one foot below it. Delft Bungalow is E.S.E. about 4 miles." (Extracted from Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Synoptical vol XXV., page 25 F.)

For the observations taken in 1887 a double staging was erected over it 20 ft. above the surface of the pillar. There are village houses within a quarter of a mile, but not fit to be occupied. Good water can generally be had half a mile away.

Amangalkanda (sheet O $\frac{29}{47}$) is situated on a rocky hill in the Matara District The centre mark is a hole jumped on a slab rock. The best road to approach this station is by the road to Gangodagama, 2 miles from the Arachchi's house

Asgiriya (sheet L $\frac{7}{43}$). - This station is erected on a bare rock on the extreme south end of a ridge, and is about 15 chains south of Asgiriya Buddhist temple. A large stone pile marks the site, on which a centre stone with a hole and arrow mark is built, 5 ft. 6 in. above the surface.

Baron's Cap, or Kudimbemalai (sheet J $\frac{1}{4}$), is an isolated conical hill lying about 22 miles in a north-west direction from Batticaloa Fort. The centre is well defined by a mark Y cut in a stone measuring 2 ft. 5 in. by 1 ft. 6 in., and sunk level with the surface of the ground. In a pool near the base of the hill the observer found plenty of water for camping purposes, although in some seasons of the year it is said to be dry.

Bombuwala (sheet L $\frac{34}{42}$) is the highest point of a forest hill, about half a mile east of Bombuwala temple and 5 miles east of Kalutara. The centre is marked by a hole jumped in rock.

Chenmalai (sheet C $\frac{17}{17}$) is situated on a short ridge called Chenmalai, which lies half a mile to the south-east of the village of Kondachi, which is 2 miles south-east of Silavatturai. The ridge is covered with scrub averaging 12 ft. high. For the observations taken in 1887, a double stage (40 ft. high) of timber was erected. Two centre stones were placed, one on the surface and one 3 ft. down, and a stout pole surrounded with an earth pile planted to mark them, as there is no stone for miles round

Devil's Point (sheet A $\frac{17}{34}$) is situated on the seashore nearly equidistant from Mannár and Jaffna, near the village of Kirikudda. A double stage 50 ft high was erected, and two centre stones placed with a large pile of coral over them. Water has to be obtained from Ponavilu, one and a half mile away.

Engodakanda (sheet I $\frac{43}{44}$).—This station is marked by a very large old pile of stones, 18 ft. high. The hill is steep, and is situated about half a mile in a direct line south-west of Ambepussa resthouse, half way on the road between Colombo and Kandy. The centre stone is 12 ft. below the surface of the ground.

Friar's Hood, Thoparankatte or Walimbehella (sheet J $\frac{19}{8}$), is a high rocky mountain situated in Nadurapaláta of the Batticaloa District. High forest is found up to the shoulder of the mountain, and from thence to summit bare rock. The ascent is deep and difficult, the latter portion from the shoulder to the summit in some parts dangerous. The centre is distinctly marked thus Y in solid rock. The Navagam-ár, about 2 miles distant from the base of the hill on the southern side, is the nearest convenient place where sufficient water can be had for camping purposes. On the north-east side, and close to the base, water was found in large quantities, but the ascent from that side is rougher. No water can be had on the hill in any considerable quantity even in rainy weather.

Gantalawa, or Karambeyankotamalle (sheet G $\frac{3}{21}$), is a rocky hill at the eastern extremity of a small range of hills which runs parallel with the main road between Trincomalee and Dambulla, and distant from it about half a mile to the north. It is situated in Tamblegam of the Trincomalee District. The centre is well marked by a hole jumped in the solid rock. There is a good stone pile 13 ft. in diameter at base and 12 ft. high. The top of the hill is a bare rock and perfectly clear. There are several pools of water on the hill and in the Parayanpanjan-ár, which is close to the base of the hill on its southern side The best way to approach the station is along the bed of the stream which crosses the main road between the 19th and 20th mileposts from Trincomalee. Gantalawa resthouse is about 6 miles distant from the station.

Giant's Tank (sheet C $\frac{7}{30}$) is situated on the bund of the Giant's Tank close to the 11th milepost on the Mannár-Madawachchi road. A double stage 45 ft. high was erected with pole and flag over two centre stones marked thus Y. One stone is sunk 4 ft. in the ground, the other is on the surface with a pile of stones over it. Water can be had at Nilankulam or Murunkan. For the convenience of future work two centre stones (one sunk 4 ft.) marked Y have been established in the direction 188° 12′ from the stage at a distance of 20 chains 81 links.

Gongala (sheet O $\frac{19}{42}$).—This station is erected on the highest point of a high mountain ridge in the Province of Sabaragamuwa. The top is best reached by starting in a south-west direction from the Kórala's house at Kolonná village. A large stone pile, 38½ ft. in circumference at base, marks the site of the trig.

Gunner's Quoin, or Dimbulagala (sheet G $\frac{23}{40}$), is a large isolated mountain situated in the Tamankadu portion of the Trincomalee District. A stone pile 8 ft. in diameter and about the same in height stands on the top of a huge boulder which overlooks the adjoining forest, and is situated near the edge of a precipice in the eastern side of the hill. Before planting the instrument and fixing up the observatory it was found necessary to remove several large loose pieces of rock lying on the top of the main boulder, on one of which the old centre was thus ↗ cut. Its position was carefully transported to the principal rock and marked in the same manner. Water is scarce. From Mátalé, Dambulla, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa there are well-known paths by which the hill can be approached.

Halgastota (sheet L $\frac{3}{23}$), south end of Negombo base line.—A masonry tower circular on plan, 10 ft. diameter, with a centre shaft 3 ft. diameter. The centre is marked on a copper plug in an iron bolt let into a stone 18 in. square flush with the ground. The height of the centre mark as determined by spirit levelling is 22·43 ft above high water in Negombo lake. The top of the tower is 54 ft. above the centre mark.

Hambantota Tower (sheet P $\frac{18}{25}$).—A large round fortified tower on a low hill close to the coast line. The centre of the tower is the point from which the observations were made. The height of the top of battlement above the centre mark is 27 ft.

Haycock, or Hinidumkanda (sheet O $\frac{5}{56}$), is on the highest point of a high round-topped mountain, having an outline from a distance like a "haycock"; hence its name. It is about 22 miles N. by E. of Galle Harbour. A large stone pile marks the site of the station; the centre mark is a hole jumped in a large stone.

Hindelunattu (sheet O $\frac{19}{28}$) is on the highest point of a rocky ridge known by the above name, about 1½ mile N.W. of Malidowe pansala or Buddhist temple, and is best approached on that side. At the base of the hill on the east side, and about half a mile from the station, there are a few houses forming the village called Kalugal. A hole jumped in rock and a stone pile mark the site of this trig.

Huppaikkadawu (sheet C $\frac{2}{15}$) is situated just behind the resthouse and on the edge of the sea-coast, where a tower stands 40 ft. high.

Iraperiyakulam (sheet C $\frac{19}{15}$) lies to the east of the North road at the 107th milepost. It consists of a tower 15 ft. high, erected on the bare rock. The centre mark under the tower is a round hole cut in the rock.

Issambessawagala (sheet C $\frac{34}{47}$) is situated to the east of the Jaffna-Anurádhapura road near the 97th milepost on a prominent rock of that name. There are two centre stones marked ×, one sunk well into the body of the dágaba.

Iranaitivu (sheet A $\frac{11}{45}$) is situated in the island of Ivenativu, which lies about 22 miles north of Mannár Drinkable water can only be obtained after the north-east monsoon rains: at other times it is quite unfit for use The station consists of a tower 45 ft. high erected on the north-east coast about 10 ft. above high water mark.

Kakerativu (sheet A $\frac{11}{16}$) is situated on the island of that name, which lies N.W of Ivenativu and S.W. of Paletivu, about 12 miles, and is difficult of approach except in fair weather owing to the dangerous nature of the shore. Centre stones marked Y are set in rough mason work, protected by a pile of coral 5 ft. by 6 ft No water can be had on the island.

Kalmunai (sheet A $\frac{7}{27}$).—This station is 6 miles south-east of Jaffna on the north-west extremity of the land at Kalmunai, where a tower 25 ft. high stands.

Kanchararillu (sheet C $\frac{5}{34}$) is situated in the midst of jungle about 2 miles to the south of Mayiladivillu (an uninhabited place on the track from Vidateltivu to Palampitti, 5 miles from the latter and 10 from the former). In the dry season water can only be had at Palampitti. Provisions are obtainable at Vidateltivu.

The station consists of a double stage 64½ ft. high with pole and flag rising 30 ft. higher, and contains two centre stones, one near the surface and the other sunk 4 ft. Two similar stones and pole were established at the end of the reference line, which is 11 chains 40 links in the direction 165° 18′ 30″ from the stage.

Kandane (sheet L $\frac{6}{15}$) is situated about 7 chains east of the road from Colombo to Negombo, 10¼ miles from the former place. The tower, which was circular and 18½ ft. high, was destroyed in 1887. The centre mark is a hole 3½ in. deep jumped in a stone sunk to ground level.

Kandawella (sheet I $\frac{34}{44}$).—A tower 60 ft. high (May, 1893) and 12 ft. square at base, with a shaft 2 ft. square up the centre. Centre mark, a copper plug in an iron bolt let into a stone level with ground.

Katragam (sheet P $\frac{9}{17}$).—On the highest point of an isolated small range of hills lying about 23 miles north-east of Hambantota. The hill is covered with forest, with the exception of a small patch of mana grass on the summit, where the station was built. The village of Katragama, famous for its dévále temple, lies about 3 miles from the hill, and can be approached by roads from Buttale and Hambantota. From the latter place there are two roads, one *via* Tisamarama used by pilgrims, and another, which is better, *via* Palutupana, the place where the road strikes inland from the coast.

Kirioluwhela (sheet M $\frac{34}{37}$).—Situated on a flat knoll in the village boundary between Tangama and Molamura. The centre mark is a round hole cut in a stone over which a pile 12 ft. by 12 ft. was built. The best way to approach this station is from the Tangama village.

Knuckles, or Maha Tunisgala (sheet J $\frac{12}{23}$), is one of the highest mountains north of the Mahawéli-ganga. It receives its name from the striking resemblance that its shape bears when seen from an east or west direction to the knuckles of the hand. It lies about 15 miles in a straight line N.E. of Kandy. The centre is marked by a hole drilled in a small stone, embedded in the earth near the bottom of the pile. The station is situated on the third peak or knuckle counting from the north. Water is obtainable about a mile from the top of the hill.

Kokagala (sheet J $\frac{18}{30}$).—A high isolated rocky mountain situated in the Udapaláta of the Batticaloa District. Its summit is very elongated and irregular, presenting a flat appearance when viewed from a distance. The hill is covered with high forest, but a great portion is bare rock. The centre is well marked by a crow's foot cut in rock, over which a pile 10 ft. by 10 ft. was built. The small village of Welikumbura, which is situated near the foot of the hill on the south-eastern side, lies about 2 miles north of the old road between Badulla and Batticaloa, and is about 2½ miles distant from the summit.

Kukulugala, or Horenekotte (sheet L $\frac{23}{14}$), is erected on the highest point of a high, narrow-ridged hill. The nearest halting-place is Nambapana resthouse. There are a few houses at the foot of the hill in the village called Gaveregiriya (in the Kukulu kóralé). From these houses it is about 2 miles to the top of the hill, the last three-quarter of a mile is extremely precipitous.

A large stone pile 11 ft. high and 9 ft. in diameter, with a pole 16½ ft. high, marks the site of the station. The centre mark is a hole jumped in stone.

Kumpudumalai (sheet C $\frac{33}{47}$) is situated on isolated rising ground, and lies about 11 miles east by north of Marichikatti (a village on the west coast, 30 miles south of Mannár). The station consists of a double stage 40 ft. in height containing a pole and flag and sunk centre-marked stones. Kumpudumalai is covered with forest averaging 30 ft. high. All necessary supplies must be taken by any one visiting this place, as Marichikatti cannot supply anything but rice. Good water can almost always be had at Veppulvillu, which is 1½ mile distant from the trig.

Kurundukanda (sheet O $\frac{12}{48}$) is on the summit of a round isolated hill covered with chena, and is about three quarters of a mile north-west of the 5th milestone on the road from Galle to Baddegama by Akmimana. A good stone pile (10 ft. by 10 ft.) enclosing a large stone with a hole jumped in its centre marks the site of this station.

Manakanda (sheet D $\frac{16}{38}$) is an isolated rocky conical hill in the Kunchuttu kóralé of the Anurádhapura District The station is situated on a huge boulder which crowns the summit and overlooks the adjoining forest on every side, and is marked by a stone pile 8 ft. in diameter and 7 ft. high The centre is denoted by a crow's foot. The Mora-oya, where water can be had all the year round, is about half a mile distant on the western side. Mahanittiawa village, about 3 miles distant, is the most convenient place for a traveller to put up.

Mankinda (sheet C $\frac{19}{11}$).—Situated on rising ground thickly covered with forest rising to 30 or 35 ft. high. An inner stage was erected for the instrument and an outer one for the observer to a height of 60 ft. from the ground. A centre pole with supports placed at the top and two centre stones marked Y were established, one stone on the surface with a small pile over it, the other sunk 5 ft. below.

Mankinda lies 3½ miles to the south of Salambakulam at the 8th milepost on the Vavuniya Mannár road. The path leads through the village of Iyangarana (which is 2 miles from the stage), where water can be obtained. There are remains of a small dágaba called "Vihirigala" lying three-quarters of a mile in the direction west by north.

Mantai (sheet C $\frac{5}{18}$) is situated on a ridge north-west of the Mantai resthouse and about 25 chains from it. The station consists of a tower 25 ft. high and 3 ft. 3 in. square at the top.

Maragalkanda (sheet M $\frac{11}{55}$) is situated near the village of Kowdawa, Buttala Vedirata kóralé, Badulla District, and is the largest and highest hill east of Namunukuli. On the summit and southern end a large portion of the hill is patana and bare rock; all other parts are covered with forest. The station is built on a rock on the highest point of the patana, and is visible on all sides except the north-east, in which direction the view is interrupted by the forest of the adjoining ridge. There are several villages near the base of the mountain. Kowdawa resthouse is on the south-western side of the hill near its base and between 3 and 4 miles from the summit. The pile is 9 ft. high and 9 ft. in diameter at base. The centre is well defined by a hole jumped in the rock.

Mulaimalai (sheet C $\frac{28}{12}$).—Situated on a prominent ridge of rock almost bare of vegetation on the top, lying about 6½ miles south of the 38th milepost on the Mannár-Madawachchi road. It is reached by a path leading through Koppachu village (from which it is 1½ mile distant) on to the Per ár, then striking due south through the jungle for half a mile. Nochikulam village lies 1½ mile to the north-west. Water is obtainable at the river only. A pile 12 ft. by 10 ft. stands over the centre mark, which is cut in the solid rock.

Namunukulikanda (sheet M $\frac{13}{8}$) is a large forest mountain, the highest in the District of Badulla. The summit is peculiarly elongated and flat, and is covered with low jungle and grass. The station is situated on the north-east end, the minor station of the same name occupying the south-west extremity. A pile 11 ft. in diameter at base and about 11 ft. high marks the site of the trig. The centre is a hole jumped in a rock The road from Badulla to Batticaloa runs at the base of the mountain on the northern side. The distance by the path from Mahatonna (near the 7th milepost) to the summit is about 3 miles.

Narikkalachan (sheet C $\frac{18}{5}$) is situated on undulating high ground without any marked features, thickly covered with forest averaging 30 to 35 ft. high, and lies about 5 miles to the south of the 23rd milepost on the Mannár-Madawachchi road. A path leads from Nellatanai to Narikkalachan village, about 1¾ mile away. From here the road to the station is a mere jungle track. Water should be obtained at the village, but it is not good during dry weather.

Observations were taken from a double stage 55 ft. high over two centre stones marked Y, the lower one sunk 4 ft. in the ground.

Narwagamkanda (sheet L $\frac{17}{4}$) is on the most prominent part of a high rough hill, and is marked by a large stone pile. The station is about 40 chains east of Koratota temple and 2 miles south-east of the village of Kaduwela at the 11th milestone on the road from Colombo to Sarawaka. The centre mark is a hole jumped in rock on top of the hill.

Olebodakanda (sheet L $\frac{15}{50}$) is situated on the highest part of a round hill, about 1½ mile north of the 18th milepost on the road from Colombo through Kótté to Kahatudu village. The centre is denoted by a hole jumped in a rock level with the surface.

Paletivu (sheet A $\frac{12}{8}$) is situated on the eastern shore of the island of Paletivu, 14 miles due south of Jaffna. Water can only be had after the monsoon rains.

Panilkanda (sheet O $\frac{17}{24}$) is erected on a rocky eminence of a round chena hill situated about 7 miles from Ambalangoda resthouse by the Kohelawagara road. The centre is marked by a hole cut in a large stone secured with lime mortar.

Pesalai, or St. Pedro (sheet C $\frac{1}{70}$), an old Dutch watch tower, is situated three-quarters of a mile to the north of the 7th milepost on the Mannár-Pesalai road. The tower is 52½ ft. high. There is a cart-track from the 7¼ milepost leading past the tower to the sea shore.

Piduruta-lagala (sheet M $\frac{6}{35}$), the highest mountain in Ceylon, is situated 3 miles north of Nuwara Eliya. A bridle path leads to the station. The pile being massive, a picket 3 links long stands on the centre mark, which is on the slab rock on which the pile is built.

Punkudativu (sheet A $\frac{6}{70}$) is situated on the south-east corner of the island of that name, which lies about 13 miles south-west of Jaffna. There is a tower of coral 25 ft. high, but it does not command a view of the islands from west to north owing to the growth of palmyras. Good water can be had about a mile away, and provisions are also obtainable.

Ritigala (sheet F $\frac{13}{63}$) is an isolated range of hills in the Nuwarakaláwiya District of the North-Central Province, and consists of two hills standing north and south of each other, separated by a deep gorge. The trig. is situated on top of a rock in the middle of the southern hill, which is covered with virgin forest A pile 12 ft. in diameter and 10 ft. high, visible to its base from a distance, covers the centre mark, which is denoted thus + The best road to this station is that from Habarana to Kekirawa turning off at 8¼ miles from the latter station to Galapitigala village. A jungle path runs from this village to the foot of the hill and another 1½ mile up the hill to the bungalow, which is situated 150 to 200 ft. below the trig., and about 15 chains from it.

Small Quoin, or Kowdakalu (sheet G $\frac{15}{45}$), is an isolated hill situated in the Tamankadu portion of the Trincomalee District. With the exception of forest in fissures and ravines it is entirely bare rock. The centre is marked thus Y on a stone about 2 ft. in diameter and sunk 3 in. below the surface of a mound of earth and brick which crowns the summit, and has at one time been the site of a viháré. At the foot of the hill ruins of stone and brickwork indicate the remains of what was once a Buddhist temple. To approach the station from Batticaloa, the best road is from Sittandy on the Trincomalee road, 13 miles from Batticaloa Fort. There are several large pools of water both on the hill and near its base.

Tavalamunai (sheet J $\frac{19}{47}$), south end of the Batticaloa base line, is about 6 miles S. S. W of Batticaloa Fort. The station consists of a tower 50 ft. high, built on a low hill. The centre stone is 63 ft. 10 in. above the level of the lake.

Urimunai (Delft S) is thus described in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Synoptical vol. XXV., p. 23 F.—"Situated on the coast ridge at the south-easternmost point of the island called Neduvantivu or Delft island in Palk's Strait, about 35 to 40 yards north of the high water mark, and four miles south of the Delft bungalow. The station consists of a solid circular pillar of masonry 5½ ft. in diameter and one foot above the ground level, built on a foundation 8 ft. in diameter and 3 ft. deep. The pillar contains two mark-stones, one flush with its upper surface and the other one foot below it"

The early part of the year is the best time for visiting this island, as later on the landing is rather dangerous. Good water can almost always be had from the wells near the Government bungalow, but provisions are scarce even at the best seasons.

Vavunativu (sheet J $\frac{19}{8}$), north end of the Batticaloa base line, is 4½ miles east of Batticaloa Fort The station consists of a tower 40 ft. high with a foundation of 7 ft. solid masonry. The centre stone is 11 ft. above the mean level of the lake.

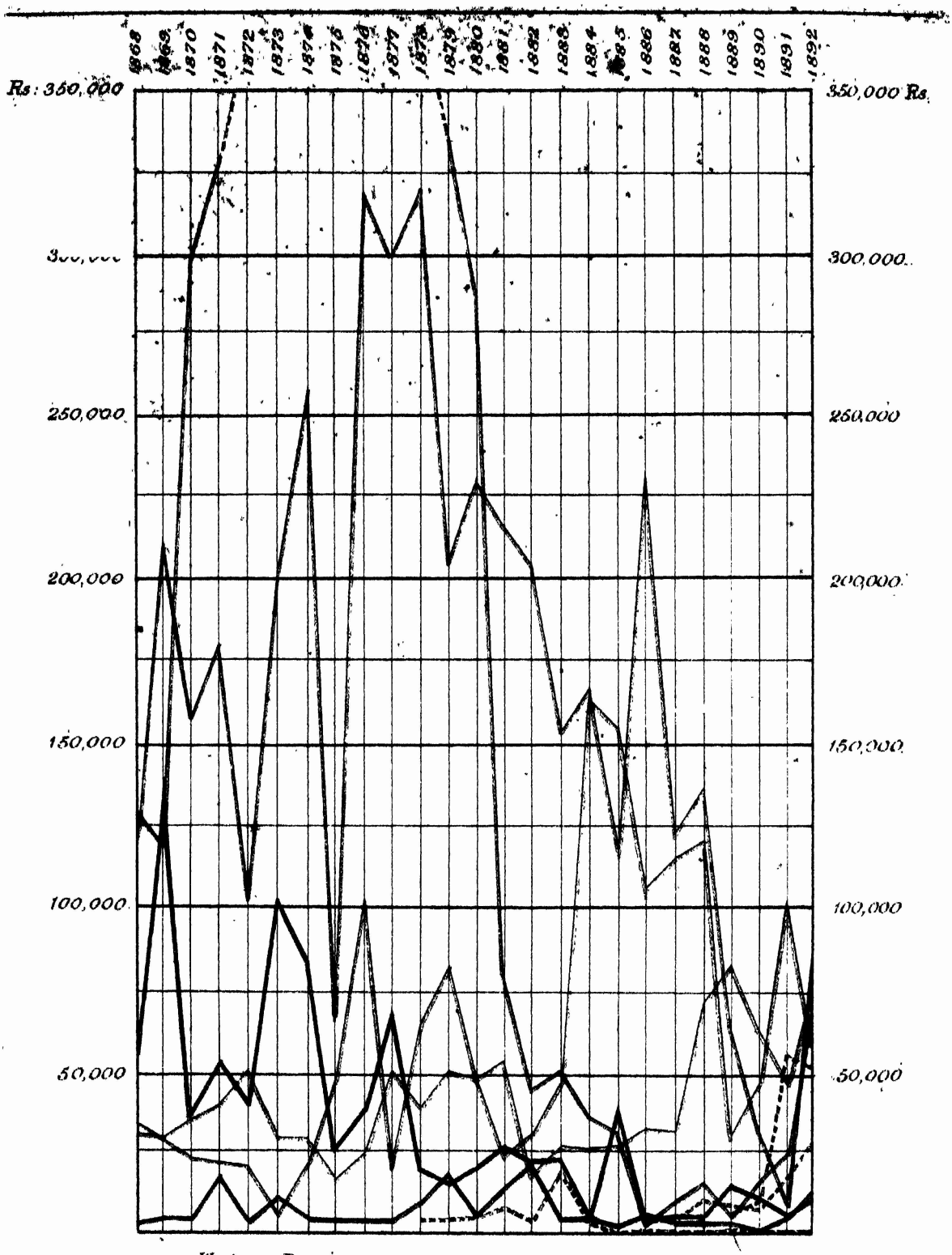
Velankulam (sheet A $\frac{44}{32}$) is situated on a sandbank near the mouth of the Páli-aru at Velankulam, from which village (at the 25th mile from Punaryn to Mannár road) it is reached by a path through jungle and swamps about one and a half mile. Water has to be obtained at the village There are two centre stones, one on the surface and the other sunk 4 ft., with a pile of coral stones placed over them.

Yakahatuwa (sheet L $\frac{8}{67}$).—On the highest part of a high bare rock situated about 3 miles north-east of the village of Avisawella at the 30th mile on the road from Colombo to Ratnapura. The centre is marked by a large stone built in the pile 5 ft 4 in. above the surface, having a hole bored in the middle.

ALFRED E. WACKRILL,
Trigonometrical Assistant.

1

Diagram showing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Fees in each Province from 1868 to 1892 inclusive.



Western Province
Central ..... do
Southern ..... do
Eastern ..... do
North-Western ..... do
Northern ..... do
North Central do
Province of Uva
... do ... of Sabaragamuwa

Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, April 1893

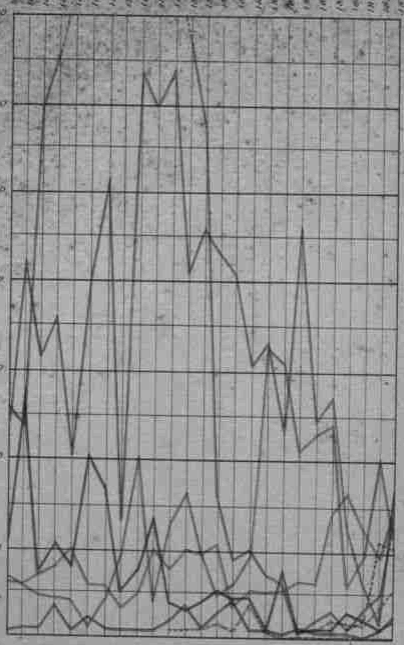
J. C. H. Clarke

Surveyor General.

N.B. The Central Province sales amounted to Rs 444,295 in 1872, Rs 662,733 in 1873, Rs 698,084 in 1874, Rs 474,293 in 1875, Rs 649,703 in 1876.

I.

Diagram showing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Fees in each Province, from 1868 to 1892 inclusive.



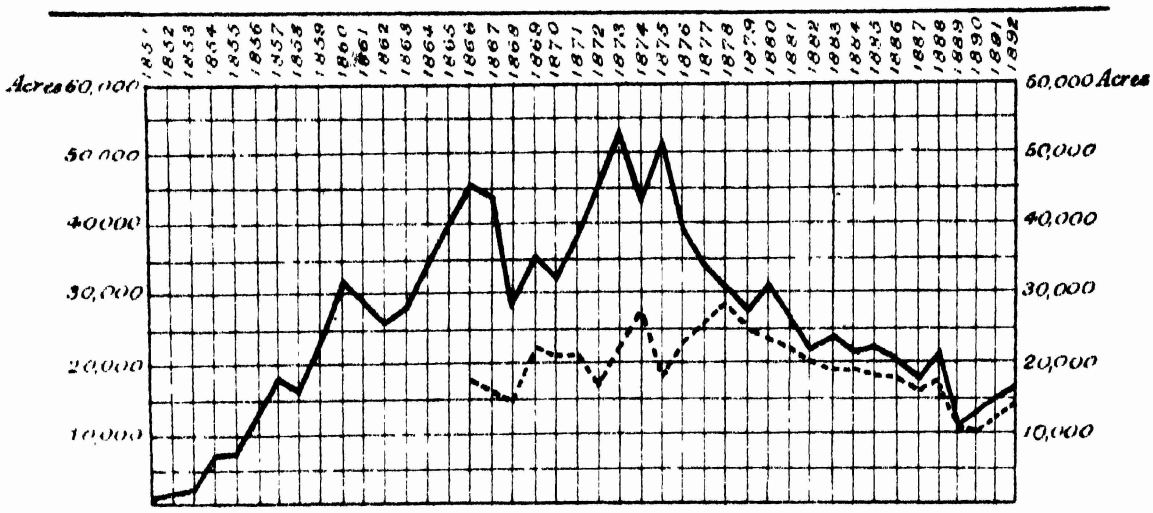
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, April 1893

J. H. Cooke
Surveyor General

N.B. The Central Province sales amounted to Rs 444,291 in 1872, Rs 600,735 in 1873, Rs 400,000 in 1874, Rs 412,000 in 1875, Rs 467,000 in 1876, Rs 403,862 in 1877 and Rs 481,198 in 1878.

II.

Diagram showing the Number of Acres of Land sold in each Year from 1851 to 1892 inclusive.



Sold and settled on certificate

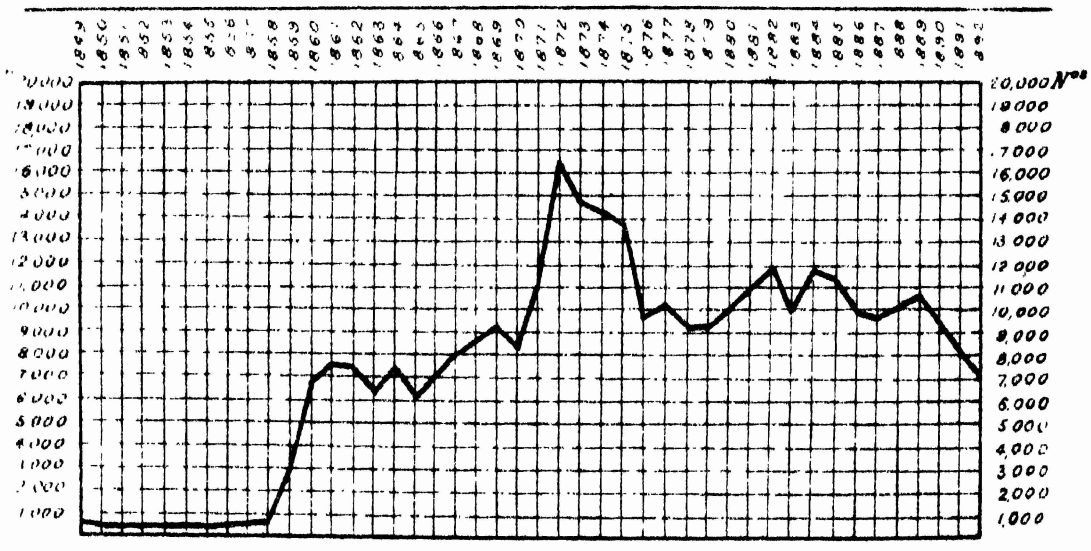
Sold

Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, April 1893

J. H. Clarke
Surveyor General

III.

Diagram showing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor General's Department in each Year from 1848 to 1892



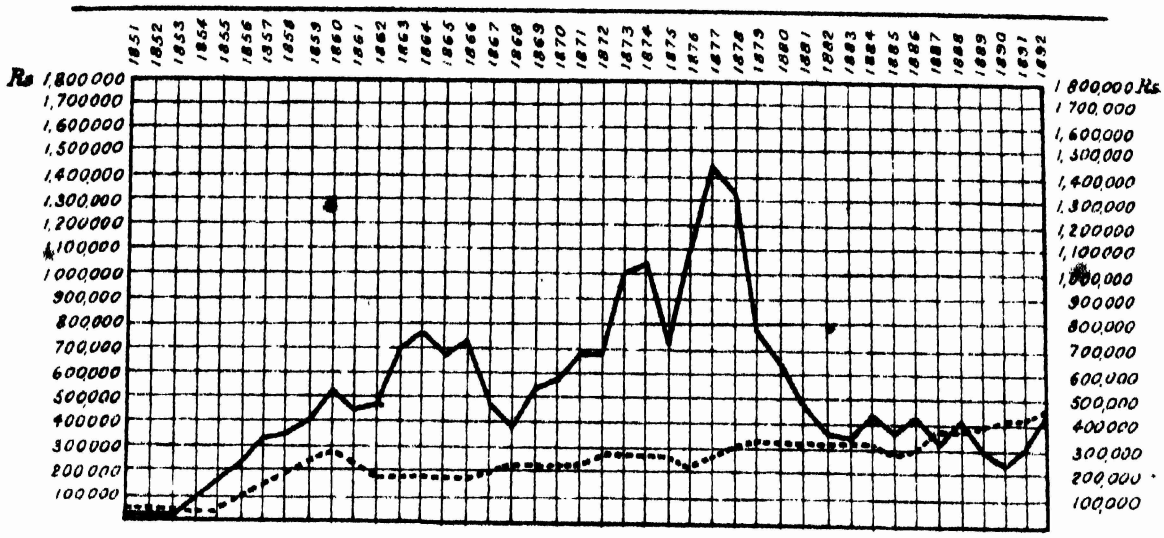
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo April 1893

J. H. Clarke
Surveyor General

Lith Surveyor General's Office Colombo No 560

IV.

Diagram showing the Revenue from Land sales including Fees and the Expenditure on the Ordinary Work of the Surveyor General's Department from 1851 to 1892 inclusive.



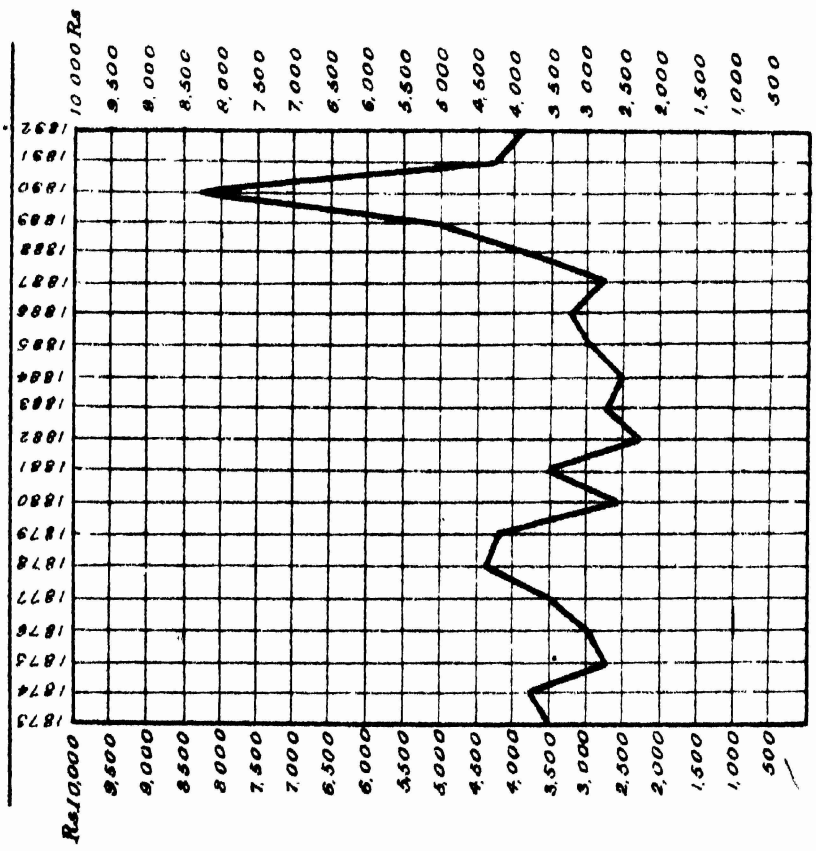
——— Revenue
- - - - - - - - Expenditure

Surveyor General's Office
Colombo April 1893.

J. C. H. Clarke
Surveyor General.

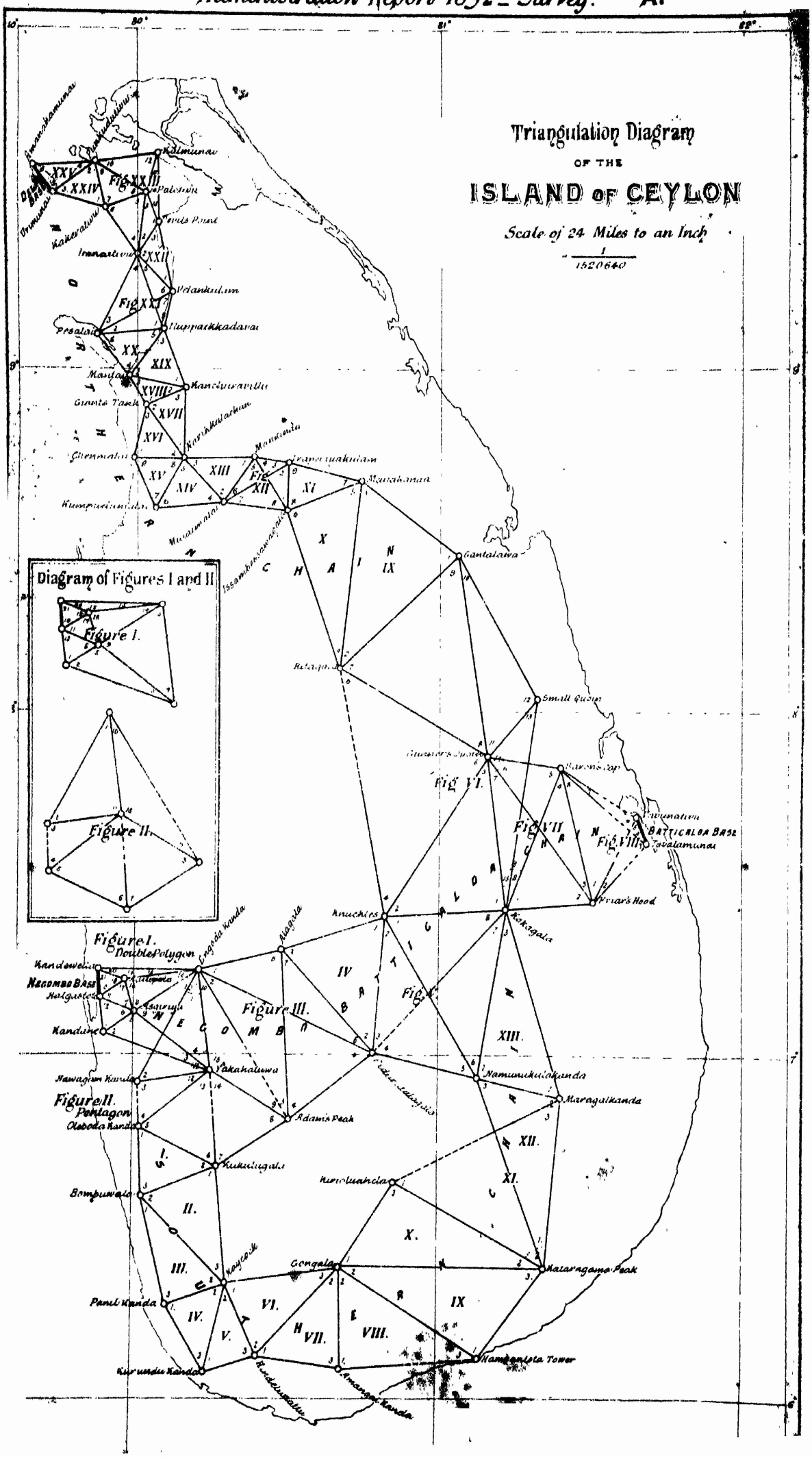
V.

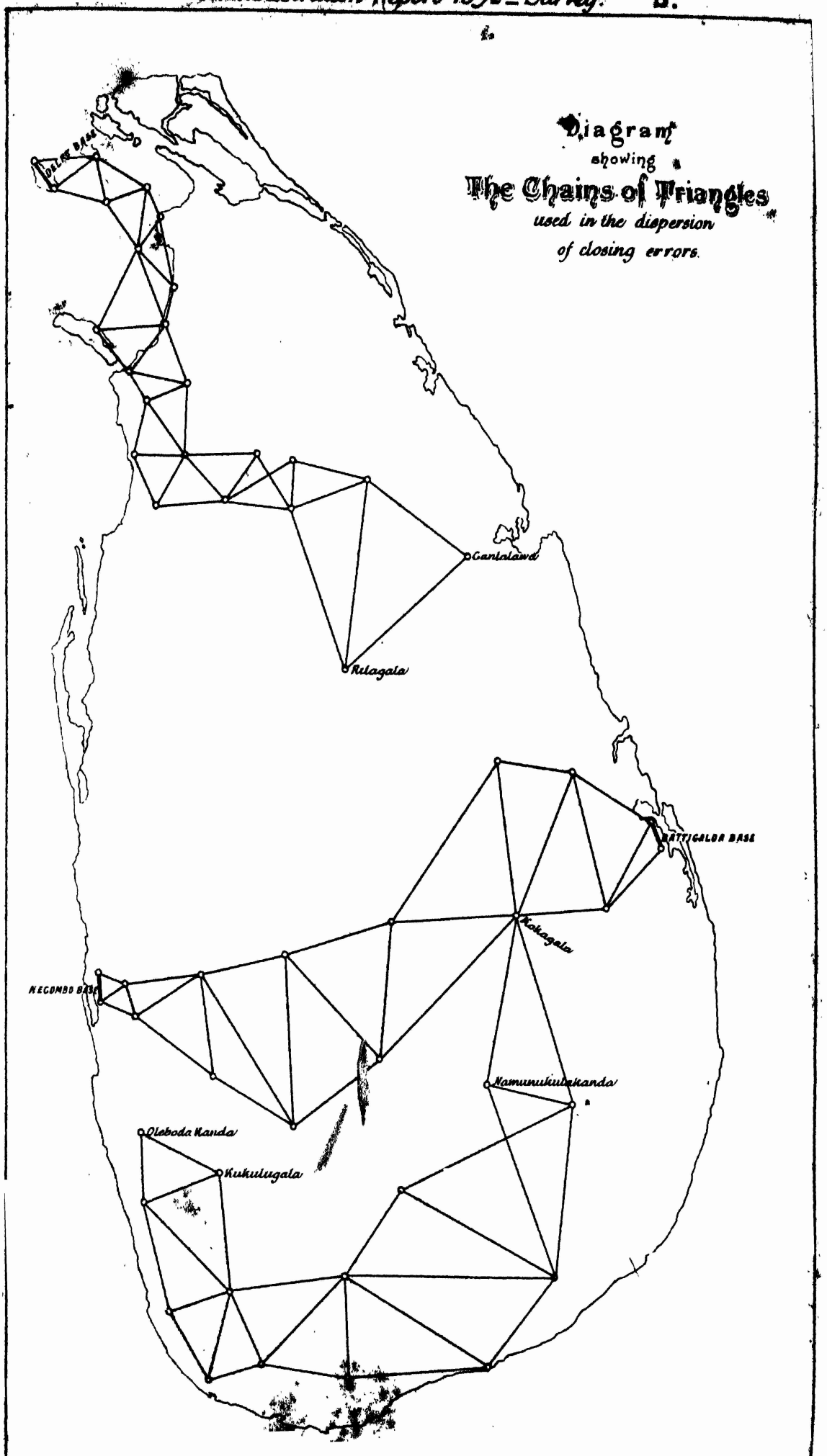
Diagram showing the Amounts realized by Fees recovered on Plans prepared in the Office on application from 1873 to 1892



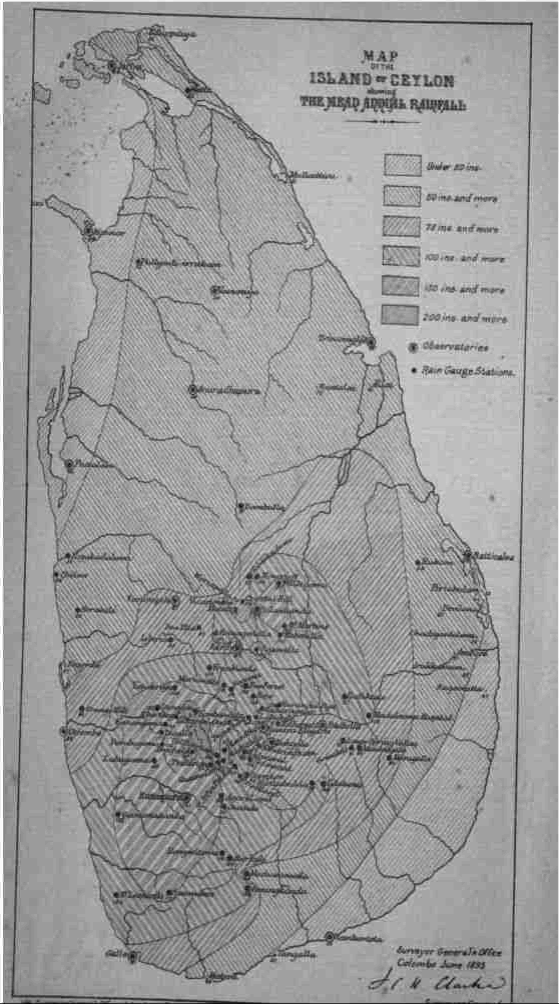
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo April 1893

J. C. H. Clarke
Surveyor General.


Triangulation Diagram
OF THE
ISLAND OF CEYLON
Scale of 24 Miles to an Inch
1/1520640
Diagram of Figures I and II
Figure I.
Figure II.
Figure I.
Double Polygon
Figure II.
Pentagon
Figure III.
Kalmunai
Palaviu
Vedi Point
Vilankulam
Huppakkadavai
Mandaitivu
Kandiyaravillu
Gunts Tank
Kankesanturai
Mankinda
Mankulam
Kumpurupitiya
Gantalawa
Small Quoin
Kayts
Kokagala
Knuckles
Hagala
Namunukulakanda
Maragalkanda
Yakahaluwa
Adams Peak
Kukulugala
Bombuwala
Gongala
Nalanda
Hambantota Tower
Kurunduwatta
Kudehimatta
Amanganda
Panit Kanda
Kandewela
Nagoda
Batticaloa Base
Tabalamunai
Friar's Hood
Kandy
Nawagam Kanda
Olabada Kanda
Bambarapana
Ratnapura
Ratgalla
Kandawala
Nacombo Base
Kalutara
Galle
Matara
Hambantota
Trincomalee
Batticaloa
Jaffna
Mannar
Point Pedro
Kankesanturai
Vavuniya
Puttalam
Chilaw
Negombo
Colombo
Kalutara
Galle
Matara
Hambantota
Batticaloa
Trincomalee



Surveyor General's Office, Colombo. 1893.


MAP
OF THE
ISLAND OF CEYLON
showing
THE MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
Under 50 ins.
50 ins. and more
75 ins. and more
100 ins. and more
150 ins. and more
200 ins. and more
Observatories
Rain Gauge Stations.
Surveyor General's Office
Colombo June 1895

METEOROLOGY.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

REPORT ON THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON FOR 1892.

GENERAL REMARKS: Table I., List of meteorological observatories——Equipment of meteorological observatories——Rain-gauge stations——Map showing observatories and rain-gauge stations, and mean annual rainfall over the Island.——SOLAR RADIATION: Nature of observations——Table II., showing average excess of insolation over shade temperatures for a series of years——Table III., showing equilibrium temperatures of solar radiation for 1892 (Appendix)——Table IV., comparing 1892 with averages of previous years.——NOCTURNAL RADIATION: Nature of observations——Table V., showing average depression of terrestrial radiation thermometer below minimum shade temperature for a series of years——Table VI., giving monthly means of the nightly readings for 1892 (Appendix)——Table VII., comparing 1892 with previous years.——AIR TEMPERATURE: Table VIII., giving average monthly temperatures——Table IX., showing mean and extreme air temperature in shade for 1892, (Appendix)——Table X., comparison of monthly mean temperatures for 1892 with the averages——Table XI., giving sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures for 1892 (Appendix).——ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE: Nature of instruments employed——Table XII., giving average monthly mean pressure——Table XIII., giving monthly means and extremes of pressure for 1892 (Appendix)——Table XIV., comparison of monthly means for 1892 with the averages——Table XV., showing monthly means in 1892 reduced to sea-level values (Appendix).——WIND: Nature of instruments employed——Table XVI., direction and mean movement of wind for 1892 (Appendix).——HYGROMETRY: Nature of observations——Table XVII., giving temperature of evaporation in 1892 (Appendix)——Table XVIII., giving tension of atmospheric vapour for 1892 (Appendix)——Table XIX., giving average monthly mean tension for a series of years——Table XX., comparing 1892 with the averages——Table XXI., showing average mean monthly humidity for a series of years——Table XXII., giving mean relative humidity in 1892 (Appendix)——Table XXIII., comparing 1892 with the averages.——CLOUD PROPORTION: Nature of observations——Table XXIV., giving average proportion of clouded sky for a series of years——Table XXV., giving mean proportion of clouded sky in 1892 (Appendix)——Table XXVI., comparison of 1892 with the averages.——RAINFALL: Table XXVII., giving average rainfall for a series of years——Table XXVIII., comparing 1892 with the averages——Table XXIX., showing inches in each month of 1892 (Appendix)——Table XXX., giving number of days on which rain fell (Appendix).——REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1892.

Diagram No. 1, Level of Colombo lake, and rainfall in 1892——Diagram No. 2, Mean monthly rainfall at principal stations in Ceylon——Table showing rainfall returns for the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

IT is a source of much gratification to me to report the cordial co-operation of Government Agents and Assistant Government Agents in endeavouring to secure the trustworthiness of the meteorological observations throughout the Colony. To these officials, and to those private gentlemen who have been courteous enough to send into this office their returns of rainfall, the grateful thanks of this Department are hereby tendered.

During 1892, Mr. Wackrill, the Trigonometrical Assistant, visited the observatories at Kandy, Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Hakgala, Puttalam, Galle, Hambantota, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee.

The usual routine of receiving reports, tabulating results, supplying information to the Indian Government and others requiring it, and furnishing new or repaired instruments in exchange for broken or otherwise damaged ones, was duly performed. The Colombo Observatory was maintained in thorough working order by the meteorological observer at headquarters.

Meteorological Observatories.—The sixteen meteorological observatories are distinguished in Table I., below, which also shows the latitude, longitude, and elevation of the different barometer cisterns above mean sea-level.

TABLE I.—Latitudes, Longitudes, and Elevations of the Meteorological Observatories.

Province.	Station.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	Level determined.	How determined.	Names of Observers.
		° ′	° ′	Feet.			
Western ...	Colombo ...	6 56	79 51	40	Bar. cistern	Levelled	W. M. de Silva
Sabaragamuwa ...	Ratnapura ...	6 42	80 24	109	do.	do.	J. R. Markus
North-Western ...	Puttalam ...	8 20	79 50	27	do.	do.	R. H. Marthesz (Jan. to Feb.); F W. Darius, (Mar. to Dec.)
North-Central ...	Anurádhapura ...	8 22	80 23	302	do.	do.	J. C. Ratnayaka
Northern ...	Mannár ...	8 59	79 55	12	do.	Bar. readings	J. A. Figuerado
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	9 40	79 56	9	do.	Levelled	C. Arunacalam
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	8 33	81 15	75	do.	do.	T. Nallatamby
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	7 43	81 44	26	do.	Bar. readings	P. S. Govindesamy
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	6 7	81 7	50	do.	Approximate	P. R. Pullenayagem
Do. ...	Galle ...	6 1	80 14	48	do.	Levelled	E. W. Jansz
Central ...	Kandy ...	7 18	80 40	1,696	do.	do.	R. Perera
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	6 59	80 47	6,240	do.	do.	J. Robertson
Do. ...	Hakgala (approximately) ...	6 55	80 48	5,581	do.	Bar. readings	W. Nock
Uva ...	Badulla ...	6 59	81 5	2,225	do.	Levelled	C. Ratnayaka (Jan. to June); J. R. Nicholas (July to Sept.); S. W. W. Claasz (Oct. to Dec.)
Northern ...	Vavuniya ...	8 40	79 55	312	do.	do.	P. Sittamparapilla
North-Western ...	Kurunégala ...	7 0	80 0	381	do.	do.	B. S. Suaris

Table IX. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the maximum and minimum temperatures, with the mean daily range; the highest and lowest temperatures, the dates on which they occurred, and the yearly means; and the absolute range of temperature for each month and for the year.

Table X., below, shows the variations from the averages of Table VIII. of the monthly and yearly means for the year 1892.

TABLE X.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Temperatures in 1892 with the Averages.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	— 0·8	+ 0·2	+ 0·1	— 1·1	+ 0·9	+ 0·4	+ 0·3	— 0·7	+ 0·2	— 0·5	— 0·3	+ 0·3	— 0·1
Ratnapura ...	— 0·8	0	+ 0·1	— 0·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·7	— 0·3	— 0·8	+ 0·1	— 0·4	— 0·2	+ 0·7	— 0·1
Puttalam ...	— 3·3	— 3·4	— 3·4	— 2·4	— 0·9	— 0·2	— 1·5	— 1·7	— 1·5	— 0·2	— 0·8	— 1·2	— 1·7
Anurádhapura ...	+ 0·2	+ 1·0	+ 0·8	+ 0·1	+ 1·9	+ 1·4	0	— 1·3	+ 0·1	— 0·1	+ 0·1	— 0·1	+ 0·4
Mannár ...	— 0·3	+ 0·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·1	+ 1·0	+ 0·8	+ 0·6	— 0·2	— 0·3	+ 1·0	+ 0·4	+ 0·3	+ 0·3
Jaffna ...	+ 0·2	+ 0·7	+ 0·5	— 0·3	— 0·3	+ 0·2	+ 0·1	— 0·7	— 1·1	+ 0·3	+ 0·1	+ 0·2	0
Trincomalee ...	0	+ 0·5	+ 0·5	+ 0·6	+ 2·0	+ 1·3	— 0·1	— 0·2	+ 0·9	— 0·1	+ 0·6	+ 0·6	+ 0·5
Batticaloa ...	— 0·4	0	— 0·5	— 0·5	+ 0·6	0	— 0·5	— 1·2	— 0·3	— 1·0	0	0	— 0·3
Hambantota ...	— 1·5	— 1·1	— 0·8	— 0·8	— 0·8	+ 0·1	+ 0·9	— 0·7	— 0·6	— 0·3	— 0·7	— 0·5	— 0·5
Galle ...	— 0·5	— 0·1	+ 0·3	— 0·4	+ 0·8	+ 1·1	+ 0·9	— 0·8	+ 0·5	— 0·2	+ 0·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·1
Kandy ...	— 0·9	— 0·6	— 1·8	— 0·9	+ 0·3	+ 1·1	— 0·4	— 1·4	— 0·6	— 1·8	— 0·3	— 0·3	— 0·7
Nuwara Eliya ...	— 2·1	+ 2·2	+ 1·3	+ 0·6	+ 0·6	+ 1·3	+ 0·4	+ 0·7	+ 0·7	+ 0·6	+ 1·7	+ 0·1	+ 0·7
Hakgala ...	— 0·4	— 2·2	— 0·6	+ 0·8	+ 0·2	+ 1·5	— 1·1	— 1·8	— 1·6	— 1·3	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	— 0·5
Badulla ...	+ 3·8	+ 4·2	— 0·1	+ 0·6	?	?	+ 0·1	— 1·8	— 0·3	— 1·3	— 1·1	— 2·5	?
Vavuniya ...	+ 1·1	+ 1·9	+ 0·5	+ 0·3	+ 1·7	+ 1·3	— 0·2	+ 0·3	+ 0·8	+ 1·3	+ 1·0	+ 1·9	+ 1·0
Kurunégala ...	— 1·0	— 0·1	— 1·6	— 0·2	+ 1·7	+ 1·8	— 0·3	— 0·3	+ 0·3	0	+ 2·6	+ 1·7	— 0·4

Table XI. (in appendix) gives the sea-level equivalents of the mean monthly temperatures in Table IX., omitting hill stations. The reduction to sea-level temperature has been made by adding one degree of temperature for every 450 ft. of elevation.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The barometer used at the Colombo Observatory is a standard, by Negretti and Zambra, which has been compared with the Kew standard. All the barometers at outstations are on Fortin's principle (constructed by Casella), and have been compared with the Colombo instrument. At all the stations the instruments are placed in buildings, except at Trincomalee, where they are placed in the thermometer shed, and are preserved, as far as possible, from extremes of temperature. I have great hope that the Assistant Government Agent at this station will see his way to provide better accommodation for the instruments.

Table XII., below, gives the monthly mean barometric readings deduced from observations in Ceylon extending over a series of years.

TABLE XII.—Average Monthly Mean Pressure of Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	In.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	23—24	29+	·872	·873	·854	·812	·795	·808	·789	·826	·842	·846	·850	·863	·836
Ratnapura ...	21—23	29+	·808	·806	·795	·658	·743	·760	·764	·767	·786	·789	·791	·799	·772
Puttalam ...	21—24	29+	·901	·899	·871	·816	·793	·792	·811	·810	·836	·851	·865	·891	·845
Anurádhapura ...	20—22	29+	·609	·596	·565	·515	·488	·477	·493	·493	·514	·532	·557	·584	·535
Mannár ...	17—19	29+	·903	·889	·848	·790	·747	·751	·761	·769	·792	·814	·842	·878	·815
Jaffna ...	21—22	29+	·907	·939	·898	·825	·817	·757	·773	·783	·811	·841	·882	·939	·848
Trincomalee ...	21—24	29+	·867	·863	·825	·756	·698	·685	·698	·714	·733	·766	·805	·843	·771
Batticaloa ...	21—23	29+	·922	·919	·887	·829	·780	·768	·826	·790	·811	·832	·832	·897	·841
Hambantota ...	19—21	29+	·852	·845	·838	·803	·773	·770	·777	·780	·802	·807	·832	·837	·810
Galle ...	22—24	29+	·861	·861	·843	·803	·787	·794	·808	·813	835	·835	·836	·849	·827
Kandy ...	22—24	29+	·223	·220	·201	·205	·141	·147	·161	·162	·179	·182	·192	·208	·185
Nuwara Eliya ...	21—23	23+	1·035	1·038	1·046	1·026	1·015	1·002	1·002	1·002	1·014	1·022	1·036	1·039	1·023
Hakgala ...	8—9	24+	·560	·567	·564	·539	·509	·480	·483	·490	·514	·522	·546	·552	·527
Badulla ...	12—16	27+	·721	·722	·711	·673	·635	·630	·633	·631	·642	·664	·695	·697	·654
Vavuniya ...	6—7	29+	·643	·641	·589	·541	·499	·481	·493	·511	·526	·549	·593	·626	·558
Kurunégala ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XIII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the daily readings; the monthly and yearly means of the readings at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and annual range; the highest and lowest monthly and yearly readings, with the dates on which they occurred; the yearly means of the maximum and minimum readings; and the absolute monthly and yearly range.

Table XIV., page B 5, shows the variations from the averages in Table XII. of the monthly and yearly means for 1892.

TABLE XIV.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Pressure in 1892 with the Averages of Table XII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	—·006	—·047	—·039	—·023	+·012	—·045	+·010	—·018	+·006	—·015	—·013	+·027	—·013
Ratnapura ...	+·004	—·036	—·050	—·008	+·017	—·045	—·022	—·013	—·001	—·013	—·021	+·017	+·006
Puttalam ...	—·033	—·082	—·093	—·064	—·033	—·075	—·058	—·035	—·024	—·046	—·036	—·007	—·049
Anurádhapura ...	+·036	—·008	—·006	+·002	+·021	—·012	—·003	+·020	+·029	+·016	+·026	+·075	+·016
Mannár ...	+·030	+·019	+·008	+·005	+·037	—·001	+·004	+·010	+·029	+·019	+·034	+·078	+·023
Jaffna ...	+·047	—·050	—·059	—·032	—·050	—·027	—·029	—·021	—·005	—·020	—·003	+·025	—·019
Trincomalee ...	—·003	—·054	—·056	—·036	—·004	—·026	—·025	?	?	—·048	—·042	—·004	?
Batticaloa ...	—·019	—·048	—·051	—·023	—·004	—·029	—·052	—·017	—·006	—·027	+·008	+·020	—·021
Hambantota ...	+·021	—·020	—·026	+·005	+·048	+·018	+·035	+·025	+·030	—·009	—·024	+·008	+·011
Galle ...	—·008	—·036	—·034	—·014	+·007	—·014	—·033	—·016	+·005	—·014	—·007	+·028	—·014
Kandy ...	+·032	—·070	—·071	—·097	—·020	—·070	—·049	—·047	—·033	—·042	—·036	+·005	—·047
Nuwara Eliya ...	+·041	+·027	+·026	+·046	+·074	+·037	+·025	+·017	+·036	+·039	+·039	+·039	+·037
Hakgala ...	—·002	—·036	—·021	—·032	+·011	—·018	—·038	—·025	—·020	—·030	—·017	+·015	—·018
Badulla ...	—·072	—·080	?	?	?	?	—·002	—·076	+·044	—·001	—·007	+·065	?
Vavuniya ...	—·005	—·058	—·040	—·022	+·001	—·030	—·021	—·004	+·004	—·001	—·027	+·020	—·016
Kurunégala ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

Table XV. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of pressure in 1892, according to the tables printed in the "Instructions to Observers at Ceylon Meteorological Stations."

WIND.

The instrument employed at the Colombo Observatory is a self-registering Beckley anemograph. It records the direction and velocity of the wind, continuously, on a revolving drum driven by clockwork. At outstations the instruments employed consist of the ordinary wind-vane for direction, and a Robinson anemometer for registering on a dial the distance travelled by the wind.

Table XVI. (in appendix) gives the number of times that each of eight wind-directions and calms were observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.* by the ordinary wind-vane at outstations; the trigonometrical resultant of these observations, computed by Lambert's formula; and the mean diurnal movement of the air; also the average monthly values of the last two data, computed from as many years as have furnished anemometric registers.

The Colombo anemograph records the number of miles travelled in each of sixteen directions.

HYGROMETRY.

The humidity of the air, the elastic force of aqueous vapour, and the temperature of the dew point are inferred from the relative temperatures of identical dry and wet-bulb thermometers, when exposed to the same conditions. In order that the evaporation of the water from the wet-bulb may take place freely, the instruments are kept in outside sheds: if kept in rooms, the reading of the wet-bulb will not give a true indication, owing to restrained evaporation.

Table XVII. (in appendix) gives the monthly and yearly means of the readings of the wet-bulb at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*; the monthly and yearly means of the minimum wet-bulb; the mean range and the adopted wet-bulb temperature of each month (the mean of the minimum, 21*h.* 30*m* and 3*h.* 30*m.* readings); also the difference of these several values and the corresponding air temperature.

Table XVIII. (in appendix) gives the mean vapour tensions of the several months of 1892, and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the reading of the minimum dry and wet-bulb thermometers.

Table XIX., below, shows the average monthly and yearly mean vapour tension for different stations, deduced from observations extending over a number of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XIX.—Average Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in Decimals of an Inch.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	23—24	·756	·772	·825	·870	·885	·856	·831	·833	·830	·862	·814	·784	·827
Ratnapura ...	21—24	·788	·784	·826	·872	·885	·867	·852	·842	·833	·796	·816	·806	·830
Puttalam ...	22—24	·773	·789	·873	·927	·938	·900	·882	·840	·885	·866	·845	·806	·860
Anurádhapura	21—23	·721	·709	·755	·835	·865	·855	·818	·794	·769	·814	·795	·755	·789
Mannár ...	22—23	·787	·797	·876	·958	·976	·949	·918	·911	·909	·899	·875	·797	·887
Jaffna ...	22	·750	·754	·861	·974	1·005	·974	·944	·944	·941	·910	·860	·763	·890
Trincomalee...	19—22	·767	·790	·845	·882	·873	·840	·868	·816	·803	·826	·825	·805	·827
Batticaloa ...	22—25	·817	·805	·860	·917	·927	·887	·867	·882	·882	·886	·861	·830	·868
Hambantota...	20—23	·786	·791	·841	·887	·897	·869	·826	·831	·795	·800	·791	·809	·827
Galle ...	23—24	·852	·869	·897	·936	·955	·941	·917	·919	·925	·914	·892	·868	·907
Kandy ...	22—24	·626	·614	·656	·726	·739	·721	·703	·699	·698	·700	·693	·663	·686
Nuwara Eliya.	18—21	·387	·365	·392	·430	·475	·449	·422	·425	·432	·385	·430	·416	·413
Hakgala ...	9	·419	·400	·429	·482	·519	·490	·465	·460	·457	·474	·466	·451	·451
Badulla ...	14—20	·601	·605	·645	·678	·703	·682	·655	·651	·639	·653	·654	·627	·650
Vavuniya ...	11—13	·698	·696	·744	·827	·859	·833	·822	·806	·816	·790	·773	·746	·784
Kurunégala ...	6—8	·708	·759	·784	·898	·911	·878	·848	·831	·805	·820	·828	·773	·819

Table XX., page B 6, shows the variation from the means of Table XIX. of the monthly mean vapour tension for 1892.

TABLE XX.—Comparison of Monthly Mean Vapour Tension in 1892 with the Averages of Table XIX.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ ·014	+ ·021	— ·027	— ·031	— ·030	— ·002	— ·044	— ·040	— ·028	— ·066	— ·016	— ·011	— ·022
Ratnapura ...	— ·005	+ ·005	— ·049	— ·046	— ·047	— ·070	— ·028	— ·033	— ·045	+ ·003	— ·026	— ·054	— ·034
Puttalam ...	— ·008	0	— ·057	— ·023	— ·046	— ·009	— ·009	— ·010	— ·068	— ·036	?	— ·044	?
Anurádhapura ...	— ·030	+ ·023	— ·088	— ·080	— ·101	— ·042	— ·040	— ·066	— ·082	— ·081	— ·073	— ·090	— ·062
Mannár ...	— ·020	— ·029	— ·003	— ·017	— ·060	+ ·012	— ·004	— ·015	— ·034	+ ·013	— ·036	— ·010	— ·008
Jaffna ...	+ ·064	+ ·063	+ ·012	+ ·003	0	+ ·009	— ·019	— ·035	— ·022	+ ·024	+ ·023	+ ·035	+ ·013
Trincomalee ...	+ ·039	+ ·087	+ ·037	+ ·022	+ ·006	+ ·042	+ ·005	+ ·020	+ ·025	— ·017	+ ·007	— ·014	+ ·023
Batticaloa ...	— ·011	+ ·009	— ·024	— ·040	— ·035	— ·011	— ·102	— ·110	— ·087	— ·068	— ·036	— ·040	— ·046
Hambantota ...	?	?	— ·053	— ·030	— ·033	+ ·001	— ·043	— ·087	— ·014	+ ·034	+ ·031	— ·026	?
Galle ...	+ ·013	+ ·021	+ ·013	+ ·019	+ ·022	+ ·032	+ ·017	+ ·001	+ ·029	+ ·019	+ ·015	— ·009	+ ·019
Kandy ...	+ ·033	+ ·043	— ·057	— ·025	— ·027	— ·018	— ·021	— ·018	— ·039	— ·022	— ·003	— ·046	— ·018
Nuwara Eliya ...	?	?	?	?	— ·034	?	+ ·014	+ ·010	— ·016	+ ·031	+ ·004	+ ·007	?
Hakgala ...	+ ·041	+ ·034	— ·079	— ·066	— ·039	+ ·050	0	+ ·009	— ·012	— ·021	+ ·008	— ·024	— ·008
Badulla ...	+ ·039	+ ·007	— ·041	0	?	?	— ·060	— ·015	— ·077	— ·001	+ ·008	— ·005	?
Vavuniya ...	+ ·011	— ·013	— ·008	— ·061	— ·057	— ·031	— ·023	— ·034	— ·048	— ·046	— ·041	— ·039	— ·032
Kurunégala ...	+ ·048	0	— ·012	— ·017	— ·017	— ·021	— ·009	— ·026	— ·027	+ ·002	— ·009	— ·023	— ·008

Table XXI., below, gives the average mean monthly humidity derived from observations made in Ceylon extending over a number of years.

TABLE XXI.—Average Mean Monthly Relative Humidity.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	23—24	77	76	76	79	80	81	80	80	80	81	81	79	79
Ratnapura ...	21—24	84	79	81	85	86	87	86	86	85	87	87	86	85
Puttalam ...	22—24	85	84	84	85	85	86	86	86	86	86	88	88	86
Anurádhapura	22—23	81	76	73	77	80	79	74	73	74	80	84	84	78
Mannár ...	22—23	82	80	81	81	86	83	83	83	83	84	86	86	83
Jaffna ...	22	80	76	78	81	84	86	85	87	86	86	92	86	84
Trincomalee ...	19—22	83	81	80	79	76	74	74	75	75	80	86	87	79
Batticaloa ...	22—25	87	85	84	83	82	79	78	81	82	86	88	90	84
Hambantota ...	20—23	82	79	81	83	85	84	81	81	82	83	83	83	82
Galle ...	23—24	89	87	82	87	89	91	90	91	91	91	91	90	89
Kandy ...	22—24	77	72	72	77	78	82	82	81	81	82	82	81	79
Nuwara Eliya	18—21	85	79	79	84	89	95	91	91	91	91	90	84	87
Hakgala ...	9	86	78	76	83	86	89	86	84	83	87	89	91	85
Badulla ...	14—19	88	86	80	79	79	79	77	77	76	80	83	83	80
Vavuniya ...	10—13	81	78	73	77	78	75	75	74	76	79	82	84	78
Kurunégala ...	6—8	78	78	75	83	86	87	84	82	80	84	86	83	82

Table XXII. (in appendix) gives the mean relative humidities of the several months in 1892 and of those observed at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*, and also those deduced from the readings of the minimum dry and wet-bulb.

TABLE XXIII.—Comparison of Mean Monthly Relative Humidity of 1892, with the Averages of Table XXI.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 3	+ 1	— 2	— 1	— 5	— 1	+ 1	— 2	— 3	— 2	— 1	— 1	— 1
Ratnapura ...	+ 1	+ 1	— 4	— 4	— 5	— 8	— 3	— 2	— 5	— 1	— 3	— 6	— 3
Puttalam ...	+ 8	+ 8	+ 3	+ 4	— 3	— 1	+ 4	0	— 3	— 3	?	— 1	?
Anurádhapura ...	— 4	— 3	— 9	— 8	—14	— 8	— 3	— 4	—10	— 8	— 8	— 5	— 7
Mannár ...	+ 3	+ 1	— 3	— 2	— 8	— 2	— 2	— 2	— 3	— 5	— 5	— 5	— 3
Jaffna ...	+ 6	+ 4	— 1	0	0	— 1	— 2	— 2	+ 1	+ 1	— 3	— 1	0
Trincomalee ...	+ 2	+ 7	+ 2	0	— 4	0	+ 4	+ 3	+ 1	— 1	— 3	— 4	+ 1
Batticaloa ...	+ 1	+ 3	— 2	— 3	— 6	— 1	— 8	— 7	— 7	— 5	— 3	— 4	— 4
Hambantota ...	?	?	— 3	— 3	— 2	— 1	— 7	— 5	— 3	+ 1	— 1	0	?
Galle ...	+ 2	+ 2	+ 8	+ 2	— 4	0	+ 1	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	— 1	— 2	+ 1
Kandy ...	+ 4	+ 7	— 1	0	— 3	— 4	— 2	+ 2	— 4	+ 1	+ 1	— 5	0
Nuwara Eliya ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	+ 3	+ 1	— 4	— 5	— 5	— 8	?
Hakgala ...	+12	+ 5	—12	— 4	— 6	— 7	+ 3	+ 7	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	— 3	0
Badulla ...	—10	— 7	— 4	— 1	?	?	— 5	+ 4	— 4	0	+ 5	+ 5	?
Vavuniya ...	— 1	— 2	— 2	— 7	— 8	— 4	— 2	— 3	— 6	— 8	— 5	— 6	— 5
Kurunégala ...	+ 8	+ 2	+ 1	0	— 7	— 5	0	— 1	— 5	0	— 7	— 7	— 2

CLOUD PROPORTION.

The relative proportion of cloud is determined in the usual manner by estimating the average amount of sky covered, 10 denoting a sky entirely and continuously overcast, and zero a cloudless sky.

Table XXIV., page B 7, shows the average proportion of clouded sky in each month, deduced from the registers of past years.

TABLE XXIV.—Average Proportion of Clouded Sky in each Month, deduced from the Registers of past Years.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	23—24	4·7	3·8	4·3	5·6	6·9	7·5	6·6	6·9	7·0	6·9	1·6	5·7	6·0
Ratnapura ...	23—24	5·9	5·2	5·6	6·4	7·3	7·6	7·1	7·2	6·1	7·0	5·6	6·4	6·5
Puttalam ...	22—24	7·0	6·6	6·6	7·0	7·2	7·4	7·1	7·2	7·0	7·3	5.7	7·2	7·1
Anurádhapura	22—23	4·0	3·4	3·5	4·2	4·3	4·0	4·2	4·2	4·1	4·9	5·2	5·2	4·3
Mannár ...	22—23	4·5	3·5	3·4	4·3	5·0	5·6	5·4	5·3	5·1	5·8	6·1	6·0	5·0
Jaffna ...	22	4·8	3·2	2·9	4·0	4·3	5·4	5·4	5·5	5·0	5·7	6·4	6·3	4·9
Trincomalee...	22—24	5·6	4·4	3·9	4·2	5·0	5·8	5·6	5·6	5·4	5·8	6·0	6·4	5·3
Batticaloa ...	23—24	6·5	5·9	5·5	5·8	5·8	6·4	6·4	6·4	6·2	6·2	6·6	6·7	6·2
Hambantota...	24—25	6·5	6·0	5·8	6·6	6·8	7·4	7·1	7·2	7·0	7·0	6·7	6·4	6·7
Galle ...	23—24	5·0	4·4	4·4	5·5	6·2	6·3	5·9	5·9	5·9	6·3	6·2	5·2	5·6
Kandy ...	23—24	5·1	4·4	4·6	5·4	5·8	6·9	6·6	7·0	6·5	6·5	5·9	6·0	5·9
Nuwara Eliya	23—24	4·2	3·3	3·7	4·6	5·4	7·2	6·5	6·3	6·3	5·8	5·0	4·9	5·3
Hakgala ...	9—10	7·3	5·4	5·1	6·2	6·5	7·1	6·8	6·9	6·7	7·7	7·8	8·1	6·8
Badulla ...	15—19	6·0	4·6	4·4	5·3	5·3	5·7	5·8	5·5	5·1	4·6	6·1	6·5	5·4
Vavuniya ...	11—12	5·2	4·6	4·5	5·4	5·4	5·8	5·4	5·7	5·5	5·1	6·3	6·4	5·4
Kurunégala ...	7—8	5·6	4·6	5·5	6·7	7·1	7·8	7·8	7·2	6·9	7·6	6·9	7·0	6·7

Table XXV. (in appendix) gives the monthly means of the observations, and the means of the daily averages at 21*h.* 30*m.* and 3*h.* 30*m.*

Table XXVI., below, shows the variations from the averages in Table XXIV. of the values for 1892.

TABLE XXVI.—Comparison of the Mean Cloud Proportion in 1892, with the Averages of Table XXIV.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+2·5	+0·9	+0·2	+0·7	—3·4	—0·7	+0·2	—0·5	—2·2	+0·5	—0·4	—1·1	—0 3
Ratnapura ...	+1·2	+0·6	+1·2	+0·8	+0·5	+1·3	+1·4	—0·5	+1·8	+2·3	+0·8	—2·0	+0·7
Puttalam ..	—0·4	—0·3	—0·8	+0·7	—1·4	+0·4	+0·6	+0·3	+0·5	+0·5	+0·2	—0·1	0
Anurádhapura ...	+4·8	+4·5	+2·2	+2·4	+2·7	+5·2	+5·1	+4·2	+4·1	+4·5	+3·4	+1·5	+3·8
Mannár ...	+0·3	+2·0	+0·1	+0·3	+0·3	—0·3	+0·8	—1·4	+1·0	0	—0·5	—0·5	+0·4
Jaffna ...	+1·2	+1·1	—1·1	—0·7	—1·5	—1·1	—0·1	+0·7	—0·3	—0·7	—0·3	—0·9	—0·3
Trincomalee ...	+0·5	+0·4	—0·9	0	—1·5	—0·9	—0·8	—0·6	—0·8	—0·8	—0·6	—1·1	—0·5
Batticaloa ...	—3·1	—2·8	—3·1	—2·2	—3·0	—2·8	—3·3	—3·6	—3·0	—2·8	—3·7	—3·7	—3·1
Hambantota ...	—0·8	—1·1	—0·7	—0 9	—1·8	—2·1	—1·7	—1·9	—1·7	—2·4	—2·0	—2·5	—1·7
Galle ...	—0·2	—0·7	—1·7	—1·0	—2·2	—2·2	—1·5	—0·6	—1·8	—0·9	—2·2	—1·3	—1·4
Kandy ...	+1·5	+1·5	—0·6	—0·6	—0·6	—0·3	+1·4	+1·1	+0·9	+0·6	—0·2	—1·0	+0·3
Nuwara Eliya ...	—0·2	—1·8	—3·1	—3·2	—3·6	—3·6	—0·5	—1·6	—2·8	—2·3	—3·8	—3·1	—2·6
Hakgala ...	+1·9	+1·4	—2·0	—0·5	—1·4	—0·4	+0·7	+0·2	+0·3	—0·1	—0·6	—0·1	—0·1
Badulla ...	—0·6	—0·9	—2·1	—1·6	?	?	—3·3	—1·9	—2·6	—0·5	—1·8	—1·9	?
Vavuniya ...	+0·3	+1·4	+2·0	+0·5	+0·7	+0·5	+0·8	+0·2	+0·7	+1·1	—0·2	—0·4	+0·6
Kurunégala ...	+1·4	+2·0	+0·8	+0·5	—0·9	+1·0	+1·4	—1·5	+0·5	+0·6	+0·2	—0·8	+0·5

Table XXVII., below, gives the mean monthly and yearly rainfall, deduced from observations extending over a long series of years in Ceylon.

TABLE XXVII.—Average Monthly and Annual Rainfall of sixteen Principal Stations in Ceylon.

Station.	Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	23	3·02	2·06	4·98	10·89	12·96	7·65	4·85	3·92	5·19	14·08	12·34	6·29	88·23
Ratnapura ...	23	4·80	4·59	8·37	11·92	20·21	20·57	12·06	13·26	14·10	18·68	14·34	8 58	151·48
Puttálam ...	22—23	1·86	1·60	3·35	5·96	3·67	1·79	0·45	0·94	1·02	8·27	10·59	6·87	46·37
Anurádhapura	22—23	2·48	1·52	2·79	8·01	4·36	1·47	0·96	2·11	2·90	7·71	11·12	8·92	54·35
Mannár ...	22—23	2·13	1·31	1·70	2·78	2·62	0·66	0·23	0·55	0·88	8·16	9·88	8·05	38·95
Jaffna ...	22	2·00	1·35	0·95	2·09	2·38	0·91	0·65	1·22	2·47	9·87	13·31	10·58	47·78
Trincomalee...	22—23	5·37	2·43	1·17	1·76	2·44	1·71	1·94	4·66	4·24	8·51	12 29	13 94	60·46
Batticaloa ...	22—23	7·84	3·92	2·99	1·54	1·68	1·22	0·90	2·78	2·08	5·95	11·70	10·76	53·36
Hambantota...	23	3 00	1·65	2·17	2·26	3·67	2·24	1·35	1·31	2·34	4·09	6·40	5·38	35·86
Galle ...	23	4·22	3·22	4·57	9·90	11·59	7·98	5·23	5·26	7·70	13·87	11·25	6·23	91·02
Kandy ...	23	4·78	2·58	3·35	7·12	6·98	8·66	7·21	5·83	5·63	10·18	10·84	8·71	81·87
Nuwara Eliya	22—23	5·31	2·32	2·94	5·97	8·63	13·84	12·77	8·72	8·52	10·77	8·77	8·71	97·27
Hakgala ...	9—10	8·10	3·04	3·81	7·74	9·33	7·09	6·42	4·62	6·04	10·19	10·19	14·19	90·76
Badulla ...	16—18	10·82	3·97	3·90	9·18	6·26	2·68	1·40	4·00	2·85	10·02	12·36	14·19	81·63
Vavuniya ...	12	2·93	2·13	1·75	4·87	3·82	1·35	0·80	2·31	3·57	9·59	9·98	11·33	54·43
Kurunégala ...	7—8	3·43	1·63	5·58	11·62	9·04	8·18	3·77	3·84	3·87	17·00	11·58	7·26	86·80

Table XXVIII., page B 8, shows the variations from the means in Table XXVII. of the rainfall for 1892.

TABLE XXVIII.—Comparison of the Monthly and Annual Rainfall in 1892, with the Averages of Table XXVII.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	+ 4·37	+3·26	—3·46	+3·03	—9·96	— 1·03	— 3·75	—2·06	—4·05	— 1·84	- 1·64	— 5·43	- 27·40
Ratnapura ...	+ 0·48	+1 59	- -3·46	+5 31	+0·41	+12·66	+ 6·09	+7·47	—2·07	+ 9·90	—0·33	— 7·43	+30·62
Puttalam ...	+ 0·64	+1 72	—3·26	—2·14	—3·66	+ 1·93	— 0·25	—0·89	—1·02	— 3·51	—3·72	— 0·76	—14·92
Anurádhapura	+ 3·11	+3·21	—2·22	+0·72	—4·33	-- 0·68	— 0·36	+0·67	—2·35	— 5·08	+0·82	— 0·40	— 6·89
Mannár ...	+ 1·37	+2·00	—1·70	—0·17	—2·62	— 0·47	+ 0·03	—0·28	+1 81	— 7·19	—6·36	— 4·95	—18·53
Jaffna ...	— 1·60	—0·05	—0·95	+0·19	—2·38	— 0·78	— 0·22	+1·53	+0·12	— 5·13	—1·69	-- 5·49	— 16·45
Trincomalee ...	+ 5·67	+4·84	—1·17	+1·19	— 1·67	+ 0·58	+ 1·14	+3·50	—2·45	— 1·42	—1·00	— 6·73	+ 2·48
Batticaloa ...	+12·92	+8 83	—2·99	+3·49	-- 1·68	+ 0·91	+ 0·33	+1·90	—0·05	+ 0·73	—2·89	— 5·04	+16·46
Hambantota ...	+ 6·71	+0·54	—2·00	+1·91	—1·80	— 0·97	— 1·09	—1·14	—0·49	— 1·82	+3·46	+ 1·37	— 4·68
Galle ...	+ 1·26	+1·53	—3·24	+5·73	- 5·75	— 2·24	— 2·33	—0·01	—4·55	— 4·34	—1·51	— 3·19	—18·64
Kandy ...	+ 4·58	+2 72	—2·49	—0·81	—2·00	— 3·63	+ 1·11	+0·27	—2·00	+ 1·87	+0·23	— 5·07	— 5·22
Nuwara Eliya...	+12·37	+0·69	—2·16	—1·54	—4·25	—10·74	+11·81	+3·32	—3·16	+ 0·75	—0·40	— 4·90	+ 1·79
Hakgala ...	+15·97	+3·50	—2·58	—1·34	—2·00	— 4·96	+ 6·73	+0·98	-1·21	-- 2·23	+8·70	— 5·81	+15·30
Badulla ...	+36·20	+8 02	—3·33	—2 10	—4·19	+ 1·35	— 0·99	+0·71	—0·93	— 0·88	+1·93	— 8·82	+26·97
Vavuniya ...	+ 0·82	—0·59	— 0·36	+2·60	-- 1·88	+ 1·82	— 0·28	—0·41	—3·15	— 7·23	+0·32	— 7·73	—16·07
Kurunégala ...	+ 6·09	+0·93	—1·24	+0·09	—6·17	— 4·06	— 0·07	—0·43	—1·90	— 3·18	+1·00	— 4·15	—13·09

Tables XXIX. and XXX. (in appendix) give respectively the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which it was measured at the sixteen principal stations.

THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1892.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Air Temperature.—A tendency to increase, more markedly so in the north of the Island.

Solar Radiation.—A general decrease.

Air Pressure.—A general decrease, except at Mannár, Anurádhapura, Nuwara Eliya, and Hambantota.

Rainfall and Humidity.—The rainfall at a few stations was considerably above the average; but for the most part it was below, in the case of Colombo, to the extent of 27 ins. The humidity of the atmosphere at the sixteen principal stations was less than in previous years, especially in April, May, June, November, and December.

Seismology.—Although unconnected with meteorology, it may be desirable to record that four slight earthquake shocks were reported in 1892. Of these, two (on the 19th August and 12th November) were reported from one estate alone. "Theberton," Maskeliya, one of them being followed a few hours later by an unusually heavy shower of rain, 5 ins. in an hour. On the 8th November, four stations, "Theberton" and "Queensland" in Maskeliya, "Holmwood" in Agra Patana, and Hakgala, report a shock at 7 P.M. "Theberton" reports another at 9 P.M. on the same day. On the 23rd November, "Theberton," "Holmwood," and "Queensland" report a shock between 6·5 and 6·20 A.M. On the last occasion the weather was fine at "Queensland" and "Theberton." A loud rumbling noise accompanied the shock at "Queensland" on the 8th of November.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, April 13, 1893.

F. C. H. CLARKE, COL. (late R.A.),
Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

TABLE III.—Equilibrium Temperatures of Solar Radiation for 1892.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January ...	132·9	29th	155·0	6th	96·0	38·1	64·9	17·5
February ...	142·6	13th	151·5	4th	132·0	55·5	64·0	46·7
March ...	146·7	30th	159·0	15th	139·0	61·6	68·6	53·0
April ...	141·1	16th	154·0	19th	90·0	53·8	57·6	14·3
May ...	147·0	19th	156·0	24th	130·0	59·0	65·3	44·8
June ...	140·9	18th	150·0	28th	96·0	59·4	64·3	11·3
July ...	141·3	20th	151·5	25th	102·0	56·3	65·0	20·0
August ...	148·1	5th	150·0	24th	135·0	63·8	65·3	52·3
September ...	149·2	17th	159·0	—	142·0	64·5	73·3	55·3
October ...	146·6	15th	155·1	20th	112·5	61·7	71·4	30·1
November ...	146·7	—	156·0	5th	112·0	60·8	69·3	27·3
December ...	147·0	2nd	158·0	8th	138·0	60·1	71·6	52·3
Year ...	144·2	—	159·0	19th April	90·0	57·9	73·3	11·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	154·6	—	118·7	—	66·7	35·4
2.—RATNAPURA.								
January ...	140·6	11th	145·1	18th	133·9	52·5	55·9	47·9
February ...	143·1	22nd	147·1	17th	138·1	52·2	57·3	50·5
March ...	144·4	—	148·5	14th	140·0	50·9	55·9	46·5
April ...	142·3	29th	146·7	5th	137·7	49·0	52·9	43·3
May ...	142·5	—	147·7	21st	100·1	49·1	54·7	39·4
June ...	146·4	14th	147·3	—	136·7	56·2	60·2	46·3
July ...	142·0	17th	148·3	4th	133·0	52·4	60·2	48·2
August ...	139·7	30th	143·5	23rd	131·3	52·0	55·4	44·0
September ...	140·2	4th	146·6	23rd	134·3	50·4	55·2	46·1
October ...	139·1	4th	146·0	20th	132·5	55·4	57·8	46·3
November ...	143·1	22nd	147·8	23rd	136·3	58·3	59·0	47·8
December ...	143·4	12th	147·8	18th	139·0	54·9	58·2	50·7
Year ...	142·2	—	148·5	21st May	100·1	52·8	60·2	39·4
Means of extremes ...	—	—	146·9	—	132·7	—	56·9	46·9
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January ...	133·6	7th	150·0	21st	101·0	49·5	64·0	18·5
February ...	143·3	12th	152·0	18th	95·0	55·0	59·8	13·8
March ...	144·0	13th	156·0	27th	138·0	53·6	67·0	47·0
April ...	139·8	21st	150·0	24th	92·0	49·3	61·9	9·0
May ...	142·4	9th	149·0	20th	137·0	51·5	57·0	47·1
June ...	141·7	28th	149·0	26th	137·0	52·1	61·1	47·1
July ...	134·0	19th	145·0	3rd	99·0	46·7	58·1	15·6
August ...	138·6	13th	149·0	23rd	114·0	51·1	59·8	30·0
September ...	144·0	28th	151·0	—	140·0	56·5	61·0	52·0
October ...	142·3	10th	154·0	17th	115·0	54·2	64·5	31·0
November ...	143·7	10th	152·0	18th	120·0	56·8	63·0	37·5
December ...	141·1	3rd	147·0	2nd	106·0	55·3	66·1	24·0
Year ...	140·7	13th March	156·0	24th April	92·0	52·6	67·0	9·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	150·2	—	116·2	—	61·8	31·0
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January ...	134·1	26th	150·7	8th	92·8	51·2	65·1	16·6
February ...	147·7	21st	157·3	18th	128·7	59·2	68·6	48·6
March ...	148·1	19th	155·9	25th	142·7	54·8	62·2	47·7
April ...	145·3	18th	153·3	22nd	117·8	52·5	62·0	30·1
May ...	146·1	18th	149·2	1st	142·8	52·5	55·0	48·2
June ...	145·9	6th	151·3	10th	129·4	52·3	57·0	42·0
July ...	141·6	28th	151·3	1st	127·9	51·5	58·2	40·8
August ...	146·1	26th	153·4	23rd	139·6	55·6	62·0	47·0
September ...	147·7	23rd	156·0	7th	139·2	56·4	62·8	48·5
October ...	144·7	3rd	152·7	14th	131·5	55·4	63·0	45·6
November ...	143·7	9th	150·1	18th	123·2	56·4	61·5	42·6
December ...	140·6	7th	147·5	8th	128·6	56·3	62·5	48·7
Year ...	144·3	21st Feb.	157·3	8th Jan.	92·8	54·5	68·6	16·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	152·4	—	128·7	—	61·7	42·2
5.—MANNÁR.								
January ...	135·3	23rd	145·0	9th	112·0	53·1	61·7	43·9
February ...	142·6	23rd	151·0	—	135·0	56·8	62·4	51·0
March ...	147·8	19th	154·0	5th	138·5	56·6	62·0	46·2
April ...	148·5	14th	160·0	7th	140·0	55·3	65·0	51·0
May ...	146·2	—	150·0	12th	141·5	54·2	58·5	48·5
June ...	144·9	28th	154·0	8th	138·0	53·3	60·5	49·5
July ...	141·9	16th	154·0	—	138·0	51·9	62·2	47·0
August ...	143·2	16th	153·5	22nd	124·0	53·3	63·5	40·2
September ...	145·3	25th	149·6	24th	139·0	56·8	63·1	50·0
October ...	145·4	—	150·0	15th	138·0	55·7	62·2	50·5
November ...	141·6	—	151·5	20th	128·0	55·3	63·5	43·5
December ...	136·6	—	142·5	15th	125·0	52·2	57·5	43·0
Year ...	143·3	14th April	160·0	9th Jan.	112·0	54·5	65·0	40·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·3	—	133·0	—	61·8	47·0

TABLE III. *(continued)*.—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
6.—JAFFNA.								
January ...	134·3	16th	145·5	1st	100·0	53·4	62·9	22·0
February ...	141·5	22nd	149·0	16th	131·0	57·4	62·5	46·5
March ...	142·8	10th	154·0	—	137·0	55·6	67·2	50·4
April ...	144·2	—	150·0	20th	134·0	55·6	61·0	46·0
May ...	142·0	—	149·0	16th	134·0	55·4	62·4	48·0
June ...	142·0	25th	147·0	27th	135·0	57·5	60·4	45·6
July ...	137·6	1st	147·0	7th	120·0	53·0	59·7	36·0
August ...	133·3	13th	145·7	27th	113·0	50·4	62·7	18·0
September ...	135·3	14th	144·0	25th	125·0	52·7	57·8	43·0
October ...	134·0	6th	145·0	26th	120·0	49·8	56·0	36·0
November ...	132·4	7th	143·0	12th	102·0	49·2	56·5	22·5
December ...	130·7	14th	139·0	15th	116·0	50·3	57·2	35·0
Year ...	137·5	10th March	154·0	1st Jan.	100·0	53·4	67·2	18·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	146·5	—	122·2	—	60·5	37·4
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January ...	135·4	23rd	154·0	9th	89·0	51·1	68·2	8·9
February ...	142·9	26th	157·0	18th	115·0	55·3	68·6	32·3
March ...	149·6	18th	160·0	3rd	144·0	56·4	79·2	51·7
April ...	145·5	12th	160·0	23rd	99·0	50·3	63·3	11·9
May ...	151·2	—	157·0	—	147·0	53·1	58·2	50·1
June ...	151·5	25th	164·0	..	140·0	52·4	64·7	37·8
July ...	144·2	—	155·0	—	105·0	50·5	58·8	16·3
August ...	147·0	4th	155·0	22nd	120·0	53·3	58·9	42·3
September ...	148·7	22nd	158·0	25th	107·0	52·8	60·9	18·7
October ...	147·2	15th	162·0	25th	124·0	55·9	72·0	36·0
November ...	143·4	23rd	154·0	13th	95·0	55·3	68·7	11·4
December ...	144·0	13th	153·0	8th	129·0	58·7	68·4	42·8
Year ...	145·9	25th June	164·0	9th Jan.	89·0	53·8	79·2	8·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	157·4	—	117·8	—	65·8	30·0
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January ...	142·4	21st	152·4	9th	121·0	60·1	69·4	41·6
February ...	146·9	14th	155·0	18th	120·0	61·8	68·5	36·8
March ...	148·3	15th	153·0	2nd	141·4	59·5	65·0	52·6
April ...	145·3	25th	152·2	20th	128·9	53·8	61·2	40·9
May ...	147·1	30th	151·8	1st	142·0	53·2	57·3	49·8
June ...	147·5	11th	154·9	25th	140·0	54·4	60·9	49·4
July ...	147·8	28th	155·0	3rd	140·0	54·7	60·5	48·0
August ...	148·7	27th	153·0	4th	143·7	56·5	60·0	49·9
September ...	150·2	20th	156·6	—	146·0	57·3	61·6	53·5
October ...	148·9	—	155·0	3rd	143·0	60·1	69·0	53·8
November ...	148·3	15th	154·0	—	144·0	62·1	68·2	56·0
December ...	155·1	23rd	150·4	15th	137·0	50·8	65·8	54·2
Year ...	147·2	20th Sept.	156·6	18th Feb.	120·0	57·0	69·4	36·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	153·6	—	137·2	—	65·6	48·9
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January ...	126·7	23rd	138·8	5th	96·6	?	?	?
February ...	133·9	8th	142·1	17th	104·6	?	?	?
March ...	141·2	20th	151·1	15th	120·6	53·9	62·1	38·6
April ...	144·0	12th	153·8	22nd	118·3	55·6	64·3	28·8
May ...	140·0	4th	146·1	24th	130·1	53·5	60·4	47·6
June ...	140·2	29th	150·6	26th	127·3	53·0	56·1	45·3
July ...	139·3	30th	146·8	1st	122·6	50·8	61·3	37·9
August ...	136·6	18th	144·6	20th	122·1	49·6	56·4	35·1
September ...	137·5	14th	144·6	6th	130·6	51·6	59·6	45·8
October ...	141·2	18th	148·8	25th	125·1	54·4	61·8	43·9
November ...	141·9	13th	150·6	16th	132·1	55·8	70·6	48·6
December ...	140·0	28th	148·1	8th	110·6	54·3	63·6	23·6
Year ...	138·5	12th April	153·8	5th Jan.	96·6	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	147·2	—	120·0	?	?	?
10.—GALLE.								
January ...	135·2	19th	146·0	5th	107·0	53·9	60·4	30·0
February ...	142·8	—	146·0	16th	137·0	59·7	62·0	55·0
March ...	146·0	28th	149·0	12th	136·0	60·9	63·8	54·1
April ...	143·3	9th	149·0	23rd	126·0	58·4	61·2	49·0
May ...	143·9	—	148·0	21st	118·0	58·6	62·0	33·4
June ...	142·2	14th	146·0	27th	121·0	58·1	60·8	38·0
July ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
August ...	137·7	4th	144·0	12th	120·0	56·1	60·9	39·0
September ...	141·4	5th	145·0	24th	121·0	58·5	61·2	42·0
October ...	137·9	—	145·0	12th	98·0	55·7	62·0	17·4
November ...	142·1	—	145·0	26th	137·0	59·5	61·1	55·7
December ...	141·6	—	146·0	17th	135·0	59·0	62·0	55·0
Year ...	?	—	?	—	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
11.—KANDY.								
January	126·5	21st	151·0	16th	88·0	45·2	66·8	13·0
February	147 1	11th	149·7	17th	114·0	55·3	63·2	47·2
March	142 2	15th	150·3	3rd	135·6	52·7	62·5	46·2
April	140·2	19th	150·6	23rd	86·7	51·7	63·2	27·1
May	140·7	5th	147·3	24th	88·7	51·4	63·2	7·0
June	139·1	26th	148·0	3rd	119·2	52·9	59·7	36·0
July	130·6	14th	146·3	3rd	93·5	48·6	61·4	18·7
August	132·1	12th	144·0	29th	109·0	48·8	60·5	33·0
September	137·9	12th	143·0	20th	115·8	54·5	59·7	38·8
October	139·9	20th	159·3	25th	105·4	56·7	89·4	27·6
November	140 2	20th	148·1	19th	118·7	55·5	62·2	38·4
December	137·4	26th	147·3	8th	123·2	53·8	64·5	42·2
Year	137·8	Oct. 20th	169 3	April 23rd	86·7	52·2	89·4	7·0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	149·6	—	108·1	—	64·7	31·3
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	111·6	29th	133·2	7th	73·2	?	?	?
February	122·1	25th	143·2	16th	75·2	?	?	?
March	127·3	22nd	142·2	14th	105·2	52·7	65·2	30·2
April	123·5	14th	142·2	22nd	70·2	50·8	69·2	2·4
May	122·2	10th	141·2	23rd	69·2	48·9	67·3	1·4
June	115·2	23rd	128·2	13th	80·2	46·6	63·2	8·2
July	96 1	15th	129·0	6th	69·0	34·8	64·7	5·2
August	104·4	9th	127·0	24th	68·0	41·2	61·2	14·1
September	110·0	—	125·0	23rd	82·0	45·4	56·2	14·8
October	111·2	4th	134·0	19th	76·0	45·8	64·0	15·1
November	121·8	22nd	138·0	30th	83·0	53·7	69·4	9·1
December	118 5	5th	134·0	21st	85·0	52·1	65·5	16·4
Year	115 3	Feb. 25th	143·2	Aug. 24th	68·0	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	134·8	—	78·0	—	?	?
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	101·1	13th	141·5	—	71·0	40·5	81·0	11·0
February	121·4	25th	136·0	17th	70·0	57·8	69·0	12·5
March	127 8	20th	140·0	15th	117·0	59·1	73·5	51·0
April	130·0	29th	140·0	22nd	98·0	60·0	69·5	?
May	129·7	5th	142·0	24th	119·0	60·2	70·5	53·0
June	126·9	18th	135·0	26th	117·0	60·6	70·5	49 0
July	115·4	20th	129·5	3rd	77·0	52·5	66·0	17·0
August	124 5	10th	141·5	24th	96·0	61·6	75·5	36·0
September	123·2	29th	137·5	20th	103·5	59·8	72·0	42·5
October	125·8	27th	137·0	24th	105·0	62·9	74·0	43·5
November	124·1	15th	136·0	26th	92·0	60·9	71·0	30·0
December	117·3	4th	133·0	10th	99·0	55·8	70·5	38·5
Year	122·3	May 5th	142·0	Feb. 17th	70·0	57·6	81·0	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	137·4	—	98·0	—	71·9	?
14.—BADULLA.								
January	149·4	14th	153·0	5th	146·0	69·1	71·5	66·0
February	147 8	—	152·0	—	141·0	66·1	70·5	56·8
March	141·8	13th	148·5	12th	124·0	54·7	62·5	40·0
April	144·1	3rd	153·0	22nd	115·0	57·2	65·5	31·0
May	146·0	9th	153·0	24th	131·0	56·0	64·5	42·8
June	147·7	4th	153·0	26th	134·5	56·8	63·5	46·0
July	139 9	29th	151·0	3rd	97·0	50·8	60·3	10·3
August	143·3	26th	155·0	21st	128·0	56·1	69·5	42·3
September	143·7	28th	150·0	29th	137·0	54·9	61·0	48·3
October	140·9	29th	150·2	18th	123·0	54·4	68·4	35·8
November	140·2	16th	147·0	5th	126·0	57·0	64·2	42 0
December	135·8	—	144·0	11th	116·0	55·4	64·2	35·5
Year	143·9	Aug. 26th	155·0	July 3rd	97 6	57·4	71·5	10·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	151·0	—	126·5	—	65·5	41·5
15.—VAVUNIYA.								
January	137·4	31st	150·0	8th	83·0	55·0	65·0	9·0
February	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
March	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
April	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
May	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
July	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
August	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	158·7	9th	156·0	19th	94·0	58·5	67·0	10·0
December	146·0	—	155·0	22nd	106·0	61·0	70·0	22·0
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	?

TABLE III. (*continued*).—Solar Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max	Min.
16.—KURUNÉGALA.								
January	131·0	3rd	148·0	6th	91·0	46·4	60·2	12·0
February	142·6	28th	152·0	13th	128·0	52·2	58·5	38·0
March	143·3	19th	148·8	—	138·0	49·5	55·8	45·2
April	141·3	21st	148·0	23rd	140·5	47·8	61·3	43·0
May	144·8	10th	147·5	24th	118·5	51·3	53·7	32·0
June	138·0	24th	145·5	3rd	111·8	46·5	53·0	25·6
July	134·8	27th	145·0	4th	116·0	46·5	57·5	33·0
August	136·4	11th	146·0	21st	117·5	47·8	53·8	30·7
September	140·0	23rd	148·0	24th	120·5	49·8	56·0	38·3
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?

TABLE VI.—Temperature of Nocturnal Radiation in 1892.

Month.	Mean	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	69·1	-	72·0	13th	62·0	3·6	10·3	1·8
February	69·3	—	72·0	—	65·0	4·3	7·0	2·8
March	70·0	31st	75·0	—	65·0	5·7	8·8	3·0
April	71·6	—	74·0	—	70·0	5·0	8·6	2·0
May	73·6	14th	76·5	7th	70·0	5·6	7·8	2·4
June	73·5	20th	74·8	25th	70·0	3·9	6·1	1·3
July	73·0	19th	75·0	10th	70·0	4·7	6·8	1·8
August	72·3	2nd	74·5	—	70·0	4·3	5·3	2·3
September	73·2	7th	74·5	11th	67·5	4·2	6·8	2·3
October	71·7	12th	73·2	10th	69·0	3·5	6·3	1·8
November	70·4	8th	73·0	7th	65·0	3·5	7·8	1·6
December	68·6	—	71·5	27th	62·0	3·8	6·0	1·8
Year	71·4	May 14th	76·5	—	62·0	4·3	10·3	1·3
Means of extremes ...	—	—	73·8	—	67·1	—	7·3	2·1
2.—RATNAPURA. (No instrument)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	66·1	21st	69·5	14th	61·0	0·3	0·8	0·2
February	66·2	29th	70·7	6th	61·0	0·4	0·8	0·3
March	67·8	28th	76·2	9th	59·2	0·5	1·8	0·3
April	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
May	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
June	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
July	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
August	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	64·3	2nd	67·0	26th	60·0	6·4	10·7	4·8
December	62·4	29th	70·0	—	59·0	6·0	15·8	0·8
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January	68·0	1st	72·2	13th	61·3	2·2	4·9	0·6
February	67·7	24th	72·6	6th	60·0	2·9	5·1	1·0
March	66·9	30th	73·7	8th	60·0	3·8	6·1	1·7
April	71·8	22nd	75·9	6th	69·0	2·4	3·4	0·3
May	73·7	13th	77·2	3rd	69·8	2·5	6·4	1·5
June	73·9	8th	76·0	25th	71·7	1·7	2·3	1·3
July	73·8	24th	75·8	29th	71·5	1·5	2·8	0·2
August	70·9	7th	74·9	25th	59·1	2·9	15·1	0
September	72·5	20th	74·3	—	71·0	1·9	2·6	0·2
October	69·6	25th	72·7	31st	64·0	2·8	6·1	1·6
November	67·9	12th	72·1	27th	64·0	2·9	4·4	0·5
December	64·9	—	69·7	7th	60·0	3·5	6·0	0·4
Year	70·1	May 13th	77·2	Aug. 25th	59·1	2·6	15·1	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	73·8	—	65·1	—	6·5	0·8

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
5.—MANNÁR.								
January	70·7	12th	73·5	—	68·5	3·0	6·0	1·1
February	70·0	26th	74·6	8th	63·5	4·0	7·5	1·8
March	66·7	1st	72·7	18th	56·8	8·0	16·0	1·9
April	72·7	30th	78·5	3rd	65·0	5·1	10·3	1·2
May	76·8	—	78·5	2nd	74·0	3·8	8·0	1·9
June	76·5	7th	78·5	26th	74·4	3·4	7·1	1·7
July	75·1	18th	77·0	2nd	70·0	3·7	7·4	1·0
August	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
September	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	?	?	—	?	—	?	?
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	68·1	—	72·0	14th	62·0	4·9	7·0	3·5
February	67·8	28th	74·5	—	61·0	5·1	8·5	1·0
March	71·7	29th	81·0	8th	63·5	4·5	7·4	1·0
April	78·0	—	81·0	15th	73·0	2·4	6·0	0·5
May	80·0	—	82·0	8th	73·0	1·4	9·0	0
June	79·0	—	80·0	4th	73·8	1·2	4·0	0
July	78·1	—	79·0	—	75·0	1·5	4·0	0
August	75·9	24th	81·5	22nd	71·0	2·0	7·2	0
September	76·3	20th	78·5	24th	72·5	1·9	5·5	0·5
October	73·8	—	78·0	10th	68·5	3·3	6·0	0
November	69·4	1st	75·2	30th	65·0	5·1	7·5	1·5
December	65·4	3rd	71·0	27th	58·0	7·1	14·0	4·5
Year	73·6	—	82·0	Dec. 27th	58·0	3·4	14·0	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	77·8	—	68·2	—	7·2	1·0
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	72·1	28th	74·2	14th	64·5	2·8	5·7	0·9
February	71·6	22nd	74·9	6th	64·1	3·6	6·9	1·5
March	71·7	19th	76·4	3rd	67·0	3·6	6·2	1·9
April	74·1	1st	76·1	14th	72·6	3·0	4·2	1·9
May	74·8	14th	77·5	2nd	72·3	3·7	5·0	2·7
June	74·8	18th	76·7	19th	72·6	3·0	4·3	1·9
July	74·4	24th	76·3	3rd	69·2	2·9	4·7	2·0
August	73·0	3rd	75·8	22nd	70·2	2·7	4·9	1·0
September	73·1	12th	75·5	24th	71·2	2·7	4·1	1·6
October	71·7	26th	73·5	31st	68·4	3·0	4·4	1·2
November	72·5	5th	74·8	1st	69·5	2·6	5·5	0·8
December	71·0	—	73·2	—	67·1	3·7	7·7	1·0
Year	72·9	May 14th	77·5	Feb. 6th	64·1	3·1	7·7	0·8
Means of extremes ...	—	—	75·4	—	69·1	—	5·3	1·5
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	69·7	—	72·0	15th	66·2	3·5	4·3	2·2
February	69·2	14th	71·6	—	67·0	3·7	4·2	2·0
March	69·5	31st	72·7	—	66·0	3·7	4·7	2·5
April	71·2	29th	72·3	20th	70·0	3·9	4·7	3·2
May	72·3	13th	73·4	27th	71·0	4·7	5·8	3·2
June	71·6	—	72·6	29th	70·3	4·3	6·2	2·8
July	70·9	—	72·0	3rd	69·0	3·9	4·8	2·7
August	70·3	4th	72·0	14th	68·0	3·7	4·2	2·5
September	70·2	21st	71·5	—	68·0	3·6	5·0	2·8
October	70·4	26th	72·3	—	68·4	3·2	4·0	2·4
November	70·6	30th	71·8	1st	69·2	2·6	3·9	1·8
December	70·1	—	71·0	3rd	68·2	2·6	4·3	2·1
Year	70·5	May 13th	73·4	—	66·0	3·6	6·2	3·2
Means of extremes ...	—	—	72·1	—	68·4	—	4·7	2·5
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	66·7	20th	70·0	15th	62·0	6·2	7·1	4·9
February	69·9	14th	69·2	5th	62·7	6·1	7·4	4·6
March	66·6	29th	72·2	8th	60·2	6·7	7·6	4·9
April	70·1	—	74·5	5th	67·7	6·0	6·6	5·3
May	69·9	—	72·5	31st	67·0	6·5	7·1	5·1
June	69·7	10th	72·0	29th	67·0	6·8	8·1	6·1
July	68·9	22nd	70·5	27th	66·2	7·0	7·6	4·3
August	70·0	27th	75·0	—	66·7	4·8	7·1	0·6
September	73·2	22nd	74·7	14th	71·0	1·5	4·6	0·6
October	72·6	26th	74·2	31st	70·2	1·1	2·6	0·3
November	71·2	—	72·5	11th	69·5	1·7	3·1	0·1
December	78·4	13th	72·5	15th	56·0	2·6	14·1	0·1
Year	69·5	Aug. 27th	75·0	Dec. 15th	56·0	4·7	14·1	0·1
Means of extremes ...	—	—	72·5	—	65·5	—	6·9	3·1

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
10.—GALLE.								
January	68·9	1st	72·0	14th	63·0	5·1	8·3	3·5
February	69·6	15th	71·9	17th	67·0	5·8	8·0	5·1
March	72·3	—	76·1	9th	69·4	4·9	6·6	4·0
April	73·5	30th	76·7	24th	70·0	4·9	7·5	3·2
May	74·7	13th	78·0	21st	72·0	5·1	6·4	3·9
June	74·7	9th	76·9	1st	72·7	4·4	6·7	3·4
July	74·1	10th	76·8	4th	70·1	4·3	6·8	3·3
August	73·4	1st	75·6	13th	70·0	3·6	4·8	2·5
September	74·4	2nd	77·0	30th	71·6	3·9	5·9	1·5
October	71·8	—	73·4	21st	68·0	4·8	7·0	3·3
November	70·2	26th	73·0	4th	65·8	5·3	9·9	3·2
December	68·5	8th	72·0	29th	60·2	6·2	13·2	3·3
Year	72·2	May 13th	78·0	Dec. 29th	60·2	4·9	13·2	1·5
Means of extremes ...	—	—	74·9	—	68·3	—	7·6	3·3
11.—KANDY.								
January	64·1	21st	68·8	14th	52·7	3·0	10·1	0·4
February	65·0	23rd	70·5	5th	53·8	2·3	5·5	0·1
March	61·3	—	69·0	8th	47·0	3·5	10·2	0·4
April	65·4	23rd	72·0	8th	53·5	3·0	13·7	0·2
May	68·4	14th	73·0	2nd	61·2	2·2	5.8	0·2
June	67·3	8th	73·1	16th	63·0	2·8	9·0	0·7
July	68·4	18th	73·0	19th	64·7	2·2	6·2	0
August	66·4	—	69·0	8th	61·2	2·6	5·2	0
September	64·6	—	68·0	6th	61·4	4·4	6·6	0·6
October	66·1	24th	69·5	31st	61·2	1·3	3·3	0·1
November	65·8	19th	69·7	3rd	58·3	3·0	3·8	0
December	62·8	17th	68·2	30th	52·5	3·8	15·1	0·2
Year	65·5	June 8th	73·1	March 8th	47·0	2·8	15·1	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	70·3	—	57·5	—	7·9	2·4
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
February	49·1	16th	61·0	29th	43·0	?	?	?
March	43·8	—	50·0	9th	35·0	2·5	6·3	1·2
April	48·8	—	56·0	8th	39·0	1·4	4·8	0
May	49·4	—	53·0	2nd	41·0	2·1	9·0	0·3
June	50·7	30th	55·0	—	49·0	2·0	4·8	0·2
July	53·5	—	57·0	31st	46·5	?	?	?
August	53·2	—	56·0	9th	47·2	0·9	4·3	0
September	50·8	30th	56·0	—	43·0	2·5	5·2	0
October	49·9	—	55·0	—	43·0	2·8	6·5	0·3
November	47·4	26th	55·0	3rd	41·3	4·9	13·6	0·8
December	45·8	17th	52·0	—	38·0	3·4	9·5	1·4
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?
13.—HAKGALA.								
January	51·0	18th	58·0	13th	37·0	3·4	14·0	0
February	50·4	1st	56·5	—	42·0	3·5	10·0	1·0
March	46·5	15th	55·5	8th	38·5	3·8	9·0	1·0
April	52·5	23rd	58·0	7th	44·5	3·1	6·0	1·0
May	55·0	—	58·0	2nd	46·5	2·6	8·5	0·5
June	54·6	—	57·0	27th	51·5	3·4	7·0	1·5
July	54·4	3rd	57·0	—	52·0	2·5	4·0	1·0
August	54·1	—	56·0	—	52·0	2·0	5·0	1·0
September	53·0	29th	56.0	—	50·0	2·7	4·5	1·5
October	52·6	23rd	55·5	—	49·0	2·7	7·5	1·0
November	52·0	26th	58·0	3rd	46·0	3·3	9·0	0·5
December	48·5	19th	57·0	27th	38·0	5·0	14·0	0
Year	52·0	—	58·0	Jan. 13th	37·0	3·2	14·0	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	56·9	—	45·6	—	8·2	0·8
14.—BADULLA.								
January	51·8	26th	57·0	—	48·0	10·6	15·5	4·0
February	55·0	24th	62·0	13th	50·0	8·7	14·0	2·0
March	52·6	15th	63·0	7th	41·0	8·4	13·0	3·0
April	58·5	22nd	65·0	—	53·0	6·4	9·8	1·5
May	57·7	—	62·0	8th	52·0	7·5	11·0	4·0
June	55·1	27th	65·0	14th	51·0	9·0	13·0	5·2
July	56·9	—	64·0	1st	48·0	7·0	17·2	2·7
August	58·3	21st	66·0	30th	50·0	4·4	8·2	0
September	54·2	30th	62·0	5th	47·0	7·1	10·5	4·0
October	59·5	—	63·0	30th	47·0	4·0	9·0	1·0
November	59·6	25th	65·0	3rd	48·0	5·0	9·2	2·0
December	58·0	9th	66·0	30th	45·0	4·8	8·2	2·0
Year	56·4	—	66·0	March 7th	41·0	6·9	17·2	0
Means of extremes ...	—	—	63·3	—	49·0	—	11·5	2·6

TABLE VI. *(continued)*.—Nocturnal Radiation.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Date.	°	Date.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
15.—VAVUNIYA.								
January	64·4	—	67·0	13th	58·0	3·7	8·9	2·0
February	63·8	—	70·0	6th	56·0	4·9	11·0	1·9
March	67·9	—	71·0	12th	56·0	6·4	11·0	2·0
April	71·3	28th	69·0	12th	61·0	8·9	13·0	7·0
May	73·4	—	74·0	1st	67·0	4·1	7·0	2·0
June	71·5	8th	74·0	—	70·0	4·0	6·0	3·0
July	70·9	29th	73·0	—	69·0	3·8	5·0	3·0
August	70·0	—	71·0	23rd	67·0	3·7	5·0	3·0
September	70·0	—	71·0	—	69·0	4·2	6·0	2·0
October	68·3	—	71·0	11th	64·0	3·7	5·0	3·0
November	66·2	13th	70·0	—	63·0	3·7	4·0	2·9
December	63·0	2nd	67·0	21st	57·0	4·3	8·0	3·0
Year	68·4	—	74·0	—	56·0	4·6	13·0	1·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	71·0	—	63·1	—	7·5	2·9
16.—KURUNEGALA.								
January	65·2	21st	71·5	14th	59·0	4·2	8·3	1·0
February	64·8	19th	71·0	—	60·0	6·1	10·6	0·3
March	66·9	30th	75·0	8th	56·0	4·0	7·3	0·8
April	69·6	22nd	77·0	20th	61·0	3·5	12·3	0·8
May	71·7	14th	76·2	—	65·0	3·4	8·4	0·3
June	72·1	—	74·0	—	70·0	2·5	4·1	1·0
July	71·5	—	73·5	—	70·0	2·6	4·1	0
August	70·8	—	73·0	—	67·0	2·5	6·3	0·6
September	68·7	20th	71·5	5th	64·7	5·0	8·2	2·3
October	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
November	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
December	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes ...	—	—	?	—	?	—	?	?

TABLE IX.—Mean and Extreme Air Temperature in the Shade for 1892.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum.		Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum.	
							Date.	°		Date.	°
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	78·2	79·8	82·1	84·8	12·1	72·7	29th	90·1	20·3	—	67·8
February ...	80·3	82·4	84·9	87·1	13·5	73·6	2nd	91·8	20·5	—	71·3
March ...	82·1	84·6	86·0	85·1	9·4	75·7	31st	91·4	21·6	8th	69·8
April ...	81·6	83·4	84·9	87·3	10·7	76·6	1st	90·7	18·7	24th	72·0
May ...	83·3	85·3	85·5	88·0	8·8	79·2	19th	90·7	15·7	21st	75·0
June ...	81·4	83·2	83·5	86·0	8·6	77·4	29th	87·7	13·1	25th	74·6
July ...	80·9	82·3	82·7	85·0	7·3	77·7	20th	87·2	12·9	22nd	74·3
August ...	79·8	81·5	81·5	84·3	7·8	76·5	20th	86·4	14·1	13th	72·3
September ...	80·9	82·6	82·6	85·7	8·3	77·4	—	87·0	12·7	11th	74·3
October ...	79·6	81·7	81·8	84·9	9·7	75·2	9th	87·9	16·3	22nd	71·6
November ...	79·5	81·7	82·8	85·9	12·0	73·9	29th	89·0	18·0	6th	71·0
December ...	79·4	81·5	84·2	86·9	14·5	72·4	11th	90·6	23·3	27th	67·3
Year ...	80·6	82·5	83·5	85·9	10·2	75·7	Feb. 2nd	91·8	24·5	Dec. 27th	67·3
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89·2	17·3	—	71·9
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	76·7	77·3	81·6	88·1	16·7	71·4	27th	91·5	25·5	14th	66·0
February ...	79·2	79·5	86·2	90·9	19·1	71·8	—	94·7	26·7	4th	68·0
March ...	80·2	82·2	86·6	93·5	21·7	71·8	7th	95·8	26·9	9th	68·9
April ...	80·0	83·2	83·7	93·3	20·2	73·1	29th	95·2	25·6	11th	69·6
May ...	80·7	83·6	84·2	93·4	19·1	74·3	18th	98·5	27·9	1st	70·6
June ...	79·9	82·2	83·5	90·2	11·1	74·1	16th	93·4	21·4	17th	72·0
July ...	78·9	80·5	82·3	89·6	15·6	74·0	18th	95·2	23·6	—	71·6
August ...	78·2	80·2	81·7	87·7	14·8	72·9	9th	89·7	18·9	13th	70·8
September ...	78·9	81·1	82·9	89·8	16·9	72·9	11th	94·1	24·4	6th	69·7
October ...	77·7	78·8	82·8	83·7	12·0	71·7	2nd	90·2	22·0	31st	68·2
November ...	77·4	79·1	81·9	84·8	13·6	71·2	8th	89·7	21·4	4th	68·3
December ...	77·9	77·9	84·8	88·5	17·5	71·0	12th	90·3	25·4	30th	64·9
Year ...	78·8	80·5	83·5	89·5	16·4	72·5	May 18th	89·5	24·1	Dec. 30th	64·9
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93·2	24·1	—	69·1

TABLE IX. *(continued)*.—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9¼ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	73·1	75·7	77·2	84·1	17·7	66·4	24th	89·2	27·9	14th	61·3
February ...	74·5	77·9	78·9	88·3	21·7	66·6	12th	92·2	30·9	6th	61·3
March ...	77·3	81·1	82·6	90·4	22·1	68·3	19th	94·0	34·2	9th	59·8
April ...	77·8	83·3	82·8	90·5	17·1	73·4	7th	93·7	25·9	14th	67·8
May ...	81·8	84·0	84·7	90·9	14·1	76·8	—	92·5	20·8	3rd	71·7
June ...	80·6	83·0	83·1	89·6	13·9	75·7	29th	93·0	20·7	—	72·3
July ...	78·7	80·3	80·7	87·0	12·2	75·0	15th	90·5	17·2	1st	73·3
August ...	78·5	80·5	80·9	87·5	13·4	74·1	—	91·0	20·2	13th	70·8
September ...	78·9	81·1	81·0	87·5	12·8	74·7	15th	90·2	16·4	—	73·8
October ...	79·4	82·0	82·3	88·1	14·2	73·9	6th	92·5	21·8	8th	70·7
November ...	77·5	81·0	80·8	86·9	16·2	70·7	—	91·9	24·4	27th	67·5
December ...	75·4	77·7	80·2	85·8	17·4	68·4	—	89·5	28·5	26th	61·0
Year ...	78·0	80·6	81·3	88·1	16·1	72·0	—	94·0	34·2	March 9th	59·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91·7	24·1	—	67·6
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.											
January ...	76·0	77·9	79·9	82·9	12·7	70·2	27th	87·4	23·6	14th	63·8
February ...	78·9	81·1	85·0	88·5	17·9	70·6	27th	94·0	28·9	6th	65·1
March ...	82·0	84·7	90·6	93·3	22·6	70·7	30th	97·4	34·3	9th	63·1
April ...	82·3	85·3	87·4	92·8	18·6	74·2	4th	97·9	26·2	14th	71·7
May ...	84·3	86·5	90·2	93·6	17·4	76·2	27th	97·2	23·8	3rd	73·4
June ...	83·4	85·7	89·2	93·6	18·0	75·6	—	95·8	22·7	25th	73·1
July ...	82·2	84·4	86·9	90·1	14·7	75·3	15th	96·3	23·6	2nd	72·7
August ...	81·0	83·3	86·0	90·5	16·7	73·8	19th	98·6	27·0	21st	71·6
September ...	82·4	84·8	88·0	91·3	16·9	74·4	14th	96·0	23·0	27th	73·0
October ...	79·9	83·5	84·0	89·3	16·9	72·4	3rd	97·9	28·0	—	69·9
November ...	78·1	81·5	82·1	87·3	16·5	70·8	9th	95·8	27·2	29th	68·6
December ...	76·2	78·8	81·4	84·3	15·9	68·4	3rd	87·8	24·0	27th	63·8
Year ...	80·6	83·0	83·9	89·9	17·1	72·8	April 4th	97·9	34·8	March 9th	63·1
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95·1	26·0	—	69·1
5.—MANNÁR.											
January ...	77·8	78·6	80·2	82·2	7·7	74·5	30th	84·3	12·8	5th	71·5
February ...	79·5	81·3	83·3	85·8	11·8	74·0	25th	91·8	23·3	6th	68·5
March ...	82·7	85·1	88·2	91·2	16·5	74·7	30th	94·8	25·8	9th	69·0
April ...	84·7	87·7	88·6	93·2	15·4	77·8	—	97·0	22·5	24th	74·5
May ...	85·9	88·2	88·9	92·0	11·4	80·6	27th	94·0	17·5	2nd	76·5
June ...	84·5	86·8	87·0	91·6	11·7	79·9	26th	96·2	19·7	25th	76·5
July ...	83·2	85·4	85·3	90·0	11·2	78·8	—	92·5	19·0	2nd	73·5
August ...	82·1	84·9	84·1	89·9	12·5	77·4	10th	93·0	18·0	—	75·0
September ...	82·0	84·3	84·4	88·5	11·1	77·4	15th	92·0	20·5	24th	71·5
October ...	82·5	85·2	85·1	89·7	12·4	77·3	6th	94·5	20·5	8th	74·0
November ...	80·1	82·4	82·1	86·9	11·1	75·8	—	92·0	19·0	—	73·0
December ...	78·4	80·1	80·8	84·4	10·1	74·3	3rd	89·5	18·0	27th	71·5
Year ...	81·9	84·2	84·3	88·8	11·9	76·9	—	97·0	28·5	March 9th	68·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·6	19·7	—	72·9
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ...	77·7	80·6	79·6	80·9	7·9	73·0	24th	83·6	16·0	—	67·6
February ...	79·9	83·7	83·0	84·1	11·2	72·9	22nd	88·0	22·0	6th	66·0
March ...	83·3	86·9	86·7	87·2	11·0	76·2	18th	90·3	20·7	9th	69·6
April ...	85·0	87·8	86·7	88·6	8·2	80·4	4th	91·3	14·3	24th	77·0
May ...	84·5	86·3	85·9	86·6	5·2	81·4	26th	89·0	9·0	—	80·0
June ...	83·5	85·3	85·0	85·5	5·3	80·2	30th	81·0	13·0	—	78·0
July ...	82·5	84·3	83·7	84·6	5·0	79·6	2nd	87·3	11·0	2nd	76·3
August ...	81·4	83·2	83·1	83·7	5·8	77·9	—	87·0	13·4	22nd	73·6
September ...	80·9	82·2	82·3	82·6	4·4	78·2	14th	86·2	11·2	25th	74·6
October ...	81·4	83·6	83·7	84·2	7·1	77·1	6th	89·0	16·5	10th	72·5
November ...	79·1	81·9	80·9	83·2	8·7	74·5	—	87·0	16·5	23rd	70·5
December ...	77·5	80·1	79·9	80·4	7·9	72·5	13th	83·5	15·5	—	68·0
Year ...	81·4	83·8	83·4	84·1	7·3	76·9	April 4th	91·3	25·3	Feb. 6th	66·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87·8	15·0	—	72·8
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	77·3	78·4	78·6	84·3	9·4	74·9	29th	94·7	24·5	14th	70·2
February ...	79·1	80·7	81·4	87·6	12·4	75·2	28th	92·7	21·7	—	71·0
March ...	81·5	83·3	85·9	93·2	17·9	75·3	29th	100·7	29·9	3rd	70·8
April ...	83·5	85·0	88·5	95·2	18·1	77·1	9th	100·8	26·3	3rd	74·5
May ...	85·7	86·9	91·6	98·1	19·6	78·5	15th	101·8	26·0	2nd	75·8
June ...	84·7	86·1	90·4	98·1	20·3	77·8	13th	103·1	27·9	29th	75·2
July ...	82·8	83·4	87·9	93·7	16·4	77·3	30th	98·5	26·7	2nd	71·8
August ...	81·8	82·2	87·6	93·7	18·0	75·7	4th	99·0	26·1	12th	72·9
September ...	82·9	83·5	89·6	95·9	20·1	75·8	11th	100·1	27·1	24th	73·0
October ...	80·1	82·1	83·6	91·3	16·6	74·7	1st	95·7	23·4	31st	72·3
November ...	78·9	80·7	81·1	88·1	13·0	75·1	2nd	94·7	21·8	—	72·9
December ...	77·8	79·0	79·7	85·3	10·6	74·7	16th	88·3	18·4	30th	69·9
Year ...	81·3	82·6	85·5	92·0	16·0	76·0	June 13th	103·1	33·2	Dec. 30th	69·9
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97·0	25·0	—	72·5

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	76·3	77·6	78·0	82·3	9·1	73·2	—	84·0	14·8	—	69·2
February ...	77·9	80·1	80·7	85·1	12·2	72·9	26th	90·0	19·8	6th	70·2
March ...	79·7	83·1	82·9	88·8	15·6	73·2	25th	92·3	23·1	9th	69·2
April ...	81·8	85·6	84·6	91·5	16·4	75·1	6th	95·2	21·5	20th	73·7
May ...	84·0	87·8	87·3	93·9	16·9	77·0	31st	97·6	21·8	—	75·8
June ...	83·1	86·7	86·6	93·1	17·2	75·9	1st	96·4	22·8	29th	73·6
July ...	82·3	85·3	87·0	93·1	18·3	74·8	18th	96·5	23·4	2nd	73·1
August ...	80·9	84·4	84·3	92·2	18·2	74·0	3rd	95·0	22·8	—	72·2
September ...	81·4	85·6	84·8	92·9	19·1	73·8	16th	97·0	24·8	10th	72·2
October ...	79·4	82·6	82·1	88·8	15·2	73·6	25th	91·6	19·8	15th	71·8
November ...	78·3	81·0	80·7	86·2	13·0	73·2	2nd	92·0	19·8	—	72·2
December ...	76·7	78·6	78·8	84·3	11·6	72·7	21st	86·2	14·5	—	71·7
Year ...	80·2	83·2	83·1	89·3	15·2	74·1	May 31st	97·6	28·4	—	69·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92·8	20·7	—	72·1
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	76·6	77·7	79·4	?	?	72·7	?	?	?	—	69·1
February ...	78·0	80·1	81·0	?	?	73·0	?	?	?	5th	69·1
March ...	79·9	82·1	84·2	87·3	14·0	73·3	29th	93·0	25·4	8th	67·6
April ...	81·3	83·5	84·5	88·4	12·3	76·1	20th	97·0	23·4	5th	73·6
May ...	80·6	82·4	83·1	86·5	10·1	76·4	30th	93·7	20·6	21st	73·1
June ...	80·5	81·0	83·1	87·2	10·7	76·5	29th	95·0	20·9	11th	74·1
July ...	80·9	82·8	84·1	88·5	12·6	75·9	30th	95·7	22·6	27th	73·1
August ...	79·3	81·2	81·9	87·0	12·2	74·8	28th	94·0	21·2	9th	72·8
September ...	79·3	81·5	81·8	85·9	11·2	74·7	15th	94·7	11·2	17th	73·3
October ...	79·3	81·8	82·5	86·8	13·1	73·7	27th	92·2	20·1	7th	72·1
November ...	79·4	81·9	83·3	86·1	13·2	72·9	2nd	92·2	13·2	—	70·8
December ...	77·7	79·7	82·6	85·7	14·7	71·0	—	87·0	17·9	Mar. 8th	69·1
Year ...	79·4	81·4	82·6	?	?	?	—	?	?	?	67·6
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	71·5
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	77·3	78·0	79·9	81·3	7·3	74·0	19th	85·6	14·3	14th	71·3
February ...	79·0	80·2	81·5	83·1	7·7	75·4	27th	85·3	11·6	—	73·7
March ...	81·1	82·2	83·9	85·1	7·9	77·2	29th	87·6	13·6	8th	74·0
April ...	81·1	82·0	83·0	84·9	6·5	78·4	9th	87·8	11·9	11th	75·9
May ...	82·2	83·0	83·8	85·3	5·5	79·8	14th	87·2	10·4	21st	76·8
June ...	81·3	82·1	82·6	84·1	5·0	79·1	—	85·3	8·6	28th	76·7
July ...	80·4	81·1	81·7	83·1	4·7	78·4	19th	85·2	9·1	26th	76·1
August ...	78·9	79·6	80·1	81·6	4·6	77·0	4th	83·9	9·1	13th	74·8
September ...	80·3	80·9	81·7	82·9	4·6	78·3	10th	85·0	9·1	30th	75·9
October ...	79·1	79·9	80·8	82·2	5·6	76·6	3rd	83·6	8·7	21st	74·9
November ...	79·0	80·3	81·4	82·6	7·1	75·5	13th	84·5	11·5	6th	73·0
December ...	78·5	70·6	81·2	82·6	7·9	74·7	29th	85·0	14·0	2nd	71·0
Year ...	79·8	80·7	81·8	83·2	6·2	77·0	April 9th	87·8	16·8	Dec. 2nd	71·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85·5	11·0	—	74·5
11.—KANDY.											
January ...	72·1	74·1	75·2	81·3	14·2	67·1	30th	87·3	31·2	14th	56·1
February ...	74·2	77·4	77·8	86·4	19·1	67·3	27th	90·7	32·7	5th	58·0
March ...	75·6	79·8	82·3	89·5	24·7	64·8	22nd	92·8	39·6	9th	53·2
April ...	76·9	80·6	81·7	88·5	20·1	68·4	6th	93·1	29·8	9th	63·3
May ...	78·1	81·3	82·6	88·3	17·7	70·6	17th	91·7	28·6	2nd	63·1
June ...	76·6	80·1	79·8	86·2	16·1	70·1	24th	89·2	21·7	17th	67·5
July ...	74·6	76·7	76·7	82·0	11·4	70·6	15th	88·0	21·8	1st	66·2
August ...	73·6	75·8	76·0	81·3	12·3	69·0	10th	87·3	22·1	8th	65·2
September ...	74·3	76·8	77·3	83·4	14·4	69·0	11th	87·0	20·8	5th	66·2
October ...	73·6	77·4	76·0	83·2	15·8	67·4	9th	87·7	26·4	31st	61·3
November ...	74·0	77·4	77·7	84·7	17·9	66·8	21st	88·8	28·3	3rd	60·5
December ...	73·0	76·4	76·9	83·6	17·0	66·6	7th	87·0	28·4	2nd	58·6
Year ...	74·7	77·8	78·3	84·8	16·7	68·1	April 6th	93·1	39·9	Mar. 9th	53·2
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89·2	27·6	—	61·6
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	54·2	57·1	56·2	?	?	49·2	?	?	?	23rd	36·3
February ...	59·4	61·1	59·8	?	?	48·3	?	?	?	5th	39·8
March ...	60·1	69·0	65·0	74·6	28·3	46·3	30th	80·0	43·7	8th	36·3
April ...	60·1	66·1	64·1	72·7	22·5	50·2	9th	78·0	36·0	8th	42·0
May ...	60·7	67·7	62·8	73·3	21·8	51·5	16th	81·8	39·9	1st	41·9
June ...	58·8	63·5	60·2	68·6	15·9	52·7	14th	76·0	26·4	21st	49·6
July ...	56·9	58·9	58·0	61·3	7·6	53·7	15th	70·3	20·3	—	50·0
August ...	57·5	59·9	58·4	63·2	9·1	54·1	9th	71·9	20·9	9th	51·0
September ...	57·9	61·1	59·3	64·6	11·3	53·3	3rd	70·6	22·1	5th	48·5
October ...	58·1	62·0	59·7	65·4	12·7	52·7	5th	71·8	23·0	30th	48·8
November ...	59·1	62·9	62·2	68·1	15·8	52·3	3rd	71·2	25·2	3rd	46·0
December ...	56·7	60·2	60·8	66·4	17·2	49·2	6th	69·0	27·0	7th	42·0
Year ...	58·3	62·5	60·5	?	?	51·1	?	?	?	?	36·3
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	44·3

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—Air Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3¼ P.M.	Mean of Max.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean of Min.	Highest Maximum. Date.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute Range.	Lowest Minimum. Date.	Lowest Minimum. °
13.—HAKGALA.											
January ...	57·6	58·8	59·6	60·6	6·2	54·4	—	63·5	21·5	13th	42·0
February ...	60·1	63·3	63·2	63·6	9·7	53·9	28th	66·5	21·0	5th	45·5
March ...	61·4	67·0	66·8	68·7	18·4	50·3	24th	73·0	29·5	—	43·5
April ...	64·0	68·9	67·5	70·0	14·4	55·6	29th	73·5	25·5	8th	48·0
May ...	64·0	67·8	66·5	69·5	11·9	57·6	2nd	73·5	23·5	2nd	50·0
June ...	63·1	66·2	65·2	66·3	8·3	58·0	14th	71·5	16·5	24th	55·0
July ...	60·1	61·9	61·2	62·9	6·0	56·9	14th	71·0	16·5	26th	54·5
August ...	59·7	61·8	61·4	62·9	6·8	56·1	6th	67·5	13·5	30th	54·0
September ...	59·9	62·6	61·5	63·4	7·7	55·7	—	66·0	12·0	5th	54·0
October ...	59·5	62·3	61·1	62·9	7·6	55·3	1st	67·3	15·5	8th	52·0
November ...	60·2	62·7	62·5	63·2	7·9	55·3	3rd	67·5	17·0	6th	50·5
December ...	57·8	59·5	60·5	61·5	8·0	53·5	—	63·0	20·5	29th	42·5
Year ...	60·3	63·6	63·0	64·7	9·5	55·2	—	73·5	31·5	Jan. 13th	42·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68·6	19·3	—	49·3
14.—BADULLA.											
January ...	73·3	77·2	80·4	80·3	17·9	62·4	1st	85·0	27·0	23rd	58·0
February ...	74·7	78·4	82·1	81·7	18·0	63·7	28th	87·0	30·0	5th	57·0
March ...	72·8	76·8	81·6	86·1	26·1	60·0	—	87·5	38·0	8th	49·5
April ...	75·3	79·5	81·5	86·9	22·0	64·7	—	89·0	30·0	13th	59·0
May ...	?	80·6	?	90·0	24·8	65·2	—	92·5	29·5	—	63·0
June ...	?	80·9	?	90·9	26·8	64·1	?	93·5	31·5	?	62·0
July ...	74·4	78·9	80·5	89·1	25·2	63·9	—	91·0	33·0	19th	58·0
August ...	72·5	77·2	77·5	87·2	24·5	62·7	1st	91·0	34·0	30th	57·0
September ...	73·8	79·8	80·5	88·8	27·5	61·3	10th	89·7	32·7	5th	57·0
October ...	71·8	76·6	75·4	86·5	23·0	63·5	4th	89·5	33·5	30th	56·0
November ...	70·9	74·3	73·8	83·2	18·6	64·6	1st	85·0	29·0	3rd	56·0
December ...	68·4	70·4	71·9	80·4	17·6	62·8	—	81·2	28·2	30th	53·0
Year ...	?	77·5	?	85·9	22·6	63·3	?	90·5	44·0	March 8th	49·5
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	88·5	31·4	—	57·1
15.—VAVUNIYA.											
January ...	75·8	79·3	80·2	82·4	14·3	68·1	24th	86·0	24·1	13th	61·9
February ...	78·0	81·6	83·8	87·3	18·6	68·7	—	93·0	32·0	—	61·0
March ...	80·8	83·9	87·7	90·3	19·5	70·8	—	93·0	33·0	11th	60·0
April ...	82·3	84·5	87·4	89·8	14·6	75·2	12th	93·0	22·0	5th	71·0
May ...	84·1	86·6	90·1	93·5	18·0	75·5	—	97·0	25·0	6th	72·0
June ...	83·5	85·5	89·6	94·6	19·1	75·5	—	97·0	23·0	—	74·0
July ...	82·2	84·5	87·3	91·6	16·9	74·7	28th	97·0	25·0	31st	72·0
August ...	82·3	85·5	87·8	94·4	20·7	73·7	2nd	97·0	26·0	11th	71·0
September ...	82·7	85·5	88·3	95·0	20·8	74·2	—	97·0	26·0	28th	71·0
October ...	80·5	83·5	86·0	91·3	19·3	72·0	2nd	97·0	28·0	—	69·0
November ...	77·9	81·0	82·7	87·2	17·3	69·9	3rd	95·0	29·0	29th	66·0
December ...	76·4	80·0	82·0	85·0	17·7	67·3	30th	87·0	25·0	28th	62·0
Year ...	80·5	83·4	86·1	90·2	18·1	72·1	—	97·0	37·0	March 11th	60·0
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94·1	26·5	—	67·6
16.—KURUNEGALA.											
January ...	75·5	77·4	79·6	84·6	15·2	69·4	—	89·8	26·8	14th	63·0
February ...	78·5	80·7	84·1	90·4	19·5	70·9	22nd	94·2	28·4	—	65·8
March ...	79·7	84·1	84·3	93·8	22·9	70·9	—	95·5	38·7	8th	56·8
April ...	81·4	85·2	86·0	93·5	20·4	73·1	9th	98·6	28·3	25th	70·3
May ...	83·3	86·9	87·8	93·5	17·4	75·1	16th	96·5	25·7	2nd	70·8
June ...	81·4	84·6	84·9	91·5	16·9	74·6	14th	95·5	22·7	20th	72·8
July ...	79·3	81·8	82·0	88·3	14·2	74·1	—	93·0	21·2	2nd	71·8
August ...	79·2	80·9	83·4	88·6	15·3	73·3	19th	93·2	21·6	—	71·6
September ...	80·3	82·8	84·5	91·2	17·5	73·7	11th	95·2	23·7	5th	71·5
October ...	78·6	81·2	82·4	85·0	12·7	72·3	3rd	96·0	26·7	—	69·3
November ...	80·8	82·5	86·3	89·0	15·5	73·5	6th	92·5	21·3	7th	71·2
December ...	78·9	81·1	84·1	87·5	15·8	71·7	4th	91·2	26·2	30th	65·0
Year ...	79·7	82·4	84·1	89·7	16·9	72·7	April 9th	98·6	41·8	March 8th	56·8
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	94·3	26·0	—	68·3

TABLE XI.—Sea Level Equivalents of Monthly Mean Temperature for 1892.

Month.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Colombo ...	78·3	80·4	82·2	81·7	83·4	81·5	81·0	79·9	81·0	79·7	79·6	79·5	80·7
Ratnapura ...	76·9	79·4	80·4	80·2	80·9	80·1	79·1	78·4	79·1	77·9	77·6	78·1	79·0
Puttalam ...	73·2	74·6	77·4	79·9	81·9	80·7	78·8	78·6	79·0	79·5	77·6	75·5	78·1
Anurádhapura ...	76·4	79·3	82·4	82·7	84·7	83·8	82·6	81·4	82·8	80·3	78·5	76·6	81·0
Mannár ...	77·8	79·5	82·7	84·7	85·9	84·5	83·2	82·1	82·0	82·5	80·1	78·4	81·9
Jaffna ...	77·7	79·9	83·3	85·0	84·5	83·5	82·5	81·4	80·9	81·4	79·1	77·5	81·4
Trincomalee ...	77·7	79·5	81·9	83·9	86·1	85·1	83·2	82·2	83·3	80·5	79·3	79·2	81·7
Batticaloa ...	76·4	78·0	79·8	81·9	84·1	83·2	82·4	81·0	81·5	79·5	78·4	76·8	80·3
Hambantota ...	76·7	78·1	80·0	81·4	80·7	80·6	81·0	79·4	79·4	79·4	79·5	77·8	79·5
Galle ...	77·4	79·1	81·2	81·2	82·3	81·4	80·5	79·0	80·4	79·2	79·1	78·6	79·9
Vavuniya ...	76·5	78·7	81·5	83·0	84·8	84·2	82·9	83·0	83·4	81·2	78·6	77·4	81·2

TABLE XIII.—Monthly Means and Extremes of Pressure for 1892.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
1.—COLOMBO ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·866	·927	·806	·121	1·051	21st	·710	6th	·341
February ...	·826	·888	·764	·124	·942	6th	·645	28th	·297
March ...	·815	·872	·759	·113	·939	6th	·711	13th	·228
April ...	·789	·847	·731	·116	·961	4th	·631	22nd	·330
May ...	·807	·856	·759	·097	·895	28th	·713	24th	·182
June ...	·763	·805	·721	·084	·900	16th	·607	29th	·293
July ...	·799	·840	·758	·082	·973	19th	·625	2nd	·348
August ...	·808	·855	·762	·093	·913	31st	·676	24th	·237
September ...	·848	·902	·794	·108	·951	4th	·729	20th	·222
October ...	·830	·886	·774	·112	·966	2nd	·733	9th	·233
November ...	·837	·898	·777	·121	·975	12th	·727	8th	·248
December ...	·890	·953	·828	·125	1·024	27th	·750	10th	·274
Year ...	·823	·877	·769	·108	1·024	Dec. 27th	·607	June 29th	·417
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·957	—	·688	—	·269
2.—RATNAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·812	·876	·749	·127	·984	21st	·653	—	·331
February ...	·770	·838	·702	·136	·925	1st	·610	24th	·315
March ...	·745	·818	·673	·145	·874	4th	·611	21st	·263
April ...	·750	·808	·692	·116	·868	5th	·562	11th	·306
May ...	·760	·816	704	·112	·859	2nd	·650	24th	·209
June ...	·715	·766	·664	·102	·862	16th	·514	29th	·348
July ...	·742	·794	·690	·104	·910	19th	·557	2nd	·353
August ...	·754	·805	·703	·102	·867	31st	·608	24th	·259
September ...	·785	·842	·729	·113	·892	3rd	·649	8th	·243
October ...	·776	·835	·717	·118	·912	3rd	·671	27th	·241
November ...	·770	·842	699	·143	·907	12th	·574	9th	·333
December ...	·816	·888	·745	143	·953	31st	·677	11th	·276
Year ...	·766	·827	·705	·122	·984	Jan. 21st	·514	June 29th	·470
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·901	—	·611	—	·290
3.—PUTTALAM ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·868	·929	·808	·121	1·009	25th	·729	2nd	·280
February ...	817	·876	·758	·118	·951	3rd	·683	23rd	·268
March ...	·778	·844	·713	·131	·923	6th	·652	21st	·271
April ...	·752	·807	·697	·110	·933	4th	·612	22nd	·321
May ...	·760	·814	·706	·108	·876	9th	·626	—	·250
June ...	·717	·765	·670	·095	·864	17th	·560	29th	·304
July ...	·753	·801	·706	·095	·946	19th	·535	4th	·411
August ...	·775	·822	·728	·094	·890	17th	·617	23rd	·273
September ...	·812	·860	·764	·096	·939	5th	643	10th	·296
October ...	·805	·864	·746	·118	·940	3rd	·680	9th	·260
November ...	·829	·883	·776	·107	·985	12th	·732	8th	·253
December ...	·884	·951	·818	·133	1·025	31st	·760	24th	·265
Year ...	·796	·851	·741	·110	1·025	Dec. 31st	·535	July 4th	·490
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·940	—	·652	—	·288
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·645	·707	·583	·124	·790	21st	·513	10th	·277
February ...	·588	·652	·525	·127	·718	21st	·430	23rd	·288
March ...	·551	·621	·482	·139	·698	6th	·430	29th	·268
April ...	·518	·578	·458	·120	·682	2nd	·372	22nd	·310
May ...	·509	·567	·452	·115	·627	7th	·392	31st	·235
June ...	·465	·514	·417	·097	·602	16th	346	27th	·256
July ...	·490	·536	·444	·092	·673	19th	·312	4th	·361
August ...	·513	·561	·466	·095	·608	9th	·388	20th	·215
September ...	·543	·600	·486	·114	·665	14th	·415	20th	·250
October ...	·548	·608	·488	·120	·692	3rd	·438	25th	·254
November ...	·583	·642	·525	·117	·719	12th	·451	8th	·268
December ...	·659	·717	·601	·116	·786	31st	·549	14th	·237
Year ...	·551	·609	·494	·115	·790	Jan. 21st	·312	July 4th	·478
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·688	—	·420	—	·268
5.—MANNÁR ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	933	·990	·877	·113	1·075	25th	·779	2nd	·296
February ...	·908	·968	·848	·120	1·053	2nd	·760	24th	·293
March ...	·856	·918	·794	·124	·997	6th	·724	29th	·273
April ...	·795	·856	·735	·121	·957	4th	·642	22nd	·315
May ...	·784	·836	·732	·104	·896	7th	·664	23rd	·232
June ..	·750	·801	·700	·101	·859	17th	·642	30th	·217
July ...	·765	·815	·716	·099	·933	21st	·608	3rd	·325
August ...	·779	·833	·725	·108	·882	9th	·555	24th	·327
September ...	·821	·876	·767	·109	·939	29th	·700	20th	·239
October ...	·833	·888	·778	·110	·961	7th	·703	8th	·258
November ...	·876	·932	·821	·111	·984	26th	·750	1st	·234
December ...	·956	1·014	·898	·116	1·080	31st	·846	14th	·234
Year ...	·838	·894	·783	·111	1·080	Dec. 31st	·555	Aug. 24th	·525
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·908	—	·698	—	·270

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
6.—JAFFNA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·954	1·007	·902	·105	1·090	25th	·810	9th	·280
February ...	·889	·948	·830	·118	1·033	1st	·741	23rd	·292
March ...	·839	·901	·777	·124	·997	6th	·689	29th	·308
April ...	·793	·854	·733	·121	·964	3rd	·625	21st	·339
May ...	·767	·819	·716	·103	·889	7th	·658	21st	·231
June ...	·730	·781	·680	·101	·873	16th	·608	30th	·265
July ...	·744	·792	·697	·095	·918	20th	·586	2nd	·332
August ...	·763	·814	·712	·102	·896	9th	·600	23rd	296
September ...	·807	·865	·750	·115	·923	14th	·662	20th	·261
October ...	·821	·880	·762	·118	·970	6th	·695	25th	·275
November ...	·878	·932	·824	·108	1·013	12th	·744	1st	·219
December ...	·959	1·011	·908	·103	1·072	31st	·854	2nd	·218
Year ...	·829	·884	·774	·110	1·090	Jan. 25th	·586	July 2nd	·504
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·970	—	·689	—	·281
7.—TRINCOMALEE ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·864	·918	·811	·107	·998	21st	·721	1st	·277
February ...	·809	·865	·753	·112	·939	1st	·672	23rd	·267
March ...	·769	·832	·707	·125	·913	6th	·617	25th	·296
April ...	·720	·784	·657	·127	·890	4th	·570	22nd	·320
May ...	·694	·750	·639	·111	·828	7th	·580	22nd	·248
June ...	·659	·709	·610	·099	·791	16th	·539	29th	·252
July ...	·673	·719	·628	·091	·867	19th	·535	5th	·332
August { Bar. out	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Sept. { of order	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
October ...	·718	·774	·662	·112	·870	3rd	·602	28th	·268
November ..	·763	·816	·711	·105	·877	12th	·622	1st	·255
December ...	·839	·888	·790	·098	·953	25th	·727	2nd	·226
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	?
8.—BATTICALOA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·903	·948	·859	·089	1·025	31st	·779	10th	·246
February ...	·871	·914	·828	·086	·995	2nd	·761	26th	·234
March ...	·836	·882	·791	·091	·963	6th	·740	25th	·223
April ...	·806	·850	·763	·087	·948	3rd	·693	22nd	·255
May ...	·776	·823	·730	·093	·876	11th	·680	21st	·196
June ...	·739	·783	·696	·087	·851	17th	·658	28th	·193
July ...	·774	·819	·730	·089	·897	20th	·666	2nd	·231
August ...	·773	·817	·730	·087	·872	10th	·663	23rd	209
September ...	·805	·850	·761	·089	·902	5th	·715	20th	·187
October ...	·805	·853	·758	·095	·917	7th	·706	27th	·211
November ...	·840	·886	·794	·092	·942	16th	·747	2nd	·195
December ...	·917	·962	·872	·090	1·027	26th	·826	11th	·201
Year ...	·820	·865	·776	·090	1·027	Dec. 26th	·658	Jan. 28th	·369
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·934	—	·719	—	·215
9.—HAMBANTOTA ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·873	·927	·819	·108	1·000	—	·710	8th	·290
February ...	·825	·892	·759	·133	·932	6th	·697	23rd	·235
March ...	·812	·892	·732	·160	·947	6th	·667	29th	·280
April ...	·808	·869	·748	·121	·934	—	·665	21st	·269
May ...	·821	·878	·764	·114	·933	7th	·721	14th	·212
June ...	·788	·837	·739	·098	·937	16th	·663	29th	·274
July ...	·812	·858	·767	·091	·948	20th	·638	1st	·310
August ...	·805	·853	·758	·095	·928	31st	·672	22nd	·256
September ...	·832	·881	·783	·098	·944	6th	·703	20th	·241
October ...	·796	·852	·741	·111	·946	3rd	·683	27th	·263
November ...	·808	·872	·745	·127	·942	21st	·587	11th	·355
December ...	·845	·896	·794	·102	·974	30th	·683	2nd	·291
Year ...	·819	·876	·762	·114	1·000	—	·587	Nov. 11th	·413
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·947	—	·674	—	·273
10.—GALLE ...	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·853	·908	·798	·110	1·031	21st	·715	9th	·316
February ...	·825	·877	·773	·104	·928	6th	·711	27th	·217
March ...	·809	·862	·757	·105	·945	6th	·711	15th	·234
April ...	·789	839	·739	·100	·950	3rd	·641	22nd	·309
May ...	·794	·845	·743	·102	884	10th	·695	14th	·189
June ...	·764	799	·694	·105	·906	16th	·583	29th	·323
July ...	·775	·826	·725	·101	·955	19th	·575	1st	·380
August ...	·797	·846	·748	·098	·905	2nd	·647	23rd	·258
September ...	·840	·892	·789	·103	·945	4th	·724	19th	·221
October ...	·821	·873	·770	·103	·959	2nd	·720	26th	·239
November ...	·829	·881	·778	·103	·941	12th	·744	22nd	·197
December ...	·877	·929	·826	·103	·977	24th	·785	10th	·192
Year ...	·813	·865	·762	·103	1·031	Jan. 21st	·575	July 1st	·456
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·944	—	·688	—	·256

TABLE XIII. (*continued*).—Air Pressure.

Month.	Mean.	9¼ A.M.	3¼ P.M.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute Range.
11.—KANDY.	28+	28+	28+	—	28+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·191	·238	·145	·093	·317	24th	1·070	2nd	·247
February ...	·150	·208	·095	·115	·277	2nd	1·028	22nd	·249
March ...	·130	·192	·069	·123	·282	26th	1·012	21st	·270
April ...	·108	·164	·052	·112	·257	2nd	0·946	21st	·311
May ...	·121	·173	·069	·104	·218	28th	1·025	15th	·193
June ...	·077	·122	·033	·089	·206	16th	0·939	29th	·267
July ...	·112	·154	·071	·083	·273	19th	0·928	2nd	·345
August ...	·115	·164	·067	·097	·220	17th	1·011	18th	·209
September ...	·146	·202	·090	·212	·260	14th	0·942	25th	·318
October ...	·140	·196	·085	·111	·270	3rd	1·043	25th	·227
November ...	·156	·212	·105	·107	·289	12th	1·054	8th	·235
December ..	·213	·267	·160	·107	·337	31st	1·064	13th	·273
Year ...	·138	·191	·087	·104	·337	Dec. 31st	0·928.	July 2nd	·409
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·267	—	1·005	—	·262
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.	23+	23+	23+	—	23+	—	23+	—	—
January ...	1·076	1·119	1·033	·086	1·194	21st	0 948	10th	·246
February ...	1·065	1·095	1·036	·059	1·166	1st	0·918	26th	·248
March ...	1·072	1·106	1·038	·068	1·200	31st	0·984	13th	·216
April ...	1·072	1·108	1·036	·072	1·190	4th	0·950	21st	·240
May ...	1·089	1·123	1·056	·067	1·172	3rd	1·000	25th	·172
June ..	1·039	1·065	1·014	·051	1·138	16th	0·916	29th	·222
July ...	1·027	1·055	1·000	·055	1·174	14th	0·888	2nd	·286
August ...	1·019	1·057	1·981	·076	1·112	17th	0·905	—	·207
September ...	1·050	1·089	1·011	·078	1·156	6th	0·925	19th	·231
October ...	1·061	1·102	1·021	·081	1·202	6th	0·961	26th	·241
November ...	1·075	1·114	1·036	·078	1·186	—	0·984	28th	·202
December ...	1·078	1·116	1·041	·075	1·176	16th	0·986	30th	·190
Year .	1·060	1·096	1·025	·070	1·200	Mar. 31st	0·888	July 2nd	·312
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	1·172	—	0·947	—	·225
3.—HAKGALA.	23+	23+	23+	—	23+	—	23+	—	—
January ...	1·558	1·601	1·515	·086	1 682	21st	1·434	10th	·248
February ...	1·531	1·577	1·486	·091	1·633	1st	1·431	8th	·202
March ...	1·543	1·611	1·476	·135	1·614	6th	1·402	4th	·212
April ...	1·507	1·554	1·461	·093	1·652	4th	1·362	14th	·290
May ...	1·511	1·551	1·471	·080	1·609	14th	1·404	24th	·205
June ...	1·462	1·496	1·429	·067	1·583	16th	1·357	27th	·226
July ...	1·445	1·475	1·416	·059	1·587	19th	1·205	2nd	·382
August ...	1·465	1·497	1·433	·064	1·563	10th	1·315	23rd	·248
September ...	1·494	1·533	1·456	·077	1·595	14th	1·343	19th	·252
October ...	1·492	1·534	1·451	·083	1·637	2nd	1·388	26th	·249
November ...	1·529	1·575	1·484	·091	1·627	12th	1·441	—	·186
December ...	1·567	1·607	1·527	·080	1·641	31st	1·482	10th	·159
Year ...	1·509	1·551	1·467	·084	1·682	Jan. 21st	1·205	July 2nd	·477
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	1·619	—	1·381	—	·238
14.—BADULLA.	27+	27+	27+	—	27+	—	27+	—	—
January ...	·649	·710	·588	·122	·732	29th	·514	4th	·218
February ...	·642	·702	·583	·119	·733	23rd	·557	27th	·176
March } barometer out	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
April } of order	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
May ...	?	·694	?	?	·813	3rd	?	?	?
June ...	?	·635	?	?	·701	16th	?	?	?
July ...	·631	·670	·593	·077	·778	19th	·448	2nd	·330
August ...	·555	·595	·515	·080	·675	9th	·396	24th	·276
September ...	·686	·729	·643	·086	·773	—	·547	20th	·226
October ...	·663	·715	·612	·103	·805	—	·527	27th	·278
November ...	·688	·740	·637	·103	·810	12th	·583	3rd	·227
December ...	·762	·816	·709	·107	·897	30th	·605	1st	·292
Year ...	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	?
15.—VAVUNIYA.	29+	29+	29+	—	29+	—	29+	—	—
January ...	·638	·704	·573	·131	·764	21st	·493	17th	·271
February ...	·583	·648	·519	·129	·704	—	·461	22nd	·243
March ...	·549	·608	·491	·117	·688	19th	·418	23rd	·270
April ...	·519	·576	·463	·113	·719	8th	·368	22nd	·351
May ...	·500	·551	·449	·102	·624	2nd	·398	21st	·229
June ...	·451	·503	·400	·103	·570	16th	·346	6th	·224
July ...	·472	·529	·416	·113	·607	31st	·271	1st	·336
August ...	·507	·566	·448	·113	·601	21st	·381	22nd	·220
September .	·530	·588	·473	·115	·682	5th	·373	19th	·259
October ...	·548	·600	·497	·103	·682	3rd	·414	28th	·268
November ...	·566	·625	·508	·117	·708	12th	·460	1st	·248
December ...	·646	·705	·590	·115	·752	24th	·523	1st	·229
Year ...	·542	·600	·485	·115	·764	Jan. 21st	·271	July 1	·493
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	·671	—	·409	—	·262

TABLE XV.—Monthly Means of Pressure in 1892, reduced to their Sea-level Values.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+	29+
Colombo	·906	·866	·855	·829	·847	·803	·839	·848	·888	·870	·877	·930	·863
Ratnapura ...	·924	·882	·856	·861	·871	·827	·854	·854	·897	·888	·882	·928	·877
Puttalam	·895	·844	·805	·779	·787	·744	·780	·802	·839	·832	·856	·911	·823
Anurádhapura ...	·952	·883	·846	·812	·803	·760	·784	·810	·837	·856	·894	·970	·850
Mannár	·945	·920	·868	·807	·796	·762	·777	·791	·833	·845	·888	·968	·850
Jaffna	·963	·898	·848	·802	·776	·739	·753	772	·816	·830	·887	·968	·838
Trincomalee ...	·939	·884	·844	·795	·769	·734	·748	?	?	·793	·838	·914	?
Batticaloa... ...	·929	·897	·862	·832	·802	·765	·800	·799	·831	·831	·866	·943	·846
Hambantota ...	·923	·875	·862	·858	·871	·838	·862	·855	·882	·846	·858	·895	·869
Galle	·901	·873	·857	·837	·842	·794	·823	·845	·888	·869	·877	·925	·861
Kandy	1·007	·860	·811	·854	·812	·759	·821	·714	·825	·851	·865	·924	·842
Nuwara Eliya ...	·987	·962	·883	·908	·927	·911	·942	·922	·956	·951	·944	·982	·940
Hakgala ...	1·001	·823	·840	·812	·753	·953	·737	·742	·792	·794	·828	·905	·832
Badulla	·842	·828	?	?	?	?	·818	·741	·877	·870	·907	·997	?
Vavuniya	·955	·888	·867	·837	·815	·767	·790	·811	·846	·864	·887	·968	·858

TABLE XVI.—Direction and Mean Movement of Wind for 1892.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1.—COLOMBO.												
N.	3,078	889	70	6	—	5	—	.	—	54	1,320	3,339
N.N.E.	2,413	934	98	22	—	—	—	—	—	42	1,054	1,818
N.E.	312	232	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	249	82
E.N.E.	186	177	119	48	—	—	—	—	—	24	151	266
E.	—	61	52	93	—	—	—	—	—	94	165	36
E.S.E.	—	294	448	614	—	47	—	—	—	127	90	65
S.E.	88	86	216	289	282	53	5	13	16	60	75	22
S.S.E.	—	34	185	412	140	253	24	64	13	127	55	25
S.	—	44	11	206	45	115	7	5	—	—	7	46
S.S.W.	—	231	206	583	952	957	183	286	299	108	20	105
S.W.	—	220	483	1471	4,244	2,265	2,231	3,817	4,197	891	243	—
W.S.W.	—	284	1451	1382	1,925	1,747	3,095	1,867	2,282	3,090	476	164
W.	—	91	491	164	257	258	1,117	855	277	981	100	33
W.N.W.	23	383	330	163	50	297	786	118	24	431	171	173
N.W.	—	61	123	37	10	40	18	—	—	198	149	24
N.N.W.	1,044	917	461	—	—	82	17	—	—	156	1105	1,005
Calm	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	27
Variable	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Miles ...	6,690	2,300	2,040	3,504	3,598	5,210	6,856	6,620	4,333	5,020	3,250	5,920
Resultant { Direction	N 8 E	N 6° W	S 70° W	S 31° W	S 46° W	S 50½° W	S 67° W	S 55 W	S 53° W	S 72½° W	N 6½° W	N 3¼° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	231	170	155	184	255	205	241	224	236	207	181	233
Average Resultant { Miles ...	6,400	2,750	1,515	2,250	5,883	7,233	5,875	8,891	6,854	3,982	1,475	5,850
Average Resultant { Direction	N 5½° E	N 9° W	S 62½° W	S 18½° W	S 40° W	S 48½° W	S 51½° W	S 51½° W	S 50° W	S 58½° W	N 39 W	N 3° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	209	155	124	142	205	247	219	216	216	178	140	191
2.—RATNAPURA.												
N.	2	4	12	11	10	16	19	8	16	5	3	6
N.E.	2	6	4	14	17	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
E.	1	—	—	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	9	13	7	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
S.	7	6	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	3	1	15
S.W.	11	14	9	5	1	1	12	5	2	11	18	16
W.	14	5	11	6	5	18	6	18	5	25	27	5
N.W.	16	10	17	12	18	24	23	31	36	17	11	9
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	40	23	32	26	52	80	60	81	87	73	80	41
Resultant { Direction	S 75½°W	S 41½°W	N 58° W	N 1° E	N 5½° E	N 46½° W	N 53½° W	N 58° W	N 39° W	N 81½°W	S 84½° W	S 39°E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	6	11	14	21	26	23	32	11	18	11	19	10
{ Percentage	8	9	13	15	41	74	74	79	73	62	30	14
{ Direction	S 35° W	S 58° E	S 33½ E	N 55° W	N 37½°W	N 38½° W	N 39° W	N 31½° W	N 38° W	N 34½°W	N56°W	S 89° W
Average Diurnal Velocity... ...	18	23	26	26	27	34	38	31	31	24	20	22

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	6	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	1
N.E.	48	27	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	23	45
E.	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
S.E.	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	0	—
S.	1	2	1	8	2	1	3	2	—	1	0	—
S.W.	—	4	28	43	60	57	58	60	60	46	7	—
W.	—	4	4	6	—	1	1	—	—	5	4	—
N.W.	7	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	15
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	85	48	34	88	99	97	98	99	100	74	50	79
Resultant { Direction	N 33½° E	N 14° E	S 85° W	S 42° W	S 44° W	S 44° W	S 42° W	S 43½° W	S 45° W	S 53° W	N 1½° W	N 26½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	138	109	122	144	266	268	342	308	339	229	123	122
Average Resultant { Percentage	71	57	16	72	94	96	95	95	95	71	9	65
Average Resultant { Direction	N 33° E	N 30° E	S 72° W	S 45° W	S 43° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 46° W	S 45° W	S 48° W	N 25° W	N 35° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	131	135	130	133	256	341	331	298	293	203	110	110
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.												
N.	13	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	8
N.E.	22	14	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	20
E.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
S.E.	6	23	16	5	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	6
S.	—	2	9	4	6	—	1	10	—	1	—	—
S.W.	1	2	14	24	44	52	52	44	57	40	8	—
W.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1
N.W.	13	7	4	1	2	4	6	—	1	7	12	9
Calm	5	3	4	25	8	3	3	1	—	12	21	18
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	56	37	25	47	76	87	85	90	95	64	32	43
Resultant { Direction	N 16½° E	N 89° E	S 16° W	S 32° W	S 40½° W	S 48° W	S 51° W	S 41½° W	S 43½° W	S 54° W	N 26½° W	N 23½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	31	23	28	28	72	87	97	89	98	51	25	24
Average Resultant { Percentage	79	58	37	2	60	86	86	86	83	43	24	57
Average Resultant { Direction	N 22½° E	N 30° E	N 43½° E	S 34° E	S 35° W	S 34° W	S 35½° W	S 32½° W	S 32½° W	S 37° W	N 35° W	N 19° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	29	29	23	33	71	100	106	95	94	45	30	24
5.—MANNÁR.												
N.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
N.E.	58	46	4	3	—	1	2	1	—	5	43	38
E.	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
S.E.	—	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	13	44	62	59	59	61	60	48	7	—
W.	—	—	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
N.W.	2	6	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	16
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	96	82	27	77	100	97	93	97	100	72	66	77
Resultant { Direction	N 41½° E	N 41° E	S 58° W	S 40½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45½° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 55° W	N 33½° E	N 20° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	231	172	139	200	277	252	294	290	357	256	279	269
Average Resultant { Percentage	84	42	26	53	83	89	83	92	96	53	53	76
Average Resultant { Direction	N 35½° E	N 30° E	N 11° E	S 32½° W	S 34½° W	S 40½° W	S 39° W	S 39° W	S 41° W	S 42½° W	N 30½° E	N 28° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	210	183	136	145	190	233	294	234	239	177	190	105
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
N.E.	56	38	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	46
E.	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
S.E.	—	13	25	38	56	47	5	1	1	1	—	1
S.	—	—	3	6	3	6	2	24	—	4	2	—
S.W.	—	—	15	9	3	4	50	29	56	36	5	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1	6	—	—
N.W.	1	5	2	2	—	1	5	1	2	6	27	12
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	95	70	39	50	94	85	83	85	93	53	55	81
Resultant { Direction	N 41½° E	N 58½° E	S 43° E	S 33° E	S 40° E	S 35° E	S 44° W	S 31½° W	S 47° W	S 56½° W	N 11½° W	N 29½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	129	107	189	270	458	395	360	326	411	263	133	101
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	67	44	51	78	91	93	91	91	51	30	66
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40° E	N 50° E	S 72½° E	S 4 W	S 21½° W	S 36½° W	S 36° W	S 33½° W	S 37½° W	S 40° W	N 24° E	N 33½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	83	82	117	176	309	354	329	314	313	191	86	137

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	15	7	9	1	1	3	1	4	1	5	34	25
N.E.	42	26	10	6	—	2	1	—	2	8	10	23
E.	3	8	7	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	4
S.E.	—	12	22	15	9	5	—	1	—	1	1	4
S.	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	1	7	12	49	45	56	49	48	24	3	—
W.	—	2	5	11	2	4	2	5	8	16	2	1
N.W.	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	7	5	5
Calm	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	90	62	24	24	80	72	90	80	86	51	70	74
Resultant { Direction	N 34½° E	N 60° E	S 76° E	S 10° E	S 36° W	S 43½° W	S 48½° W	S 53½° W	S 50½° W	S 87° W	N 4½° E	N 24° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	349	227	152	130	178	167	203	171	170	156	235	278
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	70	64	55	58	82	80	65	64	26	41	61
Average Resultant { Direction	N 40½° E	N 59° E	S 78½° E	S 54 E	S 31½° W	S 49° W	S 49½° W	S 50° W	S 50½° W	S 55° W	N 23° E	N 29° E
Average Diurnal Velocity... ...	274	222	182	180	279	394	377	323	306	217	166	233
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N.	25	16	21	2	12	6	9	2	9	9	28	27
N.E.	23	8	5	5	3	4	2	3	2	7	6	14
E.	9	17	17	14	10	12	5	11	3	12	8	6
S.E.	—	3	7	12	13	13	4	12	7	6	1	1
S.	—	3	4	15	11	8	5	9	18	10	1	1
S.W.	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	6	3	—	—
W.	2	—	—	1	3	2	12	6	8	2	2	1
N.W.	1	2	1	1	3	3	9	4	2	1	6	3
Calm	2	9	7	9	7	12	12	11	5	12	8	9
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	77	51	48	49	27	35	22	27	27	27	59	67
Resultant { Direction	N 28½° E	N 52° E	N 57° E	S 52½° E	S 76½° E	S 72½° E	N 63° W	S 36½° E	S 16½° W	S 85½° E	N 11° E	N 19° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	176	124	98	112	104	88	65	73	89	79	90	125
Average Resultant { Percentage	69	63	49	51	38	16	10	27	28	26	37	54
Average Resultant { Direction	N 20½° E	N 34° E	N 66° E	N 86½° E	S 83° E	S 43° E	S 38° E	S 68½° E	S 62° E	N 80½° E	N 28½° E	N 21½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	207	180	139	140	130	123	131	130	129	121	134	165
9.—HAMBANTOTA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	50	34	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	48
E.	7	11	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
S.E.	—	1	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
S.	—	8	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—
S.W.	—	—	19	40	57	53	40	37	45	33	8	1
W.	—	—	—	5	3	5	20	21	12	21	5	—
N.W.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	2	3	1
Calm	4	4	11	9	2	2	2	—	1	2	18	1
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
Resultant { Percentage	89	67	29	73	95	93	90	71	91	85	13	79
Resultant { Direction	N 49½° E	N 66° E	N 30½° E	S 46° W	S 47° W	S 47½° W	S 59½° W	S 65° W	S 46° W	S 61½° W	S 56° W	N 49½° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	202	171	109	157	196	201	240	251	216	207	126	123
Average Resultant { Percentage	82	71	45	47	88	95	92	96	95	80	20	53
Average Resultant { Direction	N 56° E	N 69° E	N 87° E	S 30° W	S 46° W	S 49½° W	S 53° W	S 51° W	S 48½° W	S 48° W	S 9° W	N 63° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	211	204	156	171	247	248	260	271	180	212	135	162
10.—GALLE.												
N.	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E.	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S.E.	2	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.W.	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
W.	4	1	12	4	18	17	4	5	21	31	8	9
N.W.	4	3	14	33	31	39	54	53	36	24	10	5
Calm	51	47	36	16	12	4	4	4	3	6	42	45
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	10	7	31	61	74	87	92	91	88	83	28	19
Resultant { Direction	N 66½° W	S 59° E	N 61½° W	N 46½° W	N 62° W	N 57½° W	N 48° W	N 48° W	N 61½° W	N 72° W	N 64 W	N 65½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	53	61	98	146	203	178	276	218	220	223	104	78
Average Resultant { Percentage	23	6	7	27	63	84	84	85	78	64	34	24
Average Resultant { Direction	N 47° W	N 50½° W	S 53½° W	N 84° W	N 79° W	N 59° W	N 57° W	N 59½° W	N 58° W	N 58½° W	N 53° W	N 30° W
Average Diurnal Velocity	65	62	74	98	187	236	208	215	203	178	98	76

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
11.—KANDY.												
N.	6	6	2	1	1	1	—	2	—	3	8	2
N.E.	7	2	10	5	3	4	1	2	—	4	9	7
E.	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
S.E.	33	31	18	4	12	7	9	8	7	9	11	29
S.	7	5	4	8	12	2	1	3	8	3	3	9
S.W.	—	2	8	11	7	13	15	10	7	2	1	2
W.	—	1	3	7	10	12	11	14	14	6	6	1
N.W.	—	4	11	18	14	17	21	22	22	29	16	6
Calm	—	5	5	6	2	1	1	—	2	6	5	8
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	1	1
Resultant { Percentage	68	47	11	37	31	43	48	60	50	39	25	45
Resultant { Direction	S 62½° E	S 48¼° E	S 39° E	S 86¼° W	S 49° W	S 89° W	S 85° W	N 74° W	S 86° W	N 51¼° W	N 15° W	S 47½° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	28	25	15	15	26	25	32	21	24	14	12	16
Average Resultant { Percentage	52	53	38	28	60	66	69	67	68	52	20	29
Average Resultant { Direction	S 86½° E	S 62½° E	S 53° E	S 40° W	S 57° W	S 70½° W	S 71½° W	S 65° W	S 71° W	S 61° W	S 30° W	S 61° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	68	70	40	30	45	63	62	92	50	52	42	44
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.												
N.	9	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—
N.E.	12	9	9	5	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	—
E.	30	36	6	5	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	7
S.E.	5	2	29	10	10	1	—	—	—	6	5	23
S.	3	3	2	11	3	—	—	1	1	1	2	4
S.W.	2	4	5	5	3	5	6	4	5	10	2	2
W.	—	—	7	19	23	13	24	29	36	26	5	3
N.W.	—	—	2	2	19	19	18	21	15	14	41	1
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	3	1	—	—	21
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	68	74	42	31	49	49	68	76	84	58	9	46
Resultant { Direction	S 56½° E	S 47° E	S 50½° E	S 28° W	N 87¼° W	N 72° W	N 77° W	N 73° W	N 81½° W	N 89½° W	S 5½° E	S 41° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	39	27	32	16	36	56	127	173	75	18	11	7
Average Resultant { Percentage	37	35	35	19	29	67	76	64	63	36	75	48
Average Resultant { Direction	S 51½° E	S 46° E	S 48° E	S 20° E	S 84° W	N 70½° W	N 70½° W	N 72° W	N 71° W	N 76° W	S 7½° E	S 38° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	71	74	62	52	75	144	128	105	98	73	67	61
13.—HAKGALA.												
N.	—	1	—	3	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	—
N.E.	16	5	15	12	6	2	—	—	—	6	6	20
E.	30	36	32	15	12	—	2	—	—	4	28	28
S.E.	11	10	12	10	3	4	—	—	—	1	2	2
S.	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
S.W.	—	—	—	3	23	33	18	11	4	6	2	3
W.	—	—	—	7	6	4	20	24	6	22	2	—
N.W.	—	1	—	6	7	15	21	22	48	7	—	—
Calm	3	5	2	3	3	—	—	3	2	15	17	8
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	79	80	82	30	18	60	74	78	88	37	51	68
Resultant { Direction	N 88½° E	S 88½° E	N 89° E	N 72° E	S 57° W	S 71° W	N 86° W	N 78° W	N 53½° W	N 76° W	N 87° E	N 78° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	38	33	50	73	127	144	216	169	158	88	31	27
Average Resultant { Percentage	83	88	87	63	16	71	85	82	60	18	28	52
Average Resultant { Direction	S 56° E	S 57° E	S 58½° E	S 61½° E	N 42° W	N 62½° W	N 61° W	N 59° W	N 57° W	N 38° W	S 75° E	S 65½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	79	87	90	98	183	344	328	278	253	166	99	109
14.—BADULLA.												
N.	—	—	1	—	?	?	4	2	4	6	2	1
N.E.	50	50	50	42	?	?	27	27	30	31	47	53
E.	—	—	—	—	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—
S.E.	—	1	1	1	not observed		—	1	1	—	2	—
S.	—	—	1	—	?	?	2	3	1	2	—	1
S.W.	—	—	—	2	?	?	1	—	1	2	—	—
W.	—	—	—	—	?	?	1	—	1	1	—	—
N.W.	11	2	1	—	?	?	3	2	2	1	—	1
Calm	1	5	8	14	?	?	22	24	12	18	9	6
Variable ...	—	—	—	1	?	?	2	3	8	1	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	83	86	81	53	?	?	44	42	51	50	81	85
Resultant { Direction	N 32½° E	N 44° E	N 45° E	N 47° E	?	?	N 35° E	N 44¾° W	N 38¼° E	N 37½° E	N 46½° E	N 43¾° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	55	55	52	47	44	39	31	23	32	40	51	59
Average Resultant { Percentage	80	89	73	68	59	63	67	61	61	67	81	78
Average Resultant { Direction	N 34½° E	N 36½° E	N 36½° E	N 38° E	N 30½° E	N 34° E	N 31½° E	N 30° E	N 30½° E	N 38° E	N 43° E	N 40° E
Average Diurnal Velocity	49	52	51	50	50	46	45	45	45	44	46	52

TABLE XVI. (*continued*).—Movement of Wind.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
15.—VAVUNIYA.												
N.	17	3	5	—	—	3	2	2	1	4	8	15
N.E.	22	38	5	3	—	—	—	2	1	7	21	31
E.	4	7	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	—	1	1
S.E. ...	—	4	5	5	4	2	8	2	2	1	—	3
S.	3	2	10	15	15	5	2	6	2	5	1	5
S.W.	—	1	34	36	41	44	38	39	47	33	10	1
W.	7	2	2	—	—	3	8	8	3	6	4	1
N.W. ...	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	6	15	5
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resultant { Percentage	60	71	55	77	85	77	68	69	80	52	43	61
Resultant { Direction	N 15¼° E	N 52½° E	S 31° W	S 23½° W	S 27° W	S 43½° W	S 43° W	S 44½° W	S 45½° W	S 59½° W	N 13° W	N 32° E
Mean Diurnal Velocity	42	37	33	39	115	69	111	95	103	69	51	47
Average Resultant { Percentage	80	79	31	20	78	91	89	78	85	50	41	75
Average Resultant { Direction	N 38½° E	N 45½° E	N 66° E	S 17° W	S 41¼° W	S 43½° W	S 47° W	S 51½° W	S 47° W	S 57° W	N 23½° E	N 35 E
Average Diurnal Velocity	41	38	36	34	81	95	112	103	90	60	41	36
16.—KURUNEGALA.												
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.E.	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
E.	10	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1
S.E.	9	16	30	17	9	7	8	19	16	10	19	34
S.	2	9	14	20	44	41	30	34	28	30	5	—
S.W.	2	3	2	10	4	2	13	4	5	11	14	9
W.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
N.W.	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Calm	12	17	10	10	4	7	2	—	—	8	1	8
Variable ...	10	5	1	1	1	3	9	5	11	2	9	9
Resultant { Percentage	18	42	68		86	78	73		72	72		57
Resultant { Direction	S 83° E	S 33½° E	S 33° E	S 10° E	S 4° E	S 4½° E	S 4½° W	S 12° E	S 10½° E	S ½° E	S 21° E	S 34¼° W
Mean Diurnal Velocity	39	31	20	18	33	34	41	37	50	20	22	28
Average Resultant { Percentage	51	50	26	16	63	64	69	40	80	40	16	40
Average Resultant { Direction	N 27½° E	N 30° E	N 5° W	S 43° W	S 12° W	S 11° W	S 8° W	S 9½° W	S 7½° W	S 8° W	N 14° W	N 40½° E
Average Diurnal Velocity ...	47	38	39	21	33	40	37	34	46	24	19	36

TABLE XVII.—Temperature of Evaporation in 1892.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	73·6	70·9	74·1	75·9	5·0	4·6	1·8	5·7	6·2
February	74·8	71·5	76·0	77·0	5·5	5·5	2·1	5·4	7·9
March	75·7	72·8	77·2	77·0	4·2	6·4	2·9	7·4	9·0
April	76·3	73·8	77·4	77·8	4·0	5·3	2·8	6·0	7·1
May	77·2	75·4	78·3	78·0	3·4	6·1	3·8	7·0	7·5
June	76·7	74·7	77·7	77·6	2·9	4·7	2·7	5·5	5·9
July	76·5	74·0	79·2	76·2	2·2	4·4	3·7	3·1	6·5
August	74·7	72·9	75·8	75·4	2·5	5·1	3·6	5·7	6·1
September	75·3	73·6	76·4	75·8	2·2	5·6	3·8	6·2	6·8
October	74·7	72·4	76·2	75·5	3·1	4·9	2·8	5·5	6·3
November	74·7	71·8	76·0	76·2	4·4	4·8	2·1	5·7	6·6
December	74·0	69·8	76·0	76·2	6·4	5·4	2·6	5·5	8·0
Year	75·3	72·8	76·7	76·5	3·7	5·2	2·9	5·7	7·0
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January	73·4	70·1	74·2	76·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	3·1	5·6
February	74·4	70·6	75·3	77·2	6·6	4·8	1·2	4·2	9·0
March	74·4	70·3	76·7	76·3	6·0	5·8	1·5	5·5	10·3
April	75·5	71·4	77·8	77·2	5·8	4·5	1·7	5·4	6·5
May	76·0	72·7	78·2	77·1	4·4	4·7	1·6	5·4	7·1
June	75·0	72·9	77·5	74·6	1·7	4·9	1·2	4·7	8·9
July	75·1	72·5	76·2	76·7	4·2	3·8	1·5	4·3	5·6
August	74·5	71·4	76·1	76·1	3·7	3·7	1·5	4·1	5·6
September	74·3	71·3	75·4	76·1	4·8	4·6	1·3	5·7	6·8
October	74·1	70·7	75·5	76·2	5·5	3·6	1·0	3·3	6·6
November	73·8	70·5	75·0	75·9	5·4	3·6	0·7	4·1	8·9
December	73·1	69·9	73·9	75·4	5·5	4·8	1·1	4·0	9·4
Year	74·5	71·2	76·0	76·2	5·0	4·4	1·4	4·6	7·8

TABLE XVII. *(continued)*.—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	71·6	66·2	74·0	74·7	8·5	1·5	0·2	1·7	2·5
February	72·7	66·4	75·7	76·1	9·7	1·7	0·2	2·2	2·8
March	74·3	68·0	77·2	77·7	9·7	3·0	0·3	3·9	4·9
April	77·2	72·6	79·5	79·5	6·9	2·6	0·8	3·8	3·3
May	77·6	75·4	79·0	78·5	3·1	4·2	1·4	5·0	6·2
June	77·2	75·3	78·1	78·3	3·0	3·4	0·4	4·9	4·8
July	76·2	74·4	77·2	77·0	2·6	2·5	0·6	3·1	3·7
August	75·2	73·6	76·4	75·5	1·9	3·3	0·5	4·1	5·4
September	75·0	74·1	74·6	76·3	2·2	3·9	0·6	6·5	4·7
October	75·4	73·0	76·6	76·7	3·7	4·0	0·9	5·4	5·6
November	?	?	76·6	76·6	?	?	?	4·4	4·2
December	72·7	67·9	74·0	75·5	7·6	2·9	0·5	3·7	4·7
Year	?	?	76·6	76·9	?	?	?	4·1	4·4
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.									
January	70·9	67·7	72·3	72·7	5·0	5·1	2·5	5·6	7·2
February	72·3	67·9	73·9	75·0	7·1	6·6	2·7	7·2	10·0
March	72·3	67·6	74·6	74·7	7·1	9·7	3·1	10·1	15·9
April	74·5	70·8	76·6	76·2	5·4	7·8	3·4	8·7	11·2
May	75·4	72·7	76·6	76·9	4·2	8·9	3·5	9·9	13·3
June	76·3	73·8	77·8	77·4	3·6	7·2	1·8	7·9	11·8
July	75·0	72·7	76·3	75·9	3·2	7·2	2·6	8·1	11·0
August	73·5	71·4	74·9	74·3	2·9	7·5	2·4	8·4	11·7
September	73·1	71·1	74·2	73·9	2·8	9·3	3·3	10·6	14·1
October	73·2	69·9	74·9	74·9	5·0	6·7	2·5	8·6	9·1
November	72·3	68·5	74·3	74·3	5·8	5·8	2·3	7·2	7·8
December	70·5	65·6	72·5	73·3	7·7	5·7	2·8	6·3	8·1
Year	73·3	70·0	74·9	75·0	5·0	7·3	2·7	8·2	10·9
5.—MANNÁR.									
January	74·4	72·4	75·0	75·7	3·3	3·4	2·1	3·6	4·5
February	75·4	72·2	76·6	77·3	5·1	4·1	1·8	4·7	6·0
March	77·4	72·7	78·9	80·5	7·8	5·3	2·0	6·2	7·7
April	79·5	75·8	81·2	81·6	5·8	5·2	2·0	6·5	7·0
May	80·5	77·9	81·6	82·1	4·2	5·4	2·7	6·6	6·8
June	79·9	77·7	81·0	81·1	3·4	4·6	2·2	5·8	5·9
July	78·5	76·3	79·5	79·7	3·4	4·7	2·5	5·9	5·6
August	77·8	75·5	79·1	78·8	3·3	4·3	1·9	5·8	5·3
September	77·3	75·3	78·3	78·3	3·0	4·7	2·1	6·0	6·1
October	77·4	74·8	78·7	78·8	4·0	5·1	2·5	6·5	6·3
November	75·9	73·5	77·1	77·0	3·5	4·2	2·3	5·3	5·1
December	74·1	71·6	75·3	75·5	3·9	4·3	2·7	4·8	5·3
Year	77·3	74·6	78·5	78·9	4·3	4·6	2·2	5·6	6·0
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	74·3	71·2	76·1	75·7	4·5	3·4	1·8	4·5	3·9
February	75·3	71·7	77·2	76·9	5·2	4·6	1·2	6·5	6·1
March	77·6	74·1	79·7	78·9	4·8	5·7	2·1	7·2	7·8
April	80·4	78·1	81·8	81·2	3·1	4·6	2·3	6·0	5·5
May	80·8	78·8	81·9	81·6	2·8	3·7	2·6	4·4	4·3
June	80·1	78·1	81·1	81·1	2·9	3·4	2·1	4·2	4·0
July	78·5	76·7	79·2	79·7	3·0	4·0	2·9	5·1	4·0
August	77·9	75·8	78·8	79·1	3·3	3·5	2·1	4·4	4·0
September	77·9	76·2	78·6	79·0	2·8	3·0	2·0	3·6	3·3
October	78·4	75·9	79·7	79·7	3·8	3·0	1·2	3·9	4·0
November	76·5	74·0	78·3	77·3	3·3	2·6	0·5	3·6	3·6
December	74·1	71·3	75·6	75·3	4·0	3·4	1·2	4·5	4·6
Year	77·6	75·2	79·0	78·8	3·6	3·7	1·8	4·8	4·6
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	74·2	72·9	75·0	74·8	1·9	3·4	2·0	3·4	3·8
February	76·4	73·7	77·7	77·8	4·1	2·7	1·5	3·0	3·6
March	77·3	74·0	78·4	79·5	5·5	4·2	1·3	4·9	6·4
April	78·3	75·2	78·9	80·9	5·7	5·2	1·9	6·1	7·6
May	78·5	76·1	78·6	80·8	4·7	7·2	2·4	8·3	10·8
June	78·2	75·8	78·5	80·4	4·6	6·5	2·0	7·6	10·0
July	77·6	75·4	78·0	79·5	4·1	5·2	1·9	5·4	8·4
August	76·3	73·7	76·6	78·8	5·1	5·5	2·0	5·6	8·6
September	76·5	74·0	77·3	78·3	4·3	6·4	1·8	6·2	11·3
October	75·2	72·7	76·3	76·5	3·8	4·9	2·0	5·8	7·1
November	75·3	73·4	76·3	76·3	2·9	3·6	1·7	4·4	4·8
December	74·0	72·5	74·8	74·8	2·3	3·8	2·2	4·2	4·9
Year	76·5	74·1	77·2	78·2	4·1	4·9	1·9	5·4	7·3

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	73·9	71·2	75·2	75·2	4·0	2·4	2·0	2·4	2·8
February	74·6	70·8	76·5	76·4	5·6	3·3	2·1	3·6	4·3
March	75·6	71·1	78·0	77·7	6·6	4·1	2·1	5·1	5·2
April	77·1	72·6	79·5	79·3	6·7	4·6	2·5	6·1	5·3
May	78·2	74·0	79·9	80·8	6·8	5·8	3·0	7·9	6·5
June	77·6	73·3	79·4	80·0	6·7	5·5	2·6	7·3	6·6
July	74·8	72·5	73·7	78·3	5·8	7·5	2·3	11·6	8·7
August	74·6	71·7	76·8	75·2	3·5	6·3	2·3	7·6	9·1
September	75·3	71·7	76·2	77·9	6·2	6·1	2·1	9·4	6·9
October	75·1	71·6	76·8	77·0	5·4	4·3	2·0	5·8	5·1
November	74·9	71·7	76·7	76·4	4·7	3·4	1·5	4·3	4·3
December	73·6	71·2	75·0	74·7	3·5	3·1	1·5	3·6	4·1
Year	75·4	71·9	77·0	77·4	5·5	4·7	2·2	6·2	5·7
HAMBANTOTA.									
January	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
February	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
March	74·5	70·6	75·7	77·2	6·6	5·4	2·7	6·4	7·0
April	76·6	73·5	78·0	78·4	4·9	4·7	2·6	5·5	6·1
May	76·6	73·7	78·1	78·1	4·4	4·0	2·7	4·3	5·0
June	76·6	73·9	77·8	78·1	4·2	3·9	2·6	4·1	5·0
July	74·8	72·6	75·9	76·0	3·4	6·1	3·3	6·9	8·1
August	73·5	71·4	74·5	74·5	3·1	5·8	3·4	6·7	7·4
September	74·3	72·2	75·7	74·9	2·7	5·0	2·5	5·8	6·9
October	75·5	72·1	77·1	77·2	5·1	3·8	1·6	4·7	5·3
November	75·3	71·9	76·6	77·4	5·5	4·1	1·0	5·3	5·9
December	73·8	69·8	74·7	77·0	7·2	3·9	1·2	5·0	5·6
Year	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
10.—GALLE.									
January	75·6	72·8	76·3	77·7	4·9	1·7	1·2	1·7	2·2
February	76·7	73·9	77·6	78·6	4·7	2·3	1·5	2·6	2·9
March	78·4	75·5	79·0	80·8	5·3	2·7	1·7	3·2	3·1
April	78·9	76·6	79·7	80·3	3·7	2·2	1·8	2·3	2·7
May	79·6	77·0	80·3	81·0	3·5	2·6	2·3	2·7	2·8
June	79·2	77·2	80·2	80·3	3·1	2·1	1·9	1·9	2·3
July	78·2	76·5	78·9	79·3	2·8	2·2	1·9	2·2	2·4
August	77·4	75·7	78·2	78·4	2·7	1·5	1·3	1·4	1·7
September	78·6	76·6	79·2	79·9	3·3	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8
October	77·2	76·0	77·9	78·7	3·7	1·9	1·6	2·0	2·1
November	77·1	74·2	78·1	79·0	4·8	1·9	1·3	2·2	2·4
December	75·8	72·6	76·1	78·6	6·0	2·7	2·1	3·4	2·6
Year	77·7	75·3	78·5	79·4	4·1	2·1	1·7	2·3	2·4
11.—KANDY.									
January	68·3	65·6	69·4	70·0	4·4	3·8	1·5	4·7	5·2
February	69·3	66·1	70·7	71·0	4·9	4·9	1·2	6·7	6·8
March	68·4	64·1	70·2	70·9	6·8	7·2	0·7	9·6	11·4
April	71·3	67·7	73·1	73·2	5·5	5·6	0·7	7·5	8·5
May	72·0	68·9	73·2	74·0	5·1	6·1	1·7	8·1	8·6
June	71·3	68·5	72·8	72·7	4·2	5·3	1·6	7·3	7·1
July	70·1	68·1	71·2	71·1	3·0	4·5	2·5	5·5	5·6
August	69·7	67·3	70·9	70·9	3·6	3·9	1·7	4·9	5·1
September	69·2	66·7	70·5	70·5	3·8	5·1	2·3	6·3	6·8
October	69·6	66·7	71·3	70·9	4·2	4·0	0·7	6·1	5·1
November	70·1	66·7	71·4	72·1	5·4	3·9	0·1	6·9	5·6
December	67·8	64·6	69·2	69·6	5·0	5·5	2·0	7·2	7·3
Year	69·8	66·7	71·2	71·4	4·7	5·0	1·4	6·7	6·9
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
February	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
March	51·0	43·8	55·3	54·0	10·2	9·1	2·5	13·7	11·0
April	?	?	59·3	59·9	?	?	?	6·6	4·2
May	56·6	49·6	61·1	59·0	9·4	4·1	1·9	6·8	3·8
June	?	?	60·6	58·1	?	?	?	2·9	2·1
July	55·8	53·1	57·5	56·7	3·6	1·1	0·6	1·4	1·3
August	56·0	53·2	57·8	57·0	3·8	1·5	0·9	2·1	1·4
September	55·5	51·9	57·9	56·6	4·7	2·4	1·4	3·2	2·7
October	55·7	51·4	58·5	57·1	5·7	2·4	1·3	3·5	2·6
November	56·4	50·6	59·3	59·4	8·8	2·7	1·7	3·6	2·8
December	53·2	46·9	56·5	56·4	9·5	3·5	2·3	3·7	4·4
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVII. (*continued*).—Evaporation.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet-bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
13.—HAKGALA.									
January	56·9	53·9	58·2	58·7	4·8	0·7	0·5	0·6	0·9
February	56·9	51·8	58·6	60·2	8·4	3·2	2·1	4·7	3·0
March	54·1	47·1	56·8	58·4	10·7	7·3	3·2	10·2	8·4
April	58·9	53·7	61·6	61·5	7·8	5·1	1·9	7·3	6·0
May	60·1	55·8	61·9	62·5	6·7	3·9	1·8	5·9	4·0
June	59·7	55·7	61·7	61·7	6·0	3·4	2·3	4·5	3 5
July	58·1	55·4	59·6	59·3	3·9	2·0	1·5	2·3	2·3
August	57·9	55·2	59·1	59·6	4·4	1·8	0·9	2·7	1·8
September	57·3	54·0	59·2	58·8	4·8	2·6	1·7	3·4	2·7
October	57·4	53·9	59·4	59·0	5·1	2·1	1·4	2·9	2·1
November	58·4	54·2	60·5	60·4	5·2	1·8	1·1	2·2	2·1
December	55·8	51·3	57·0	59·1	7·8	2·0	2·2	1·4	2·2
Year	57·6	53·4	59·5	60·0	6·6	3·0	1·7	4·0	3·2
14.—BADULLA.									
January	68·3	60·7	70·6	73·6	12·9	5·0	1·7	6·6	6·8
February	69·8	62·7	71·9	74·8	12·1	4·9	1·0	6·5	7·3
March	67·1	59·1	69·2	72·9	13·8	5·7	0·9	7·6	8·7
April	70 1	64·0	72·7	73·6	9·6	5·2	0·9	6 8	7·9
May	?	62·4	73·3	?	?	?	2·8	7·3	?
June	?	63·2	72·9	?	?	?	0·9	8·0	?
July	67·6	63·0	69·9	69·9	6·9	6·8	0·9	9·0	10·6
August	68·1	62·2	71·2	70·9	8·7	4·4	0·5	6·0	6·6
September	66·6	60·4	69·8	69·7	9·3	7·2	0·9	10·0	10·8
October	68·2	63·3	71·4	70·1	6·8	3·6	0·2	5·2	5·3
November	68·3	64·4	70·2	70·2	5·8	2·6	0·2	4·1	3·6
December	66·1	62·6	67·1	68·6	6·0	2·3	0·2	3·3	3·3
Year		62·3	71·4	?	?	?	0·9	6·7	?
15.—VAVUNIYA.									
January	71·2	66·0	73·7	74·0	8·0	4·6	2·1	5·6	6·2
February	72·5	66·6	75·5	75·5	8·9	5·5	2·1	6·1	8·3
March	73·5	67·9	75·8	76·9	9·0	7·3	2·9	8·1	10·8
April	74·8	71·3	76·4	76·8	5·5	7·5	3·9	8·1	10·6
May	76·3	73·4	78·0	77·4	4·0	7·8	2·1	8·6	12·7
June	76·1	73·4	77·7	77·1	3·7	7·4	2·1	7·8	12·5
July	75·6	72·6	76·8	77·3	4·7	6·6	2·1	7·7	10·0
August	75·0	71·7	76·7	76·6	4·9	7·3	2·0	8·8	11·2
September	75·0	72·1	76·5	76·4	4·3	7·7	2·1	9·0	11·9
October	73·4	69·7	75·6	75·2	5·5	7·0	2·3	7·9	10·8
November	72·5	67·8	74·9	74·8	7·0	5·4	2·1	6·1	7·9
December	71·3	65·1	73·9	75·0	9·9	5·1	2·2	6·1	7·0
Year	73·9	69·8	76·0	76·1	6·3	6·6	2·3	7·5	10·0
16.—KURUNEGALA.									
January	72·4	69·0	74·0	74·2	5·2	3·1	0·4	3·4	5·4
February	73·9	70·3	75·8	75·8	5·5	4·6	0·6	4·9	8·3
March	74·1	69·5	76·4	76·5	7·0	5·6	1·4	7·7	7·8
April	77·1	72·6	79·6	79·2	6·6	4·3	0·5	5·6	6·8
May	78·2	74·0	80·5	80·1	6·1	5·1	1·1	6·4	7·7
June	76·9	73·6	78·9	78·2	4·6	4·5	1·0	5·7	6·7
July	75·6	72·6	77·5	76·5	3·9	3·7	1·2	4·3	5·5
August	74·8	72·1	76·5	75·8	3·7	4·4	1·2	4·4	7·6
September	74·3	72·0	75·7	75·3	3·3	6·0	1·7	7·1	9·2
October	75·0	71·6	76·7	76·7	5·1	3·6	0·7	4·5	5·7
November	75·6	72·1	76·9	77·7	5·6	5·2	1·4	5·6	8·6
December	73·4	69·7	74·8	75·8	6·1	5·5	2·0	6·3	8·3
Year	75·1	71·6	76·9	76·8	5·2	4·6	1·1	5·5	7·3

TABLE XVIII.—Tension of Atmospheric Vapour for 1892.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.					2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	·770	·766	·812	·733	January ...	·780	·803	·825	·720
February ...	·793	·811	·821	·746	February ...	·789	·821	·813	·733
March ...	·798	·830	·807	·756	March ...	·777	·840	·769	·722
April ...	·839	·860	·861	·795	April ...	·820	·880	·847	·752
May ...	·855	·876	·859	·831	May ...	·838	·892	·837	·785
June ...	·854	·871	·867	·824	June ...	·797	·870	·727	·794
July ...	·787	·759	·817	·790	July ...	·824	·847	·846	·779
August ...	·793	·816	·801	·761	August ..	·809	8·48	·828	·750
September ...	·802	·827	·801	·779	September ...	·788	·804	·810	·751
October ...	·796	·828	·799	·760	October ...	·799	·840	·817	·739
November ...	·798	·822	·817	·754	November ...	·790	·816	·816	·737
December ...	·773	·825	·797	·696	December ...	·752	·784	·750	·719
Year ...	·805	·824	·822	·777	Year ...	·798	·807	·807	·705

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	·765	·846	·807	·641
February ...	·789	·859	·861	·646
March ...	·816	·881	·881	·683
April ...	·904	·957	·964	·792
May ...	·892	·925	·891	·861
June ...	·891	·896	·906	·872
July ...	·873	·895	·878	·846
August ...	·830	·857	·810	·823
September ...	·817	·770	·843	·837
October ...	·830	·843	·846	·800
November ...	?	·856	·859	?
December ...	·762	·796	·817	·680
Year ...	?	·865	·864	?
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.				
January ...	·691	·720	·700	·653
February ...	·732	·740	·735	·720
March ...	·633	·719	·648	·633
April ...	·755	·798	·758	·713
May ...	·761	·782	·746	·766
June ...	·813	·846	·782	·811
July ...	·773	·796	·750	·772
August ...	·728	·752	·697	·736
September ...	·687	·702	·645	·713
October ...	·732	·752	·715	·699
November ...	·721	·751	·745	·668
December ...	·665	·715	·713	·567
Year ...	·724	·756	·722	·704
5.—MANNÁR.				
January ...	·807	·822	·829	·770
February ...	·826	·853	·857	·767
March ...	·873	·904	·937	·778
April ...	·941	·971	·985	·866
May ...	·916	·922	·906	·920
June ...	·961	·981	·981	·920
July ...	·914	·927	·941	·874
August ...	·896	·917	·915	·857
September ...	·875	·889	·885	·852
October ...	·912	·894	·901	·940
November ...	·839	·861	·862	·796
December ...	·787	·811	·810	·739
Year ...	·878	·895	·897	·840
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	·814	·841	·840	·740
February ...	·817	·847	·845	·760
March ...	·873	·917	·884	·817
April ...	·977	1·006	·992	·933
May ...	1·005	1·029	1·033	·953
June ...	·983	1·008	1·005	·936
July ...	·925	·932	·961	·883
August ...	·909	·922	·941	·866
September ...	·919	·932	·948	·878
October ...	·934	·961	·961	·879
November ...	·883	·923	·891	·804
December ...	·798	·826	·818	·750
Year ...	·903	·929	·927	·850
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	·806	·822	·813	·783
February ...	·877	·911	·907	·813
March ...	·882	·906	·920	·821
April ...	·904	·908	·955	·849
May ...	·874	·861	·910	·865
June ...	·882	·875	·904	·866
July ...	·873	·886	·877	·855
August ...	·836	·841	·867	·806
September ...	·828	·853	·817	·814
October ...	·809	·831	·819	·778
November ...	·832	·847	·843	·807
December ...	·791	·806	·797	·769
Year ...	·850	·862	·869	·819
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	·806	·842	·838	·738
February ...	·814	·867	·846	·728
March ...	·836	·898	·880	·736
April ...	·877	·927	·936	·769
May ...	·892	·914	·961	·801
June ...	·876	·904	·937	·788
July ...	·765	·674	·851	·769
August ...	·772	·822	·750	·743
September ...	·795	·771	·864	·751
October ...	·818	·844	·862	·749
November ...	·825	·862	·853	·760
December ...	·790	·822	·803	·745
Year ...	·822	·846	·863	·756
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	?	?	?	?
February ...	?	?	?	?
March ...	·788	·802	·848	·713
April ...	·857	·886	·892	·793
May ...	·864	·899	·896	·796
June ...	·870	·900	·896	·804
July ...	·783	·801	·796	·758
August ...	·744	·764	·754	·713
September ...	·781	·813	·772	·758
October ...	·834	·868	·864	·769
November ...	·822	·846	·850	·771
December ...	·783	·785	·850	·713
Year ...	?	?	?	?
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	·865	·884	·920	·790
February ...	·890	·914	·934	·818
March ...	·940	·948	1·012	·860
April ...	·955	·977	·995	·893
May ...	·977	·998	1·019	·914
June ...	·973	·1005	1·005	·908
July ...	·934	·959	·969	·873
August ...	·923	·946	·949	·873
September ...	·954	·975	·995	·893
October ...	·933	·995	·956	·849
November ...	·907	·933	·959	·830
December ...	·859	·858	·946	·775
Year ...	·926	·949	·972	·856
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	·659	·660	·694	·622
February ...	·657	·667	·678	·627
March ...	·599	·617	·591	·590
April ...	·701	·722	·712	·670
May ...	·712	·715	·734	·686
June ...	·703	·713	·717	·679
July ...	·682	·696	·694	·657
August ...	·681	·698	·697	·648
September ...	·654	·671	·662	·628
October ...	·678	·692	·695	·647
November ...	·690	·695	·720	·655
December ...	·551	·624	·634	·594
Year ...	·668	·681	·686	·642
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	?	?	?	?
February ...	?	?	?	?
March ...	·287	·295	·304	·261
April ...	?	·435	·472	?
May ...	.423	·472	·461	·335
June ...	?	·499	·465	?
July ...	·436	·459	·449	·400
August ...	·435	·459	·451	·396
September ...	·416	·444	·431	·374
October ...	·416	·455	·442	·368
November ...	·434	·470	·480	·351
December ...	·423	·418	·409	·441
Year ...	?	?	?	?

TABLE XVIII. (*continued*).—Vapour Tension.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	·460	·479	·488	·413
February ...	·434	·445	·492	·365
March ...	·350	·357	·402	·290
April ...	·416	·472	·484	·393
May ...	·480	·492	·520	·428
June ..	·444	·504	·509	·419
July ...	·465	·488	·482	·424
August ...	·469	·490	·489	·429
September ...	·445	·468	·468	·400
October ...	·453	·477	·480	·402
November ...	·474	·504	·508	·411
December ...	·427	·440	·487	·355
Year ...	·443	·468	·484	·399
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	640	·665	·745	·510
February ...	·682	·705	·775	·565
March ...	·604	·621	·700	·491
April ...	·678	·720	·729	·585
May ...	?	·727	?	·534
June ...	?	·710	?	·569
July ...	·595	·619	·601	·565
August ..	·636	·685	·672	·551
September ...	·362	·580	592	·514
October ...	·652	·704	·671	·580
November ...	·662	·690	·694	·603
December ...	·622	·645	·657	·566
Year ..	?	?	?	?
15.—VAVUNIYA.				
January ...	·709	·759	·766	·614
February ...	·683	·800	·625	·624
March ...	·736	·785	·780	·643
April ...	·766	·803	781	·714
May ...	·802	·845	·768	·794
June ...	·802	·846	·763	·797
July ...	·799	·818	·803	·775
August ...	·772	·801	·765	·751
September ...	·768	·792	·749	·762
October ...	·744	·808	·730	·694
November ...	·732	·786	·756	655
December ...	707	·757	·775	·590
Year ...	·752	·800	·754	·701
16.—KURUNÉGALA.				
January ...	·756	·794	·772	·703
February ...	·759	·828	·712	·736
March ...	·772	·806	·809	·702
April ..	·881	·938	·908	·796
May ...	·894	·936	·923	·824
June ...	·857	·879	·875	·817
July .	·839	·886	·838	·793
August ...	·805	·853	·792	·771
September .	·778	·795	·753	·785
October ...	·822	·856	·843	·766
November ...	·819	·852	·836	·769
December ...	·750	·779	·771	·700
Year ...	·811	·850	·819	·763

TABLE XXII.—Mean Relative Humidity of the Air in 1892.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January ...	80	75	74	90
February ...	77	73	68	90
March ...	74	70	65	86
April ...	78	75	72	88
May ...	75	72	70	84
June ...	80	77	75	87
July ...	81	87	73	83
August ...	78	75	75	84
September ...	77	75	72	83
October ..	79	77	74	87
November ...	80	76	73	90
December ...	78	77	68	88
Year ...	78	76	72	87
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January ...	85	86	77	93
February ...	80	81	65	94
March ...	77	77	60	93
April ...	81	77	72	93
May ...	81	77	72	93
June ...	79	81	63	94
July ...	83	80	77	93
August ...	84	82	77	93
September ...	80	75	72	94
October ...	86	84	73	95
November ...	84	82	75	96
December ...	80	82	62	95
Year ...	82	80	71	94
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January ...	93	93	89	97
February ...	92	90	87	99
March ...	87	83	79	98
April ...	89	84	86	97
May ...	82	79	74	93
June ...	85	79	79	98
July ...	90	87	85	98
August ...	86	82	77	98
September ...	83	73	79	78
October ...	83	77	77	95
November ...	?	80	81	?
December ...	87	84	80	97
Year ...	?	83	81	?
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.				
January ...	77	76	68	88
February ...	73	71	61	87
March ...	64	61	45	85
April ...	69	65	57	84
May ...	66	62	52	84
June ...	71	68	56	90
July ...	71	68	58	88
August ...	69	65	56	88
September ...	64	59	49	84
October ...	72	65	64	88
November ...	76	70	68	89
December ...	79	72	67	87
Year ...	71	67	58	87

TABLE XXII. (*continued*).—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
5.—MANNÁR.				
January ...	85	84	80	90
February	81	78	75	90
March ...	78	74	69	90
April	79	74	73	91
May	78	74	73	87
June ...	81	77	76	90
July ...	81	76	77	89
August ...	81	76	77	91
September ...	80	75	75	91
October ...	79	74	74	89
November ...	81	77	79	87
December ...	81	79	77	87
Year ...	80	76	75	89
6.—JAFFNA.				
January ...	86	80	84	93
February ...	80	73	75	93
March	77	72	69	91
April ...	81	76	78	90
May ...	84	82	82	89
June ...	85	82	83	91
July ...	83	79	83	87
August ...	85	81	83	91
September ...	87	85	85	91
October ...	87	83	83	94
November ...	89	85	85	98
December ...	85	80	80	94
Year ...	84	80	82	92
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January ...	85	84	82	90
February ...	88	87	85	93
March ...	82	79	74	93
April ...	79	76	71	91
May ...	72	67	61	89
June ...	74	69	63	91
July ...	78	77	67	91
August ...	78	77	66	91
September ...	75	75	58	92
October ...	79	76	71	90
November ...	83	80	79	91
December ...	83	81	79	89
Year ...	80	77	71	91
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January ...	88	89	86	90
February ...	88	85	80	90
March ...	82	79	77	90
April ...	80	76	77	88
May ...	76	69	74	86
June ...	78	71	74	88
July ...	70	56	67	88
August ...	74	70	64	88
September ...	75	63	72	90
October ...	81	74	79	90
November ...	85	82	81	93
December ...	86	84	82	93
Year ...	80	75	76	89
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January ...	?	?	?	?
February ...	?	?	?	?
March ...	78	73	72	88
April ...	80	77	75	88
May ...	83	81	79	88
June ...	83	83	79	88
July ..	74	71	68	84
August ...	76	72	71	84
September ..	79	77	71	88
October ...	84	81	78	93
November ...	82	77	75	95
December ...	83	78	77	93
Year ...	?	?	?	?
10.—GALLE.				
January ...	91	91	89	93
February ...	89	89	87	93
March ...	89	86	87	93
April ...	89	89	87	91
May ...	85	88	87	89
June ...	91	91	90	91
July ...	91	91	89	92
August ...	93	93	92	93
September ...	92	93	91	93
October ...	92	91	91	93
November ...	90	90	89	92
December ...	88	85	89	90
Year ...	90	90	89	92
11.—KANDY.				
January ...	81	77	75	92
February ...	79	70	72	95
March ...	71	61	55	96
April ...	77	69	66	96
May ...	75	67	66	91
June ...	78	69	71	93
July ...	80	76	76	88
August ...	83	78	78	92
September	77	72	71	89
October ...	83	74	78	96
November ...	83	74	76	100
December .	76	69	68	90
Year ...	79	71	71	93
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January ...	?	?	?	?
February	?	?	?	?
March ...	57	41	49	82
April ...	?	68	78	?
May ...	79	70	79	89
June ...	?	84	89	?
July ...	94	92	93	97
August ...	92	89	92	94
September ...	87	83	86	91
October ...	86	82	86	91
November ...	85	82	85	89
December ...	81	81	76	86
Year ...	?	?	?	?
13.—HAKGALA.				
January ...	97	97	97	97
February ...	83	77	84	88
March ...	64	54	61	78
April ...	79	77	71	88
May	80	71	80	89
June ...	82	78	82	86
July ...	89	88	88	91
August ...	91	86	92	96
September ...	85	82	85	89
October ...	88	84	89	91
November ...	90	88	89	94
December ...	88	86	92	94
Year ...	85	81	84	89
14.—BADULLA.				
January ...	78	71	72	91
February ...	79	72	70	94
March ...	76	68	65	94
April ...	78	71	69	95
May ...	?	70	?	94
June ...	?	69	?	84
July ...	72	63	58	94
August ...	81	74	71	97
September ...	70	59	56	94
October ...	80	77	76	98
November ...	88	81	84	99
December ...	88	83	83	97
Year. ...	?	71	?	94

TABLE XXII. (*continued*).—Humidity of the Air.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	From Min.
15.—VAVUNIYA.					16.—KURUNÉGALA.				
January ...	80	76	74	90	January ...	86	84	76	97
February ...	76	74	65	90	February ...	80	78	66	97
March ...	71	68	59	85	March ...	76	68	68	92
April ...	70	68	60	81	April ...	83	77	73	98
May ...	70	67	54	89	May ...	79	74	69	95
June ...	71	69	55	90	June ...	82	77	73	95
July ...	73	68	62	90	July ...	84	81	77	93
August ...	71	65	58	90	August ...	81	80	69	94
September ...	70	64	56	90	September ...	75	71	64	91
October ...	71	67	58	89	October ...	84	81	76	96
November ...	77	74	67	90	November ...	79	77	67	93
December ...	78	74	71	89	December ...	76	73	66	90
Year ...	73	69	62	89	Year ...	80	77	70	94

TABLE XXV.—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1892.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.	Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
1.—COLOMBO.				4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.			
January	7·2	6·5	7·9	January	8·8	8·6	9·0
February	4·7	4·2	5·3	February	7·9	8·1	7·8
March	4·5	4·8	4·3	March	5·7	6·5	5 0
April	6·3	6·1	6·5	April	7·6	8·7	6·7
May	3·5	3·8	3·2	May	7·0	7·3	6·8
June	6·8	6·4	7·3	June	9·2	9·3	9·2
July	6·8	6·9	6·7	July	9·3	9·4	9 2
August	6·4	6·0	6·9	August	8·4	8·5	8·4
September	4·8	4·1	5·5	September	9·3	9·4	9·2
October	7·4	6·8	8·0	October	9·4	8·8	10·0
November	5·7	4·9	6·6	November	8·6	8·7	8·5
December	4·6	3·7	5·5	December	6·6	7·2	6·1
Year	5·7	5·3	6·1	Year	8·1	8 4	7·9
2.—RATNAPURA.				5.—MANNÁR.			
January	7·1	5·9	8·3	January	8·4	6·1	7·5
February	6·0	4·4	7·6	February	5·5	4·7	6·3
March	6·8	5·2	8·4	March	3·5	3·4	3·6
April	7·2	6·5	9·0	April	4·6	3·8	5·4
May	7·8	6·8	8·9	May	5·3	4 9	5·7
June	8·9	9·3	9·5	June	5·3	4·8	5·8
July	8·5	8·0	9·0	July	6 2	5·7	6·9
August	6·7	4·8	8·6	August	6 7	6·0	7·4
September	7·9	7·4	8·5	September	6·1	5·6	6·6
October	9·3	9·0	9·7	October	5·8	5·5	6·2
November	7·3	5·7	8·9	November	5·6	5·3	6·0
December	4·4	5·6	3·3	December	5·5	5·0	6·0
Year	7·3	6·5	8·2	Year	5·4	5·1	5·8
3.—PUTTALAM.				6.—JAFFNA.			
January	6·6	6·7	6·6	January	6·0	6·1	6·0
February	6·3	6 2	6·5	February	4·3	4·4	4·2
March	5·4	5·6	5·3	March	1·8	2·2	1·4
April	7·7	7·7	7·8	April	3·3	3·2	3·4
May	5·8	4·7	6·9	May	2·8	3·2	2·4
June	7·8	7·8	7·8	June	4·3	4·4	4·3
July	7·7	7·7	7·8	July	5·3	5·3	5·4
August	7·5	7·6	7 4	August	6·2	6·4	6·0
September	7·5	7·7	7·4	September	4·8	4·8	4·8
October	7·8	8·0	7·6	October	5·0	5·6	5·4
November	7·7	7·6	7·8	November	6·1	6·2	6·0
December	7·1	7·2	7·1	December	5·4	5·3	5·6
Year	7·1	7·0	7·2	Year	4·6	4·8	4·5

TABLE XXV. (*continued*).—Mean Proportion of Clouded Sky in 1892.

Month.	Mean.	9½ A.M.	3½ P.M.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.			
January	6·1	5·8	6·4
February	4·8	4·7	5·0
March	3·0	3·0	3·0
April	4·2	4·0	4·5
May	3·5	3·1	4·0
June	4·9	4·3	5·5
July	4·8	4·4	5·3
August	5·0	4·4	5·7
September	4·6	4·0	5·3
October	5·0	4·5	5·6
November	5·4	5·4	5·4
December	5·3	5·3	5·4
Year	4·7	4·4	5·1
8.—BATTICALOA.			
January	3·4	2·9	3·9
February	3·1	2·8	3·5
March	2·4	2·1	2·8
April	3·6	3·2	4·0
May	2·8	2·1	3·2
June	3·6	3·0	4·2
July	3·1	2·7	3·5
August	2·8	2·3	3·3
September	3·0	2·4	3·7
October	3·4	2·8	4·1
November	2·9	2·7	3·1
December	3·0	2·8	3·3
Year	3·1	2·7	3·5
9.—HAMBANTOTA.			
January	5·7	5·9	5·5
February	4·9	5·2	4·6
March	5·1	5·1	5·2
April	5·7	5·7	5·7
May	5·0	5·4	4·6
June	5·3	5·5	5·1
July	5·4	5·9	5·0
August	5·3	5·5	5·1
September	5·3	5·6	5·0
October	5·0	5·7	4·4
November	4·7	4·1	5·3
December	3·9	3·7	4·2
Year	5·1	5·3	5·0
10.—GALLE.			
January	4·8	4·8	4·8
February	3·7	3·4	4·0
March	2·7	2·7	2·8
April	4·5	4·6	4·5
May	4·0	4·0	4·1
June	4·1	4·0	4·2
July	4·4	4·1	4·7
August	5·3	5·0	5·6
September	4·1	4·3	4·0
October	5·4	5·5	5·3
November	4·0	3·3	4·7
December	3·9	3·5	4·3
Year	4·2	4·1	4·4
11.—KANDY.			
January	6·6	6·3	7·0
February	5·9	4·7	7·1
March	4·0	2·5	5·5
April	4·8	3·9	5·8
May	5·2	4·7	5·7
June	6·6	5·9	7·3
July	8·0	8·2	7·9
August	8·1	8·2	8·1
September	7·4	7·7	7·1
October	7·1	5·9	8·3
November	5·7	4·2	7·2
December	5·0	4·0	6·0
Year	6·2	5·5	6·9
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.			
January	4·0	3·7	4·4
February	1·5	0·9	2·2
March	0·6	0	1·2
April	1·4	0	2·9
May	1·8	2·0	1·6
June	3·6	2·2	5·0
July	6·0	6·0	6·0
August	4·7	4·6	4·8
September	3·5	3·2	3·9
October	3·5	1·2	5·8
November	1·2	0·8	1·7
December	1·8	1·3	2·4
Year	2·8	2·1	3·6
13.—HAKGALA.			
January	9·2	9·2	9·3
February	6·8	5·5	8·2
March	3·1	1·8	4·5
April	5·7	4·6	6·8
May	5·1	3·6	6·6
June	6·7	5·5	8·7
July	7·5	6·8	8·2
August	7·1	6·0	8·2
September	7·0	6·1	7·9
October	7·6	6·4	8·8
November	7·2	6·5	7·9
December	8·0	7·0	9·0
Year	6·8	5·8	7·8
14.—BADULLA.			
January	5·4	5·2	5·7
February	3·7	3·9	3·6
March	2·3	1·4	3·2
April	3·7	3·4	4·0
May	?	1·0	?
June	?	2·2	?
July	2·5	2·2	2·9
August	3·6	2·2	5·0
September	2·5	1·3	3·8
October	4·1	2·7	5·5
November	4·3	3·5	5·1
December	4·6	4·3	5·0
Year	?	2·8	?
15.—VAVUNIYA.			
January	5·5	6·5	5·1
February	6·0	7·0	5·1
March	6·5	7·0	6·1
April	5·9	7·1	4·7
May	6·1	6·7	5·6
June	6·3	7·3	5·4
July	6·2	7·1	5·3
August	5·9	6·9	5·0
September	6·2	7·3	5·2
October	6·2	7·2	5·2
November	6·1	7·1	5·1
December	6·0	7·0	5·0
Year	6·1	7·0	5·2
16.—KURUNEGALA.			
January	7·1	7·2	7·0
February	6·6	6·1	7·2
March	6·3	5·9	6·8
April	7·2	7·4	7·0
May	6·2	4·2	8·2
June	8·8	8·9	8·8
July	9·2	9·2	9·3
August	5·7	6·1	5·4
September	7·4	7·8	7·0
October	8·2	8·1	8·3
November	7·1	6·9	7·3
December	6·2	5·6	6·9
Year	7·2	7·0	7·4

TABLE XXIX.—Inches of Rainfall in each Month of 1892.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	7·39	5·32	1·52	13·92	3 00	6·62	1·10	1·86	1·14	12·24	5·86	0·86	60·83
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	5·28	6·18	4·91	17 23	20·62	33·23	18·15	20·73	12·03	28·58	14·01	1·15	182 10
North-Western	Puttalam ...	2 50	3·32	0·09	3·82	0·01	3·72	0·20	0·05	0	4·76	6·87	6·11	31·45
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	5 59	4·73	0·57	8·73	0·03	0·79	0·60	2·78	0·55	2·63	11·94	8·52	47·46
Northern ...	Mannár ...	3·50	3·31	0	2·61	0	0·19	0·26	0·27	2·69	0·97	3 52	3·10	20·42
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	0·40	1·30	0	2·28	0	0·13	0·43	2·75	2·59	4·74	11·62	5·09	31·33
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	11 04	7·27	0	2 95	0·77	2·29	3·08	8·16	1·79	7·09	11·29	7·21	62·94
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	20·76	12·75	0	5·03	0	2 13	1·23	4·68	2·03	6·68	8·81	5·72	69·82
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	9·71	2·19	0·17	4·17	1·87	1·27	0·26	0·17	1 85	2·27	9·86	6·75	40·54
Do. ...	Galle ...	5 48	4·75	1·33	15·63	5 84	5·74	2·90	5 25	3·15	9·53	9·74	3·04	72·88
Central ...	Kandy ...	9·36	5·30	0·86	6·31	4 98	5·03	8 32	6·10	3·63	12·05	11·07	3·64	76·65
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	17·68	3·01	0·78	4·43	4·38	3·10	24·58	12·04	5·36	11·52	8 37	3 81	99·06
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	24·07	6·54	1·23	6·40	7·33	2·13	13·15	5·60	4·83	7·96	18·47	8 38	106·09
Uva ...	Badulla ...	47·02	11·99	0·57	7·08	2·07	4·03	0·41	4·71	1·92	9 14	14 29	5·37	108·60
Northern ...	Vavuniya ...	3 75	1·54	1·39	7·47	1·94	3·17	0·52	1·90	0·42	2·36	10·30	3·60	38·36
North-Western	Kurunégala ...	9·52	2·56	4·34	11·71	2·87	4·12	3·70	2·41	1·97	14·82	12·58	3·11	73·71

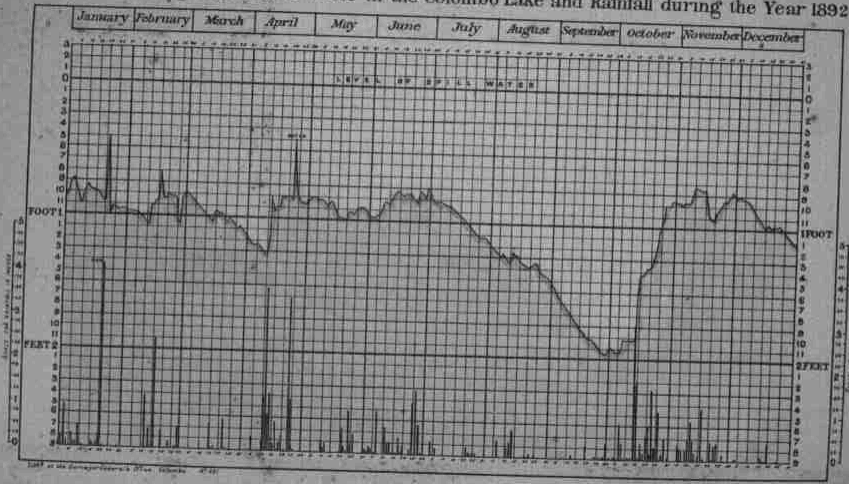
TABLE XXX.—Number of Days on which Rainfall was Measured in 1892.

Province.	Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Western ...	Colombo ...	19	12	5	18	14	26	15	15	10	28	20	10	192
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura ...	14	12	11	11	18	18	19	19	14	27	18	4	185
North-Western	Puttalam ...	13	11	1	12	1	7	2	2	0	8	15	9	81
North-Central	Anurádhapura ...	15	12	2	14	1	5	3	5	2	12	16	18	105
Northern ...	Mannár ...	6	9	0	8	0	3	1	1	1	5	8	11	53
Do. ...	Jaffna ...	7	6	0	9	0	1	3	8	4	8	14	16	76
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	18	11	0	9	1	3	3	10	7	16	17	19	114
Do. ...	Batticaloa ...	21	13	0	6	0	6	3	8	3	15	23	18	116
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	17	7	2	6	7	6	3	4	4	7	11	7	81
Do. ...	Galle ...	16	14	6	17	19	19	14	20	17	23	19	14	198
Central ...	Kandy ...	17	10	4	12	8	13	21	24	17	25	22	15	188
Do. ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	29	9	3	13	11	17	24	23	15	24	18	15	201
Do. ...	Hakgala ...	25	15	4	11	14	21	21	19	15	24	23	22	214
Uva ...	Badulla ...	18	13	3	12	4	9	5	10	5	16	24	20	139
Northern ...	Vavuniya ...	17	6	2	11	3	4	3	7	3	7	18	15	96
North-Western	Kurunégala ...	16	10	5	16	11	18	17	20	11	25	18	11	178

F. C. H. CLARKE, COL. (late R.A.)
Surveyor-General.

I.

Diagram showing the Level of water in the Colombo Lake and Rainfall during the Year 1892.



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo, June 1893.

A. K. Clarke

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1892.

THE total expenditure of the Public Works Department during the year 1892 was Rs. 4,028,602·67, being Rs. 712,491·44 in excess of that of the previous year, or an increase of 17·6 per cent.

2. Details of this expenditure will be found in the reports of the Provincial Engineers, but for easy reference I have classified it as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Establishment	337,005	45
Recurrent Expenditure.		
Maintenance of roads	1,119,987	56
Inland navigation	29,491	26
General	2,120	75
Repairs to buildings	171,457	21
Repairs to bridges	45,734	97
Repairs of irrigation works	60,595	64
Departmental	175,997	77
Miscellaneous recurrent	33,304	76
Extraordinary Expenditure.		
New works and buildings	344,653	87
Alterations and additions to buildings	131,371	79
Special repairs to buildings	65,175	67
New roads	260,221	51
Additions and improvements to roads	283,014	84
Improvements to canals	4,813	14
New bridges	319,319	5
Special repair of bridges	51,171	81
Irrigation works	376,269	3
Lands to be acquired	88,474	50
Miscellaneous	128,422	9
Total ...	4,028,602	67

3. The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Supply Bill (under Ordinance No. 22 of 1891)	2,664,915	97
Supplementary Supply Bill (under Ordinance No. 25 of 1892) ...	249,099	71
Unexpended balance of previous years	310,893	13
Road Ordinance funds	275,957	85
Private contributions under Grant-in-aid Road Ordinance ...	87,601	41
Surplus funds	9,979	56
Irrigation fund	426,903	69
Votes on other departments	3,751	35
Total ...	4,028,602	67

4. The expenditure in each Province, including the cost of establishment divided proportionately over the Provinces, is approximately as follows :—

Province.	1891. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.	Decrease. Rs.	c.	Increase. Rs.	c.
Western ...	836,196	14	1,097,763	63	—		261,567	49
Central ...	401,289	89	589,176	4	—		187,886	15
Northern ...	228,563	16	259,461	72	—		30,898	56
Southern ...	325,631	19	329,075	28	—		3,444	9
Eastern ...	250,710	92	320,308	27	—		69,597	35
North-Western ...	396,318	87	451,125	70	—		54,808	83
North-Central ...	192,452	83	198,579	76	—		6,126	93
Uva ...	377,425	2	416,001	55	—		38,576	53
Sabaragamuwa ...	307,525	21	367,110	72	—		41,585	51
Total ...	3,316,111	23	4,028,602	67	—		712,491	44

5. Diagrams are appended of the expenditure in the Department since the year 1846 for "Total Expenditure and Cost of Establishment;" since 1860 for "Road Maintenance and Mileage," "New Roads," "Fluctuation of Expenditure in the different Provinces" (those created since 1866 dating from their respective establishment), "Buildings" and "Miscellaneous;" and since 1863 for "Canals and Irrigation."

6. *Establishment.*—The proportion the establishment, including allowances, bears to expenditure is 9·13 per cent.; it will be noted that this is but a small ratio of pay and allowances to expenditure in a country where the execution of works is not by contractors, every work with but few exceptions being done departmentally.

Maintenance of Roads.—Cart owners have taken advantage of the increased facility of traction, which the improved roads give, to vastly increase the loads carried.

Since the introduction of the system (known as the "MacBride System") under which the principal roads of the country are now maintained, the Colony has been a gainer in saving of expenditure by Rs. 5,130,967 (during last year the saving was Rs. 896,146·18). The system has been in operation seven years.

3,298·90 miles of road were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,080,022·16, or at a rate of Rs. 328 per mile. Twenty years ago the average rate per mile was Rs. 507·65; ten years ago, with depression in every local enterprise and industry, the rate per mile was Rs. 491·33—then the roads were classified as follows:—

	Miles.
Mileage of metalled roads	1,341·47
Mileage of gravelled roads	872·50
Mileage of natural roads	622·50
Total ...	2,836·47

The classification at the termination of 1892 was as follows:—

	Miles.
Mileage of metalled roads	1,864·66
Mileage of gravelled roads	865·59
Mileage of natural roads	568·65
Total ...	3,298·90

Maintenance of Bridges.—The safe condition of the existing bridges of the country has been well maintained. For some time past the conversion of the old wooden structures into masonry or masonry and iron has been in progress, last year comparing favourably with previous years in this respect. Along the Coast road, south of Colombo especially, the corrosion of iron bridges is alarmingly rapid, and it will be interesting and important to learn the results of observations of the action of the salt air on the steel bridges—it is presumed they are of steel—recently erected and in course of erection on the Galle railway.

The Public Works Department has lost no opportunity of testing the paints and mixtures so highly recommended by certain manufacturers for the arrest of the corrosive action by salt air, and tests are at present under observation. Whatever effect these mixtures may have as a preventive cannot be precisely stated, as their application to new structures is of but recent date, but it is not the general experience or opinion of the Department that the ravages of the destructive atmosphere are to any extent arrested once it has begun its work of destruction.

Maintenance of Canals.—The canals, of which there are but 162·25 miles, were maintained at a depth sufficient for the traffic. Their improvement, especially the towing-paths and at points where they join rivers and lagoons, is a work that would relieve those who traffic on them of great hardship and considerable delay, but the cost would be vast if all that is really likely to do good be undertaken. The cost of the improvements of the towing-path only would, however, be comparatively trifling, and should not be postponed.

Maintenance of Irrigation Works.—The irrigation works maintenance wherever there is no irrigation officer (there are three irrigation officers for the whole of Ceylon, one of them having nothing to do with maintenance) has been attended to by the District Engineers of the Public Works Department; during the year the Director visited several of these works and found them efficient and bearing the mark of careful attention.

Maintenance of Buildings.—The public buildings were in very good repair at the close of 1892, though in some instances, for appearance' sake, more liberality in paint and furniture would have induced the general public to form a higher opinion of the attention they had received. Last year it was mentioned that a valuation of the public buildings was in progress; this has since been completed and is as follows:—

	Rs.
Valuation of public buildings, exclusive of hospitals	6,857,866
Valuation of hospitals	1,676,326
Total ...	8,534,192

The expenditure in maintaining the above for 1892 was Rs. 171,457·21, which is but 2 per cent., a remakably low figure.

Reports by Provincial Engineers.—On January 26 last the Director addressed the following circular to all Provincial Engineers, its object being to obtain, at greater length than the time at his disposal would allow, descriptive accounts of the Public Works in progress in each Province: besides, their views and opinions and suggestions as to future works which would be for the public good. The several officers have readily responded and their reports are hereto appended.*

It is considered desirable, in the interest of the Department, that its operations in the various Provinces of the Island should be fully recorded in the form of Provincial reports, I have therefore the honour to call upon you to submit an "Administration Report" on the Public Works in your Province at an early date—February 28 next.

Your report should be as concise as possible, yet it should not be merely a bare record of expenditure.

* Not printed.

It is suggested that the report should be drawn under the following or analogous heads :—

(1) Short statement showing expenditure under the heads "Recurrent" and "Extraordinary."

(2) A short description of new works, and of their necessity and probable utility to the general public.

(3) The state of the roads throughout the Province, and suggestions for their improvements, giving reasons for the desirability of them. The movements of traffic along roads should be mentioned with any causes for its increase or decrease, and also it should be shown whether new roads are desirable to open up any locality.

(4) Whether minor roads should be taken over or not?

(5) Recommendations should be made of new works which it is considered would be of distinct public benefit.

(6) Irrigation should be also mentioned, and the part taken by the officers of the Department in the maintenance and construction of irrigation works should not be lost sight of.

(7) Labour should be mentioned, and its plenty, its scarcity, and any local peculiarity should be stated, with recommendations for its improvement; and generally any subjects cognate to Public Works should be discussed and commented upon.

The following special reference to a few of the many works enumerated in the reports is submitted, but regarding them all the assurance of the head of the Department is given that they have been satisfactorily executed, and that there has not been recorded any instance of failure among the many varied and difficult undertakings with which the Public Works officers have had to contend.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 975,148·55.*

New General Post and Telegraph Office.—The progress made with the new General Post and Telegraph Office has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The actual building operations were begun on August 29 last, that is to say, it was then the foundation stone was laid. Considerable time was spent in the removal of boulders encountered in clearing the site; blasting operations were rendered tedious because of the position which is bounded on three sides by the principal and crowded streets of the Fort, and on the other by old buildings which are occupied as merchants' offices, whose gables crumbled down by vibration from the rock-blasting operations, which involved their substantial reconstruction. It is feared that the gentlemen who occupied the offices at the time were inconvenienced, but they are assured that no avoidable work of an unpleasant character (to them) was undertaken and that the officers in charge regretted their inability to mitigate the inconvenience, and they are much obliged for the forbearance of those who suffered. The Departmental estimate of the cost of this building is Rs. 270,000, which was considered high by many, and, as recorded in the report of 1891, was put to the test of tenders, when the lowest received was Rs. 100,000 over the estimate. The expenditure in 1892 was Rs. 74,775·61, and during the first four months of the present year Rs. 25,093·78, leaving an unexpended balance on May 1, 1893, of Rs. 190,130·61, which I think should be enough to complete the building, provided there is no chopping, or changing, or tampering with it as designed.

The Kelani Bridge.—To the delay in acquiring the land for the approaches and construction of this bridge is to be attributed the fact that but little actual progress was made during 1892. The Director applied for the acquisition of the land required on May 31, 1892; he was authorised to enter upon it on October 31, 1892, and was then startled by being called upon to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000 (on account) for the purchase thereof. Rs. 50,000 means Rs. 2,941·18 per acre for property composed of waste land, grass land swamp, and a few buildings, but none of a really permanent character. The provision for the compensation in the estimate had originally been Rs. 8,000; but this was raised to Rs. 15,000 in the hope that the most exorbitant award of assessors would be covered by it, and that delay which might possibly occur from insufficient provision would be obviated. Exclusive of the Rs. 50,000 mentioned as paid for compensation, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 61,931·71, principally on cylinders imported from England and on locally purchased materials. Though the Director felt satisfied that the Public Works Factory was fully equal to constructing the iron work, he deemed it prudent, as the Factory Engineer and his Assistant were already too busily occupied, to strongly recommend the Government to invite tenders in London and, subsequently, to accept the lowest tender, which has been done.

Messrs. E. C. & J. Keay's tender of £9,659. 7*s*. 9*d*. has been accepted, the delivery in single spans to be from three to eight months.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the expert in London, to whom the detailed drawings were submitted previous to inviting tenders, expressed himself as follows :—

> I have to state that the bridge, as shown on the tracings accompanying the memorandum of the Director of Public Works, is amply strong to carry, in addition to its own weight, a roadway and footway formed of corrugated steel floor plates with concrete and macadam as shown on drawings, with a live load in addition estimated at 120 lb. per superficial foot on the roadway and 105 lb. per superficial foot on the footways. The general design is satisfactory.

It is too soon to attempt to fix the opening day to traffic, but with a favourable state of the river—so much depends upon this—the work ought to be finished before the end of 1894.

Kalutara District Hospital.—So much has recently appeared in the newspapers about the non-completion of these buildings that it is as well that I should state that no avoidable delay has occurred so far as the Department of Works is responsible. The site (Culloden tea plantation) was decided upon by the Chairman of the Kalutara Planters' Association and approved of by the Medical Department in November, 1891, and was placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Works on March 5, 1892.

Tenders for the execution of the work were invited by advertisement in November, 1891, and a contract closed with M. A. Fernando on January 16, 1892. The amount of the estimate is Rs. 17,500. The hospital and medical officer's quarters consist of twelve buildings. The site chosen is one and a half mile from the high road, no cart road approach to it deserving of the name exists; the materials were transported under unusual difficulty and the place proved deadly to many skilled workmen. The contractor had not foreseen these things and when he found he had to contend with more than he had anticipated (death among his workmen being difficult to cope

* The cost of establishment is not included in the Provincial expenditure.

with) he lost heart, for many of his workmen actually did die from malarial fever contracted there and it was found almost impossible to replace them. With reasonable grounds to support it he made an application for an extension of time, which was granted—in other words, he was treated, not leniently, but fairly.

Contractors will occasionally fail to meet their engagements; they are but human, and when they have a non-paying contract and their best men fall sick and die due allowance should be made. Besides, it is idle to talk about stimulating the Public Works Department to energy: its officers in the Western Province need no stimulating—they are enthusiastic in the performance of their duties and deserve well of the community they serve.

Flood-outlets.—The Talpitiya outlet is a very successful work, which acts immediately on a slight rise of flood waters in the Kepu-ela canal.

The Kirilapana outlet is nearly completed, there remains but the enlargement of the railway bridge at Wellawatta to make its efficiency complete.

The new outlet at Dehiwala will be taken up early in 1893.* In explanation of its object and advantages the report of the Director of Public Works to Government, No. 2,752 of December 21, 1892, is here quoted:—

From the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

With reference to your letter No. 1,185 of the 20th July last communicating His Excellency the Governor's direction that I should include a sum of Rs. 100,000 in my estimates for 1893 for flood-outlet No. 1 (Sessional Paper XXIV. of 1890), I have the honour to submit the following observations.

It was understood on receipt of the above letter that a modification of what is known as No. 1 outlet should be prepared, and I therefore directed that the surveys required and estimate of cost should provide for it on the same lines, and having for its object the same purpose.

The proposals submitted for Sir John Coode's opinion in regard to No. 1 were: opening a channel 300 ft. wide from the sea to Kótté lake, and 300 ft. wide from Kótté lake to the junction of the Kótté road. The line of railway to be provided with an iron bridge upon cylinders. A stone viaduct to be constructed over the Galle road, the remainder of the bridges to have plate iron girders with masonry on piled foundations. The estimate also provided for extending the channel 200 ft. wide from the Kotté bridge to the Kelani river, near the 6th mile-post on the Ratnapura road (Ambatala), the bridges for the roads on the channel to be of iron work supported upon masonry abutments and piers, and a branch channel to be cut 100 ft. wide from Kótté towards Talangama, and a timber bridge to be erected for the minor road. These works, as you are already aware, have been estimated to cost Rs. 1,105,000.

Sir John Coode in reporting upon this proposal approves of it generally, but makes one important exception, namely the channel 200 ft. wide from the Kelani river to the Kótté bridge. He says, "The proposed channel between the Kótté bridge and the Kelani should, I think, be postponed, at any rate for the present." And further, "I gather from the documents that it has been proposed to cut through the left bank of the Kelani down to the ordinary level of the water in that river, but I cannot find that provision has been made for excluding the flood waters which would pass through that cut from the low-lying lands upon either side between the Kelani and Kótté bridge. I should regard such provision as absolutely necessary in the event of the Kelani bank being cut through at any time in the manner above stated."

In this opinion I concur. The practical effect of opening a cut from the Kelani to Kótté bridge would be to increase the floods in that part of Colombo both in their volume and frequency, and as the object aimed at is to diminish the damaging effects of floods and the relief of the low-lying lands, I am of opinion that the cut in question should be at once and for ever dismissed from consideration in connection with No. 1 outlet Therefore, in the scheme which I propose to put forward the channel from Kótté to the Kelani will be omitted for the following reasons:—It would do more harm than good; its effects would be more disastrous than beneficial; the duration of floods in the vicinity of Kótté and Talangama would be longer than at present, even with additional flood escapes, for the waters would be discharged much more rapidly into the low-lying lands from the Kelani than from them into the sea. The Provincial Engineer has included this cutting in his estimate, but, judging from his report, I conclude his having done so is due to the fact that it forms a part of "No. 1 outlet" (original project). The only difference between that and the present scheme is that the latter is of less magnitude and discharges at Dehiwala instead of Kirilapana. The works are of a simple character, there is no engineering difficulty, it is merely a matter of labour and supervision. Careful observations have indicated that flood waters now escape at the latter when the former is inactive, and this notwithstanding the fact that during the last few years the Kirilapana has been lowered to a falling gradient and all obstructions have been removed from it. Looking at the small map which accompanies this report one is immediately attracted by the straight appearance of Kirilapana; yet it is not the natural outfall, because the physical features of the country direct the flood waters towards Dehiwala, as evidenced by what occurs on the occasion of every flood. One thing therefore is certain, that in adopting the Dehiwala outlet there is practical experience to guarantee its efficiency.

Judging from what has been extensively written, any one unacquainted with the subject of Colombo flood-outlets would suppose that nothing whatever has been done since the disasters of 1872; yet much has been done. Bridges for the escape of Kelani-ganga flood waters in the long embankments on the Kandy and Negombo roads have been constructed, the Kirilapana flood-outlet has been enlarged and improved, and now the Kelani bridge to supersede the bridge-of-boats is about to be erected. Still there are people in the country who assert that this bridge will afford no relief, and this notwithstanding my assurance that it will and Sir John Coode's assurance as well. He says, "The substitution of such a work for the present bridge-of-boats will undoubtedly be of great advantage in affording a more ready escape for the flood waters, *provided* the clear sectional area of the waterway of the new bridge below highest recorded flood level be not *less* than the actual area of the Kelani at the site in question below the same level." (Sir John Coode's provisos have been met in the design of the bridge.)

Again, I may mention that having laid down upon a diagram the gradients of the water surfaces in this part of the river during severe floods, I am fortified in my original conclusion as to the great obstruction caused by this bridge-of-boats, and consequently my view of the relief which will be afforded by the substitution of a fixed bridge is also strengthened. So much therefore for what has been finished and is in progress in the way of relief.

The proposal which I now have the honour to submit goes further than I consider necessary to be of the service even though it falls far short of what was put before Sir John Coode. It is estimated at Rs. 350,000 as compared hoped for, with Rs. 1,105,000, and differs in magnitude only to account for the reduction in estimated cost. It provides a discharge channel of 100 ft. wide instead of 300 ft. Each scheme has, as one of its objects, the relief of the Kelani itself at Ambatala; but as a matter of fact the principal damage is done, if damage it be, before the flooded river reaches Ambatala. There is reason to hesitate about interfering with the submergence of the low-lands at certain seasons of the year; their productiveness may depend upon it, and it is possible that its discontinuance may result in a lesser yield—they are all paddy lands, and cultivated regularly.

The source of the Kelani is the Maskeliya river rising several thousand feet above the level of the sea, and fed by the rainfall of some of the highest mountains in the country which intercept the clouds in their passage during the occurrence of both monsoons. Its tributaries are the Dikoya, the Gurugoda-oya, the Ritigaha-oya, and the Sitawaka-ganga—all take their sources in districts where the annual rainfall varies from 150 inches to

* Has already been commenced.

260 inches. The falling water is discharged rapidly from the steep mountain slopes into the tributaries which rush into the main river forcing it impetuously along. As soon as the Kelani reaches the low-lying flat country it naturally overflows and covers the adjoining lands, while many of the small valleys, lying on its south bank especially, become lakes from which villages rise like islands. The river brings down from the highly cultivated lands above a rich silt, which spreads over these valleys and acts as a kind of manure or top dressing.

It is of course necessary that the excessive waters should be drawn off, but it is a question for very serious consideration whether the lands, if wholly deprived of this periodical inundation, would or would not be benefited thereby. I am of opinion that they would not.

The accompanying sketch is intended as an approximate illustration of the course of the main river from its sources. The fall is rapid until it reaches near Hanwella, the flow of discharge then becomes comparatively sluggish even during floods, while in the dry season, when the upper reaches and tributaries are contributing but little, the flow of the Kelani is languid, the rise of tide even turning it against the stream as it were for a few miles from its mouth.

If it is desired that the whole of the country now subject to inundation should be completely relieved from it then there is but one plan that can be considered effectual, namely to confine the river from a point above Hanwella between two banks, but for the purpose of projecting a scheme of such magnitude a very elaborate survey would be indispensable.

I believe when Sir John Coode wrote the following he referred to such a project, and he felt that it would prove far beyond the means of the Colony, and did not think the result would justify the expenditure: "I may remark that the present requirement of the Kelani-ganga is anything but satisfactory; it is solely on the ground of great cost that I have refrained from proposing improvement works within the channel on a much more comprehensive scale than hereinbefore recommended."

For the reasons above stated I propose to limit the Dehiwala flood-outlet between Kótté bridge and the sea, giving further relief, if subsequently found advisable, to the lands about Talangama. The effect of this plan will be relief to an area of from 25 to 30 square miles. I estimate its cost at Rs. 185,561, as follows:—

	Rs.
Supervision, compensation, materials, and plant lines	23,500
Increased waterway, Kótté bridge	3,600
Increased waterway, Nugegoda bridge	5,850
Third mile from Dehiwala	2,825
Second mile do.	35,370
First mile do.	73,644
Railway bridge at Dehiwala	33,220
Increased waterway, Railway bridge at Kirilapana	6,552
Total ...	185,561

The work proposed to be undertaken on the vote of Rs. 100,000, which has been provided in the 1893 Estimates, is detailed in the Provincial Engineer's report: it consists chiefly of bridge construction on the road and railway. It would be ineffectual to attempt any opening of a flood channel until the means of escape to the sea are first provided; and although the vote will admit of something in this direction being done, it is not intended that work should be begun until the new bridges are completed. I am not satisfied that it would not be wiser to extend the Kótté and Nugegoda bridges before attempting anything in the shape of channel cutting, but this is a detail which can easily be decided as the specified bridge work proceeds. I would, however, advise that early steps should be taken to acquire the land for the channel.

It is not impossible that it may be thought that there has been delay in submitting this report, but the whole of the surveys have been made and the designs prepared since the receipt of your letter at the end of last July; and as the plans and details, which I herewith forward, are more informing and convincing than words, and cover a vast amount of good engineering work, I trust it may not be considered that any avoidable delay has occurred.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 542,862·60.

There were no special works of magnitude undertaken in this Province during 1892, though very many important works, as the Provincial Engineer's report indicates, were completed and in progress. In concurring with this officer in his remarks about the construction of temporary or semi-temporary buildings, the Director is not exaggerating when he states that the cost of their maintenance is 25 per cent. per annum of the cost of their construction, and that notwithstanding in a few years they threaten to fall down. Then permanent buildings are erected in their stead, so that most of the money originally spent, though it answers a purpose for the time being, is practically wasted.

Náwalapitiya Hospital and Water Supply to Náwalapitiya and Hatton.—The delay in opening the Náwalapitiya hospital is explained in the Provincial Engineer's report. The water supply scheme was originally confined to the hospital; subsequently the Director of Public Works proposed that it should be extended to the town of Náwalapitiya, and this led to discussion which terminated in a decision to limit the work to its original object, namely supplying the hospital only. Náwalapitiya is essentially a filthy native town; it vies with Hatton in this respect and runs it very close. A pure water supply to both towns would be a great boon, and what has been done for Gampola, Mátalé, Ratnapura, and Badulla might well be done for Náwalapitiya and Hatton. It is understood that the last-named is practically owned by one or two proprietors, but that should not affect prejudicially the interests of the enterprising native community who have settled there.

New Roads in the Central Province.—The completion and opening of the Strathdon road and the undertaking of the Norwood-Upcot and the Brownlow-Luccombe roads are the most important events of the year from a departmental point of view in the Central Province. With regard to the Norton-Carolina road it is fourteen years since the original survey of it was made by a private surveyor under Mr. MacBride's direction—an instance of how slowly the grant-in-aid system progresses in certain localities. However, it is to be hoped that the private contribution will be made up this year so that the vote may not be allowed to lapse, which is a consequence of a vote standing for two years without expenditure against it.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 237,344·84.

In reporting the completion of the restoration of Periyakulam and Vengadacheddikulam and the steady approach towards completion of the metalling of the North road, there is nothing else left of a special character to refer to in regard to this Province, if I except the admirable manner in which the Provincial Engineer has performed his duties.

The execution of public works in the Northern Province on the mainland is beset with difficulties; the country bears the name of being unhealthy, labour is scarce, coast labour will not settle and local labour will not work, the distances are great, cholera makes its appearance annually in the dry season, water is scarce, and the wells dry up; in the wet season there is too much water. The population is sparse and scattered and many miles may be traversed without meeting anybody. With all these drawbacks the public works of the Northern Province progressed as well as those of any other Province, and the very satisfactory inspection made in October last determined the Director upon taking advantage of the first opportunity of recording his gratification at the manner in which these difficulties seemed to him to have been overcome.

Mr. Creasy had four District Engineers under him during 1892: two of them—Messrs. Bellamy and Sapapathy—rendered him most valuable assistance; the other two, who are no longer in the Department, were a hindrance rather than a help.

The Director sympathises with the Provincial Engineer in his remarks about the want of a residence for himself and one for the District Engineer; almost every other official in Jaffna town is provided with a residence, but the Public Works officer is "left out in the cold," or rather in the heat for there is no cold in the Northern Province.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 303,197·89.

In this Province the works were of an ordinary character excepting the Walawe-gaṇga irrigation scheme and the new import jetty. The latter has been completed.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 297,948·53

The Provincial Engineer of this Province has rendered a comparatively exhaustive report on the works of 1892, and his proposals for the future are both comprehensive and well conceived. The Province is known to the Director intimately who served in it for many years, and he fully endorses Mr. Murray's recommendation for works of the future.

No mention has been made of the Puliyantivu-Kalladi Barrage project for converting the Batticaloa lake, which is salt to brackish in its lower reaches, into a fresh water lake; and it is just as well that it should be dropped for the following reasons: (1) the navigation of the lake would in a few years be practically at an end, for the water is shallow and even now, with the destructive effects of the salt permeating everywhere, the weeds make a gallant struggle for life and grow with marvellous vigour during the periods when the lake is almost free from salt in the north-east rains. Give them but a few years of fresh lake water nurtured by the rich soil in suspension discharge by the several rivers, and then farewell to navigation; (2) the fishing enterprise by which such numbers live and to which so many owe their sustenance would be destroyed. But the Director is of opinion that a bridge should be given to the people of Puliyantivu and Katankudi-yiruppu, and that the present water space might be greatly contracted without prejudice or danger to a well-designed and well-executed structure, and he trusts that the work of extending the Coast road both north and south of Batticaloa, which is strongly advocated by Mr. Murray, will be pursued without intermission. Having been six years in the Eastern Province (1867–73) he is in a position to record the remarkable change which has taken place along the coast, where during the time named the population was confined to 10 miles north and 20 miles south of Puliyantivu. Now cultivation extends for 30 to 40 miles north and is still extending, and 50 miles south, and the hope is that the day is not far distant when the ceremony will take place of declaring the Coast road between Trincomalee and Hambantota open to traffic at all seasons of the year. The expenditure would be fully justified, for Government would soon recoup itself in the sale of valuable cocoanut land which now lies fallow.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 422,487·25.

If the Deduru-oya irrigation scheme with which the Public Works Department is in no way associated be excepted, it may be said that no work of magnitude was undertaken in this Province during 1892.

There were however, many works of great utility, and nearly every one was completed within the year, the only exception being the canal improvements at Mundel and Palavi, both of which were rendered difficult and tedious by the long distance (four to five miles by heavy sand track) over which stone had to be transported, none being procurable any nearer. The Gin-oya bridge on the road between Negombo and Chilaw was reconstructed in iron at a cost of Rs. 17,734. When on a tour of duty in the Province in September last the condition of this bridge was brought to the Director's notice by Mr. Wrightson, the Provincial Engineer; it was known that the time for its reconstruction was drawing near but it was never supposed that there was immediate danger, as there was; in short, it was a wonderful illustration of how "rotten may hold together" even though it be not gently handled. The matter was at once reported to Government, who authorised expenditure on a totally new work of a permanent character, which was completed in four months. The bridge is over 200 feet long.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 178,376·44.

Hospital at Anurádhapura and Metalling North Road.—Mr. Hayes, the Provincial Engineer, has written at length. There is but little to add regarding the works which were nearly all of an ordinary character, the principal among them during 1892 being the continuation of the metalling of the North road and the completion of the new hospital. The former progressed fairly well, though throughout the year there was considerable clamour about scarcity of labour. The new hospital has been remarkably well planned, built, and finished alike creditable to designer and constructor (Mr. F. W. Johnson).

His Excellency the Governor has liberally provided in the Estimates of this year (1893) for the continuation of the metalling of the North road in the North-Central Province, and it is hoped that no effort will be spared on the part of the Provincial Engineer and his Assistant in the locality to respond to the Governor's generosity by completing this work within the year.

Taking over Minor Roads.—Theoretically the taking over of minor roads is a very simple operation, practically the responsibility of so doing is greater than one would be led to suppose from a perusal of the references to the subject by several of the Provincial Engineers. In a few words, if more minor roads are to become principal ones the strength of the Department must be increased. Some of the very Provincial Engineers who advise taking over certain minor roads complain that their Assistants are already overworked.

It is the Director's opinion that no minor road should be taken over until it has been first put into the condition of a principal road in regard to its width, gradients, drainage, and bridges, and that wherever the traffic is heavy and this is adduced as a reason of the inability of the Road Committee to deal with it, provision should be made for metalling it in the first instance. Instead of increasing the duties and responsibility of the head of the Public Works Department it would be in the public interests that they should be lessened, so as to give him more time to examine personally and direct new projects, which are becoming of greater magnitude every year and upon which the bulk of the surplus funds of the Colony are expended. With this for its object the Director has submitted a scheme to the Governor, which has met with His Excellency's approval, a part of which will be introduced next year. One thing may be mentioned regarding it is that instead of taking over more minor roads it proposes to place the whole of the roads of a Province in the hands of a Public Works Board upon certain stringent terms and conditions. This and certain other changes which have been proposed would give the Director sufficient leisure to make a proper examination of the engineering merits of projects without being burdened with the routine work of the Department.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Expenditure, Rs. 391,819·85.

Madulsima District Road.—The principal operations of the year were the Madulsima road which bifurcates from the main Badulla-Batticaloa road not far from Passara resthouse and terminates at Mahadova, a distance of 11½ miles. Only 6 miles were sanctioned for 1892, and the progress made, considering that work was suspended for a short time, though for no departmental reason, was highly satisfactory. The road, though a branch to tea plantations, is not being constructed on the grant-in-aid principle, but considering that Madulsima has been without a district road ever since it became a planting centre, and that it has gone through many vicissitudes of fortune, it was not an instance in which that principle could well have been required, more especially as the object of making Passara its starting point will be attained when the railway traffic at Bandárawela is thereby benefited. The Director is now of opinion that a connection should be made with the Hindugala-Namunakuli road which is at present under construction, making it feasible for Madulsima traffic and the traffic of intervening properties to go direct to Bandárawela—a saving of 6 or 7 miles, and of the well-known and trying Debedde Pass.

New Court House.—The Badulla new court-house was approaching completion at the end of the year.* Though it has no pretensions to architectural effect it is a sightly building and very well planned, indeed so admirably has it been arranged that the Chief Justice who recently held court there complimented the designer (Mr. Harvey) on its being the best planned court in the country. It is proposed to adopt the plan as a type for future outstation courts whenever they are required.

Circular Drive, Badulla.—Among the suggestions of the Uva Provincial Engineer is the extension of the existing Circular road in Badulla. I cannot too strongly support this suggestion; the work would not be costly and would be of the greatest possible good to the residents. It is impossible to have a pleasant drive in Badulla without ascending a long, steep, and trying gradient and returning the same way with a correspondingly deep descent. In Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Anurádhapura, and Trincomalee, and other towns, roads have been presented to the public by the Government for hygienic purposes, but Badulla, where one of the most picturesque drives in the country could be opened, has not yet been so fortunate. This work is very earnestly pleaded for and commended to the favourable consideration of the Governor who has evinced such a deep interest in every public work undertaken in the Province of Uva since His Excellency's arrival in Ceylon; its cost would be moderate.

Surveys of Roads in Uva.—The surveys of the following roads were either completed or in progress:—Naulla to Spring Valley, Hindagala to Namunakuli, Badulla to Ampitiyakandé gap, Bridle road to Ohiya Valley railway station.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Expenditure, Rs. 320,411·27.

Gurugoda-oya Bridge.—The Gurugoda-oya bridge† and Polatagama road were the principal operations of the year in this Province. The former did not progress as well as it might have done had a little more energy been displayed. It was anticipated that the work in the foundations would be attended with delay and expense judging from their treacherous character as indicated by certain borings which had been taken prior to the preparation of the design: the contrary was however the case, the foundations were favourable. Although the bridge has been well constructed the cost has been unusually high. A full report upon the whole subject has been submitted to Government.

Polatagama Road.—The Polatagama road progressed steadily though a stoppage of work occurred at the instance of one of the proprietors, not however of long duration. One of the bridges has given no end of trouble, the foundations have been so bad as to puzzle the experienced

* Since completed. † Since opened to traffic.

The execution of public works in the Northern Province on the mainland is beset with difficulties; the country bears the name of being unhealthy, labour is scarce, coast labour will not settle and local labour will not work, the distances are great, cholera makes its appearance annually in the dry season, water is scarce, and the wells dry up; in the wet season there is too much water. The population is sparse and scattered and many miles may be traversed without meeting anybody. With all these drawbacks the public works of the Northern Province progressed as well as those of any other Province, and the very satisfactory inspection made in October last determined the Director upon taking advantage of the first opportunity of recording his gratification at the manner in which these difficulties seemed to him to have been overcome.

Mr. Creasy had four District Engineers under him during 1892: two of them—Messrs. Bellamy and Sapapathy—rendered him most valuable assistance: the other two, who are no longer in the Department, were a hindrance rather than a help.

The Director sympathises with the Provincial Engineer in his remarks about the want of a residence for himself and one for the District Engineer: almost every other official in Jaffna town is provided with a residence, but the Public Works officer is "left out in the cold," or rather in the heat for there is no cold in the Northern Province.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 303,197·89

In this Province the works were of an ordinary character excepting the Walawe-gaṇga irrigation scheme and the new import jetty. The latter has been completed.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 297,948·53

The Provincial Engineer of this Province has rendered a comparatively exhaustive report on the works of 1892, and his proposals for the future are both comprehensive and well conceived. The Province is known to the Director intimately who served in it for many years, and he fully endorses Mr. Murray's recommendation for works of the future.

No mention has been made of the Puliyantivu-Kalladi Barrage project for converting the Batticaloa lake, which is salt to brackish in its lower reaches, into a fresh water lake, and it is just as well that it should be dropped for the following reasons: (1) the navigation of the lake would in a few years be practically at an end, for the water is shallow and even now, with the destructive effects of the salt permeating everywhere, the weeds make a gallant struggle for life and grow with marvellous vigour during the periods when the lake is almost free from salt in the north-east rains. Give them but a few years of fresh lake water nurtured by the rich soil in suspension discharge by the several rivers, and then farewell to navigation; (2) the fishing enterprise by which such numbers live and to which so many owe their sustenance would be destroyed. But the Director is of opinion that a bridge should be given to the people of Puliyantivu and Katankudi-yiruppu, and that the present water space might be greatly contracted without prejudice or danger to a well-designed and well-executed structure, and he trusts that the work of extending the Coast road both north and south of Batticaloa, which is strongly advocated by Mr. Murray, will be pursued without intermission. Having been six years in the Eastern Province (1867–73) he is in a position to record the remarkable change which has taken place along the coast, where during the time named the population was confined to 10 miles north and 20 miles south of Puliyantivu. Now cultivation extends for 30 to 40 miles north and is still extending, and 50 miles south, and the hope is that the day is not far distant when the ceremony will take place of declaring the Coast road between Trincomalee and Hambantota open to traffic at all seasons of the year. The expenditure would be fully justified, for Government would soon recoup itself in the sale of valuable cocoanut land which now lies fallow.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 422,487·25.

If the Deduru-oya irrigation scheme with which the Public Works Department is in no way associated be excepted, it may be said that no work of magnitude was undertaken in this Province during 1892.

There were however, many works of great utility, and nearly every one was completed within the year, the only exception being the canal improvements at Mundel and Palavi, both of which were rendered difficult and tedious by the long distance (four to five miles by heavy sand track) over which stone had to be transported, none being procurable any nearer. The Gin-oya bridge on the road between Negombo and Chilaw was reconstructed in iron at a cost of Rs. 17,734. When on a tour of duty in the Province in September last the condition of this bridge was brought to the Director's notice by Mr. Wrightson, the Provincial Engineer; it was known that the time for its reconstruction was drawing near but it was never supposed that there was immediate danger, as there was; in short, it was a wonderful illustration of how "rotten may hold together" even though it be not gently handled. The matter was at once reported to Government, who authorised expenditure on a totally new work of a permanent character, which was completed in four months. The bridge is over 200 feet long.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Expenditure, Rs. 178,376·44.

Hospital at Anuradhapura and Metalling North Road.—Mr. Hayes, the Provincial Engineer, has written at length. There is but little to add regarding the works which were nearly all of an ordinary character, the principal among them during 1892 being the continuation of the metalling of the North road and the completion of the new hospital. The former progressed fairly well, though throughout the year there was considerable clamour about scarcity of labour. The new hospital has been remarkably well planned, built, and finished alike creditable to designer and constructor (Mr. F. W. Johnson).

His Excellency the Governor has liberally provided in the Estimates of this year (1893) for the continuation of the metalling of the North road in the North-Central Province, and it is hoped that no effort will be spared on the part of the Provincial Engineer and his Assistant in the locality to respond to the Governor's generosity by completing this work within the year.

Taking over Minor Roads.—Theoretically the taking over of minor roads is a very simple operation, practically the responsibility of so doing is greater than one would be led to suppose from a perusal of the references to the subject by several of the Provincial Engineers. In a few words, if more minor roads are to become principal ones the strength of the Department must be increased. Some of the very Provincial Engineers who advise taking over certain minor roads complain that their Assistants are already overworked.

It is the Director's opinion that no minor road should be taken over until it has been first put into the condition of a principal road in regard to its width, gradients, drainage, and bridges, and that wherever the traffic is heavy and this is adduced as a reason of the inability of the Road Committee to deal with it, provision should be made for metalling it in the first instance. Instead of increasing the duties and responsibility of the head of the Public Works Department it would be in the public interests that they should be lessened, so as to give him more time to examine personally and direct new projects, which are becoming of greater magnitude every year and upon which the bulk of the surplus funds of the Colony are expended. With this for its object the Director has submitted a scheme to the Governor, which has met with His Excellency's approval, a part of which will be introduced next year. One thing may be mentioned regarding it is that instead of taking over more minor roads it proposes to place the whole of the roads of a Province in the hands of a Public Works Board upon certain stringent terms and conditions. This and certain other changes which have been proposed would give the Director sufficient leisure to make a proper examination of the engineering merits of projects without being burdened with the routine work of the Department.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Expenditure, Rs. 391,819·85.

Madulsima District Road.—The principal operations of the year were the Madulsima road which bifurcates from the main Badulla-Batticaloa road not far from Passara resthouse and terminates at Mahadova, a distance of 11½ miles. Only 6 miles were sanctioned for 1892, and the progress made, considering that work was suspended for a short time, though for no departmental reason, was highly satisfactory. The road, though a branch to tea plantations, is not being constructed on the grant-in-aid principle, but considering that Madulsima has been without a district road ever since it became a planting centre, and that it has gone through many vicissitudes of fortune, it was not an instance in which that principle could well have been required, more especially as the object of making Passara its starting point will be attained when the railway traffic at Bandárawela is thereby benefited. The Director is now of opinion that a connection should be made with the Hindugala-Namunakuli road which is at present under construction, making it feasible for Madulsima traffic and the traffic of intervening properties to go direct to Bandárawela—a saving of 6 or 7 miles, and of the well-known and trying Debedde Pass.

New Court House.—The Badulla new court-house was approaching completion at the end of the year.* Though it has no pretensions to architectural effect it is a sightly building and very well planned, indeed so admirably has it been arranged that the Chief Justice who recently held court there complimented the designer (Mr. Harvey) on its being the best planned court in the country. It is proposed to adopt the plan as a type for future outstation courts whenever they are required.

Circular Drive, Badulla.—Among the suggestions of the Uva Provincial Engineer is the extension of the existing Circular road in Badulla. I cannot too strongly support this suggestion; the work would not be costly and would be of the greatest possible good to the residents. It is impossible to have a pleasant drive in Badulla without ascending a long, steep, and trying gradient and returning the same way with a correspondingly deep descent. In Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Anurádhapura, and Trincomalee, and other towns, roads have been presented to the public by the Government for hygienic purposes, but Badulla, where one of the most picturesque drives in the country could be opened, has not yet been so fortunate. This work is very earnestly pleaded for and commended to the favourable consideration of the Governor who has evinced such a deep interest in every public work undertaken in the Province of Uva since His Excellency's arrival in Ceylon; its cost would be moderate.

Surveys of Roads in Uva.—The surveys of the following roads were either completed or in progress:—Naulla to Spring Valley, Hindagala to Namunakuli, Badulla to Ampitiyakandé gap, Bridle road to Ohiya Valley railway station.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Expenditure, Rs. 320,411·27.

Gurugoda-oya Bridge.—The Gurugoda-oya bridge† and Polatagama road were the principal operations of the year in this Province. The former did not progress as well as it might have done had a little more energy been displayed. It was anticipated that the work in the foundations would be attended with delay and expense judging from their treacherous character as indicated by certain borings which had been taken prior to the preparation of the design: the contrary was however the case, the foundations were favourable. Although the bridge has been well constructed the cost has been unusually high. A full report upon the whole subject has been submitted to Government.

Polatagama Road.—The Polatagama road progressed steadily though a stoppage of work occurred at the instance of one of the proprietors, not however of long duration. One of the bridges has given no end of trouble, the foundations have been so bad as to puzzle the experienced

* Since completed. † Since opened to traffic.

contractor (Mr. T. R. Walker) to find an answer to the question, how to deal with them economically. There is not much margin in Public Works Department contracts for bridges for the purchase of mechanical appliances, but I understand that the foundation difficulty has been since overcome, and that the whole road will be opened shortly.

Road communication with Sabaragamuwa.—As stated by the Provincial Engineer there is a want of means of communication between Sabaragamuwa and the neighbouring Provinces; it is one that should not remain much longer in abeyance. The direct connection of the Kelani Valley with Kégalla should, I think, have precedence, and then the opening up of the natural road in the first instance on what is known as "Young's trace" from Ratnapura into the Central Province at Maskeliya. The connection of the Sabaragamuwa and Southern Provinces is in progress, the second section from Godakawela to Wellawa having been sanctioned and a vote (on account) taken in the 1893 Estimates.

Accommodation in Ratnapura for the Public Works Department.—Concerning the remarks of the Provincial Engineer regarding the accommodation required for the Public Works Department in Ratnapura, it is hoped that when the Government house at present occupied by the District Judge is vacated on completion of that official's new house it will be transferred to the Provincial Engineer, or that Government will grant the necessary funds for building a house for him. A house is also very much needed for the District Engineer, and it is strongly recommended that Rs. 7,000 be put upon the Estimates of 1894 for this purpose, and that provision of a further sum of Rs. 6,000 be made for completing the office building which is incomplete, and erecting a blacksmiths' and carpenters' shop and a store.

Uggalkaltota Irrigation Channel.—Of irrigation works in Sabaragamuwa the Uggalkaltota scheme, executed under the immediate supervision of Mr. E. S. de Silva (District Engineer, 3rd grade), was completed. It is asserted that a saving of Rs. 40,000 has been effected by omitting the anicut considered necessary by Mr. Spooner. In justice to him, however, it is well to explain that a modification of his scheme has been carried out and that what has been done falls far short of what he had contemplated and advised.

DEPARTMENTAL.

Mr. Vine, Provincial Engineer of the Central Province, whose appointment to that position dates from 1885, retired pensioned on the 5th December, 1892. His service had extended over a period of 26 years, and with his name are associated the construction of the Museum and Customs House, Colombo, and rail-pile bridges, Mr. Vine being practically the inventor of the "rail-pile." Mr. Ormsby succeeded to his appointment.

Mr. Wrightson was appointed Financial Assistant to the Director of Public Works, and Mr. H. B. Christie succeeded him as Provincial Engineer of the North-Western Province.

On the 13th November the resignation of Mr. C. E. Spooner (Provincial Engineer) was notified. He had been seconded for service in the Native State of Selangor, where his services on a much higher remuneration than he had received from the Ceylon Government have been secured permanently. For some years the Ceylon Public Works Department has been a sort of warming pan for the Native States which are under the protectorate of the Straits Government. It was only the other day that the Department lost a valuable head overseer, the high pay offered proving irresistible.

At the end of 1892 there were no less than four vacancies unfilled, notwithstanding the fact that three new officers—Messrs. R. W. Smith, R. A. Powell, and A. R. Tocke—had arrived from England during that year.

Mr. Mayes passed the senior examination with credit, and Messrs. Renganathan, E. S. de Silva, M. Sanmukam, C. H. de Silva, W. C. Simmons, and J. Weinman, the junior examination.

Messrs. Price, Emerson, Bucknall, and de Kretser passed in native language.

The promotions during the year were Messrs. Ormsby, Smith (increase of salary), Wrightson, H. B. Christie, Johnson, Burnett (since deceased), Renganathan, Simmons, E. S. de Silva, C. H. de Silva, and Weinman.

Mr. Arunachalam was appointed to the 5th grade, having passed the entrance examination under the new rules for the admission of Ceylonese to the Department.

Messrs. Colls, Lovegrove, and Bucknall were granted leave, and Messrs. MacGregor, MacDonnell, Holland, and Bucknall returned from leave.

Mr. T. Hands, a foreman moulder appointed on probation, was found inefficient and his services were dispensed with, and Mr. Gratiaen was reduced for misconduct from the 4th to the 5th grade.

Mr. Pole Fletcher was seconded for service as Assistant Commissioner to the Chicago Exhibition.

Last year the Director announced the retirement of Mr. James Robertson on a well-earned pension; this year with deep regret he announces his death. He had only enjoyed his rest and pension for 23 months. Death also removed from the active list Mr. George Wickwar after a short but promising probation; his loss is deplored in the Department by those who knew him well.

The Director desires to impress upon the young officers who have recently passed into his Department that they should bear in mind that their future prospects depend not alone upon their theoretical knowledge but on the practical experience they gain in the discharge of their duty. It appears to him that they think that having worked out the theory on paper they can put it into practice, but without sufficient practical knowledge their harum scarum ideas of work would soon lead them into difficulty and trouble, bring discredit upon themselves, and injure the good name of the Department.

The Steam Roller.—By the introduction of the steam roller the cost of consolidating road metal on the principal public streets in the town of Colombo has been reduced to one-fourth what it was previously rated at and the time reduction has been in the same ratio. The consolidation is perfect and the use of blinding material, which is so detrimental to the metal itself, is as unnecessary with the steam roller as with the other rollers in common use in the Department. Messrs. Aveling and Porter of Rochester supplied the machine its cost being Rs. 5,634·74.

The Colombo Municipality, upon the recommendation of the Director of Public Works, have now decided upon importing one, a step which the public will fully appreciate.

Planting of Shade Trees.—The following is a tabulated statement of the number of shade and fruit trees actually growing, all of which have been planted since this meritorious work was begun in 1890 :—

Province.	Shade-giving Trees.			Fruit Trees.
	Ingasaman.	Margosa and Suriya.	Iron Bark (Grevillea).	Various kinds.
Western	361	31	—	591
Central	2,162	823	1,314	1,078
Northern	3,404	10,926	—	1,202
Southern	1,944	10	—	558
Eastern	4,436	1,307	—	505
North-Western	1,553	—	—	14
North-Central	3,252	—	—	1,540
Uvá	3,306	392	—	202
Sabaragamuwa	329	—	—	579
Total ...	20,807	13,489	1,314	6,269

The protection thus afforded the weary traveller will extend over many miles of principal roads. The trees have been planted 60 feet apart and alternately on each side; unfortunately as recorded in the Director's report of 1891, the enemies of shade tree planting are many and among them man is still the greatest. It is very discouraging to see the havoc wrought by the scoundrel who, passing along the road with a *catty* or knife, deliberately cuts down a young sapling, leaving it on the roadside as evidence of his wanton misconduct. But for such misconduct shelter to travellers would already be an accomplished fact and conduce greatly to the public comfort.

The Pioneer Force.—The actual strength of the force at the end of 1892 was 371; at the close of 1891 it was 328. The nominal strength is 500, a strength to which it should be raised and at which it should be maintained.

The following is a return of the force on December 31, 1892 :—

Divisions—5.	Number employed.	Nominal Strength of a Division.	Deficiency.	Excess.
Sergeant-Majors ...	5	5	—	—
Sergeants	7	10	3	—
Corporals	9	10	1	—
First class artificers ...	24	40	16	—
Second class artificers ...	39	60	21	—
Third class artificers ...	121	150	29	—
Pioneers and boys ...	166	225	59	—
Deficiency ...	—	—	129	
Deduct excess ...	—	—	—	
Actual deficiency ...	—	—	129	

The Factory.—There were 435 works undertaken during the year 1892, varying in cost from Re. 1 to Rs. 20,000. Work was done in the Factory for every Department of Government, the Railway, Waterworks and Harbour all sharing in its benefits. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 192,040·43, and the daily average employed (mechanics and others) was 450.

Execution of Works generally.—The difficulty of carrying out works departmentally in the out districts of the country is very great: labour is scarce and there are no competing contractors. To obtain a fair day's work for a fair day's wage is a feat hard to accomplish. You may command and threaten, but as you cannot always be present you will be beaten, and in the long run must give up the contest. A District Engineer has to traverse many miles—and unfortunately the average overseer requires as much looking after as the average cooly: his movements are watched (scouts are always on the alert, they never nod), and his coming is as well known as his going. As he approaches the coolies display energy and industry that are perfectly astounding; when his back is turned the work lingers. To remedy this, inducement should be offered to a better class of men to become overseers, the position of the overseer both in regard to pay and security of office should be improved, and a pension fund established to be supported by contributions from the salaries of these men. When a man has contributed for several years to such a fund he is less likely to jeopardise his future prospects than he would be without any personal investment towards them.

Artesian Well-boring.—Boring for artesian water at Negombo was commenced on the 30th July, since when three experiments have been completed, but none of them can be said to have given satisfactory results.

The first trial proved unsuccessful though it was anticipated that before reaching the primary gneiss rock a sand stone bed would be encountered, in which case gushing water might have been tapped. No sand stone was met with, and the borings were stopped at 75 feet after piercing the gneiss a depth of 10 feet. The rise and fall of the tide was observed in the tubing, so that there is pervious strata between the site of the experiment and the lake. Salt water was present throughout. The cost was Rs. 775·63, less Rs. 116·60, for a shed, &c.; the actual rate per foot for boring was Rs. 8·80. The men were not accustomed to the machinery at the outset.

The second experiment was abandoned after 74 feet had been pierced, the gneiss rock being again encountered. The strata were similar to those of boring No. 1 (diagrams of them have been forwarded to Government) with this exception, the depth of each stratum was less and salt water was not present. The cost was Rs. 223·06, or Rs. 3·01 per foot.

In the third experiment, which was abandoned at 57 feet when the gneiss was again met, hopes of success were at first entertained. A spring was tapped but as it did not rise in the tubing above the surface of the ground, it was found to be of no value towards the supply of Negombo by gravitation. The available quantity was limited to 345 gallons per hour, which would have been barely sufficient for drinking purposes and allow no margin for increase of population. The water was found to be good and clear, and not discoloured by pumping.

It has now been decided to resume experiments at Mannár.

Brick and Tilemaking.—On the 3rd June the Director reported to Government certain investigations made under his direction by Messrs. Davies and Tomalin regarding suitable clays for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, he had for a long time been convinced that their manufacture in Ceylon of good quality would be fraught with much advantage to the general community, for the object was as much to teach by precept the Ceylon brick and tilemaker as to obtain more lasting materials for the public buildings.

The opinion of the officers named was that the clay of Papiliyana was vastly superior to all others upon which they had experimented, and in this the Director concurred. The Governor was pleased to express his gratification at this important matter having been taken up and had read the proposals put before His Excellency with interest. All went well until the question of acquiring nine acres of land at Pepiliyana advanced to a substantive stage; then arose an outcry that there would be famine in the land if nine of its acres became the property of Government, and this though the landowners were told that in the first instance and for perhaps a few years but two or three acres would be encroached upon and that they would be left in peaceful possession of the remainder.

The legal formalities of acquisition proceeded slowly, as they always do, but immediately after the survey of the land a petition was addressed to the Governor saying the extent wanted for bricks and tiles was the most prolific of all the land in that locality, the surveyor's presence was characterised as an invasion, the acquisition of the nine acres it was said would ruin many families, and the water-course would be interfered with. The last objection being the only apparently reasonable one, the others being either untrue or grossly exaggerated, was inquired into and found to be groundless.

After further delays the land was fixed for acquisition in October; on the 25th idem the Director of Public Works received orders from Government to procure clay elsewhere and thus came to a termination his efforts in this connection.

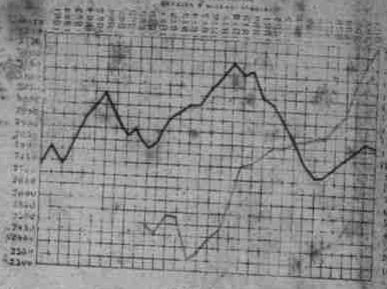
The clay at Papiliyana is the best procurable near Colombo; the opposition to the purchase of the land proceeded ostensibly from the landowners, actually from the brickmakers and contractors. The people of Papiliyana were willing to accept other land—there is plenty of it—in lieu of that required by the Director of Public Works, but no effort in this direction, so far as he is aware, was made. The clay is suitable for terra cotta and tiles of every description, and so good is it that a native Member of the Legislative Council told the Director that a "chatty" made of Papiliyana clay is worth nearly double the price of one made of any other clay near Colombo. He complimented the Department upon having found "the very best clay," which he had known of for nearly forty years, and agreed that the brickmakers and middlemen (contractors) were the real opponents, the Papiliyana people being more or less unconcerned so long as they got good land elsewhere. The clay since procured near Welampitiya has not turned out good, the bricks are not nearly as compact as they ought to be, and though the experiment has had the effect of making the contractors supply a better quality of brick still they keep to the wretchedly small sizes, and no two makers produce bricks of the same size.

It is still the opinion of the head of the Public Works Department that land should be acquired at Papiliyana, not especially for any immediate public works but for the future public benefit, and with no other motive.

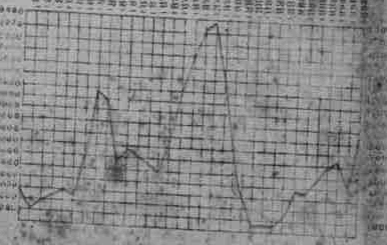
R. K. MACBRIDE,
Director of Public Works.

Colombo, May 30, 1893.

DIAGRAM



DIAGRAM



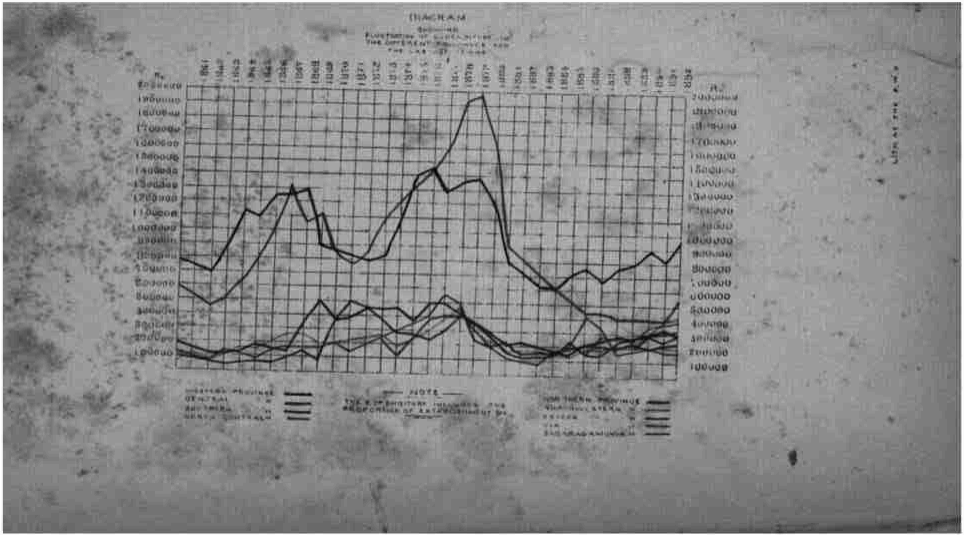
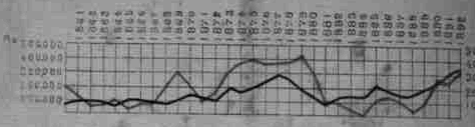
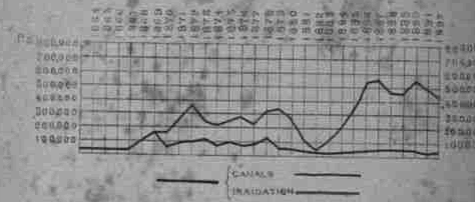


DIAGRAM
NOTE

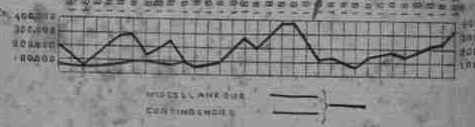
BUILDINGS



CANALS & IRRIGATION



SUNDRIES



PART III.—JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL ON THE STATISTICS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN CEYLON DURING 1892.

THE collection and arrangement of facts connected with the working of the Courts of the Island relate to their civil or criminal jurisdiction.

As regards the civil statistics, a complete treatment of them is not possible unless we have in view figures in respect of Village Tribunals, Courts of Requests, District Courts (in their several jurisdictions, Ordinary, Insolvency, Testamentary, Lunacy, Guardianship, &c.), the Supreme Court (sitting in appeal), and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council so far as it deals with appeals from the Supreme Court of the Island.

The criminal statistics relate to cases before Inquirers into Deaths, Presidents of Village Tribunals, Police Magistrates, Joint Police Magistrates, Itinerating Magistrates, Municipal Magistrates, District Courts, and the Supreme Court in its original jurisdiction.

Judicial statistics thus fall under two main classes, civil and criminal, and the earliest reports on the subject, as found in the volumes of the Administration Reports for 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, &c., were treated under the heads of Civil Justice and Criminal Justice; but the reports of the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General for several years past have dealt with only the criminal statistics. The last report made by the Attorney-General was that for 1887, signed by the late Sir Samuel Grenier, since when the duty of reporting on these statistics has devolved on the Solicitor-General. By whomsoever done, the work of collation ought to be complete in all respects as originally intended, including not only the criminal but also the civil statistics. It is unfortunate that the civil returns for the District Courts in their several jurisdictions (Ordinary, Insolvency, Testamentary, Lunacy, Guardianship, &c.) are not published; nor any for the Supreme Court in regard to its appellate jurisdiction; nor are the returns complete, as I shall show hereafter, for Police Courts and Village Tribunals. Measures ought to be taken for the collection of these statistics. It would also be well if the judicial statistics for Great Britain and Ireland and for India were annually obtained for the use of the Solicitor-General's Department. There would then be some uniformity in the work of analysis and comparison.

I estimate that more than a third of the entire population of the Island come yearly within the purview of our Courts. For, the number of persons charged before the Police Magistrates during last year was 106,962, and as there were 51,655 charges laid before them the number of complainants may be said to be at least 60,000. I am unable to say how many persons were charged before the Village Tribunals, but the civil and criminal cases instituted before them last year were 69,000, which may be roughly said to represent about 75,000 plaintiffs and 100,000 defendants. So, the 7,141 cases instituted before the District Courts, and 15,307 cases before the Courts of Requests, aggregating 22,448 cases, represent about 25,000 plaintiffs and 33,000 defendants. The total aggregate of suitors would thus amount to about 400,000. If five witnesses are allowed for each of the 159,100 cases instituted throughout the Island in 1892, there would be 795,500 witnesses. The "court-going classes" (if I may so call them on the analogy of the expression "school-going classes") would thus number 1,195,000 souls. It is needless to say that statistics relating to the condition, requirements, and good government of so large a population are worth collecting and arranging in as complete a manner as possible.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There is no doubt that criminal statistics are of greater importance than civil statistics, since the detection and punishment of crime cannot be delayed like the settlement of civil disputes. I shall therefore deal first with the subject of Crime.

THREE-FOLD ORGANISATION FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VIZ.,—POLICE, COURTS, AND PRISONS.

The first part of the complex system provided by law for the repression of crime is called the Police, as the last part is called the Prison. Courts of Justice come between them, and the usefulness of the work done by Judges depends largely on the efficiency of the police and the prison; for if the pursuit and capture of criminals be neglected or delayed, and the sentence passed on them leniently carried out, the investigation in court cannot impart a fruitful lesson to those who have been convicted, or to those who are inclined to break the law. It is therefore most important that neither expense nor trouble should be spared in the organisation of an effective police and the rigorous management of our jails.

THE DEFICIENCIES OF THE POLICE SYSTEM OF CEYLON.

A scheme for the re-organisation of the police force was sanctioned last year by His Excellency the Governor, and notification thereof given in the *Gazette* of August 6, 1892.

The total strength of the regular police has been fixed at 1,537 men and of the paid rural police at 223, making in all 1,760. In Sessional Paper No. 23 of 1892 is to be found the following table showing the distribution of the police and its cost, exclusive of the controlling staff and services.

Estimate of proposed Strength and Cost of Police (exclusive of Controlling Staff and Services).

	Regular Police.									Rural Police.		Clerical Staff.		
	Chief Inspectors.	Inspectors.	Sergeant-Majors.	European. Sergeants	European. Constables.	Native. Sergeants	Native. Constables.	Total.	Cost.	Number of Headmen.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Total Cost.
									Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Colombo	2	6	2	6	8	60	408	492	131,170	—	—	13	9,200	140,370
Depôt	—	2	—	2	—	28	281	313	74,040	—	—	—	—	74,040
Western Province ...	—	1	—	—		9	50	60	15,235	15	2,700	2	1,260	19,195
Central Province ...	—	4	—	—	—	40	234	278	69,680	52	16,320	9	3,900	89,900
Northern Province ...	—	1	3	—	—	9	83	96	24,685	22	4,020	1	600	29,305
Southern Province ...	—	4	—	1	2	23	127	157	42,270	50	12,609	3	1,410	56,280
Eastern Province ...	—	2	—	—	—	3	27	32	9,140	8	960	1	400	10,500
North-Western Province...	—	1	—	—	—	7	36	44	11,495	62	9,180	1	400	21,075
Province of Uva ...	—	1	—	—	—	4	18	23	6,515	14	5,040	1	400	11,955
Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	2	—		—	3	18	23	7,250	—	—	1	400	7,650
Harbour Police ...	—	1	—	3	3	1	14	19	7,320	—	—	—	—	7,320
Total ...	2	25	5	12	10	187	1,296	1,537	398,800	223	50,820	32	17,970	467,590

Till last year the regular police did not as a rule exercise their powers beyond certain limits proclaimed under the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865. These limits, known as "Police limits," lying far removed from each other, cover in all about 205 square miles of the Island. The remaining 25,128 square miles are thus beyond the protection of the regular police. This immense area, dotted with thousands of villages, is under the supervision of the watchman or *vidáné* of each village or group of villages.*

Speaking of the village vidáné system, Mr. Philip Anstruther, who was Colonial Secretary for Ceylon for fifteen years (1830-1845), deposed as follows, before the Select Committee appointed by the British Parliament in 1849 to consider and report upon the affairs of Ceylon :—

There is no police in the rural districts. There is nominally in each village what they call a police *vidáné*, who is said to be the police officer of the village. ..... The whole system has been paralysed and rendered inefficient by the Government Agents not possessing any Magisterial power. Formerly the Revenue Officer had the entire control of all the police in the district ; when he went a circuit he exercised a certain degree of Magisterial power, but that is now put an end to (by the separation of Revenue from Judicial Officers). The police vidáné is appointed by the Government Agent, *but he has no means of ascertaining whether he does his duty or not.* The evils arising from the separation of those officers can only be remedied by giving the Revenue Officers a certain degree of Magisterial power.

Being unpaid by Government, and generally uneducated and timid by nature, the village vidáné is in a way forced to blink at criminals, especially of the more daring sort, and is not in a hurry to capture them unless the Government Agent, or the Magistrate, or the Mudaliyár of the kóralé takes a personal interest in the matter. The want of methodical prevention or pursuit of crime in the rural districts has repeatedly craved the attention of the Government during the last fifty years, and notwithstanding the new scheme of 1892, which proposes payment to 233 headmen, the question remains practically unsolved.

The comparative inefficiency of the rural police is due to causes similar to those which were found to operate on the regular police a generation ago. These causes were ascertained to be—

(1) The want of systematic superintendence.
(2) Insufficient pay.
(3) The inferior stamp of men who sought admission into the ranks.
(4) Want of general surveillance over suspects, vagrants, and other criminal classes.
(5) Want of adequate tests to judge of the efficiency of the force in the pursuit and capture of accused persons.
(6) The delay caused by warrants having to be endorsed by the head of the police, instead of by District Superintendents (Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1866).

Causes similar to, if not identical with, these are now in operation in the village vidáné system, known as the "rural police."

Let us suppose that, in the course of an investigation into a crime alleged to have been committed in a remote village, a Magistrate, bound to the desk, sees that very little has been done to trace the criminal or piece together the evidence available in the case. He knows that the vidáné has not been trained to "dog" crime, that the vidáné has not at hand a superior officer to consult or to encourage and guide him, and that he himself cannot effectively command him to a particular course of action for want of power to enforce obedience on the spot, and through fear of a long correspondence on the subject with the Government Agent. The Magistrate is therefore helpless. Instead of vesting the Magistrate with the means necessary to urge the vidáné to do his duty, and to reward and punish him according to the work done, the new scheme places him under the control of the Government Agent, who has to act through several grades of officials before reaching

* According to the last Census of 1891, Ceylon has an area of 25,333 square miles, with 13,088 villages.

the neglectful vidáné. Most valuable time has to be consumed in correspondence between the different officers of this complicated organisation, and in the meanwhile the friends of the criminal have most probably succeeded in tampering with the witnesses or spiriting him away to some remote part of the Island. All this might have been avoided if the Magistrate and the vidáné were immediately dependent on each other. After the separation of the Judicial from the Revenue Departments there is no justification for subordinating the vidáné, a peace officer, to the Government Agent. The effect of Mr. Anstruther's remarks quoted above is that, if the Government Agent is to supervise the vidáné, he must have the opportunity of ascertaining whether the vidáné does his duty or not, and that such opportunity does not arise except in the course of the exercise of Magisterial powers. As the policy of the Government is to keep the Revenue and Judicial Branches of the Service as distinct from each other as possible, the interests of justice clearly demand that the rural police should be under the direction of the Magistrates.

But many other reforms are necessary for the methodical prevention or pursuit of crime in the rural districts. To have vidánés in a stray and scattered fashion, performing duties each as he likes, will not conduce to real efficiency. They must be consolidated together by being placed under the immediate supervision of well-educated, energetic, and able-bodied native gentlemen, who may be styled Police Mudaliyárs, and whose duty ought to be to exercise a constant and vigilant inspection of the villages for the purposes of not only guiding and encouraging the vidánés, but also becoming familiar with the criminal classes of the district, and their places of resort. Every village ought to have its register of vagrants, suspects, and convicted persons, of persons taken before the Magistrate or Village Tribunal for disorderly habits, thefts, and other offences; and each Police Mudaliyár should make quarterly returns to the Government showing the number of crimes reported to him, the number of persons charged, the number arrested and brought to trial, and the number convicted or acquitted. Such returns will prove what success has attended the efforts of the rural police.

The control of the vidánés *in the villages* by the Mudaliyárs, and *in courts* by the Magistrates, will serve as a two-fold guarantee for the efficiency of the system; whereas at present there is nothing that can be called a real guarantee, for, though by rule 11 of August 1, 1892, it is provided that all crime in a Province shall be reported to its Superintendent of Police, and that "he shall make such arrangements under the direction of the Government Agent as will, on the occurrence of a crime, make it evident which officer of the regular police or which police headman should attend to the case at once," it must be admitted that neither the Government Agent nor the Superintendent can have those opportunities for observation and guidance which the Magistrate, in the course of an actual investigation of the case, and the Police Mudaliyár, from a minute knowledge of the locality and its people, can have; and therefore the arrangements which the Superintendent of Police may make, even with the advice of the Government Agent, would be too general to be effectual, and often too dilatory to be useful. Besides, what is the value of a system which is not so self-working as to require the push of a Superintendent, living perhaps forty miles away from it, to set it in motion every time a crime occurs? The new scheme has elements in it to even impair the little vitality which the rural police possesses now. Such a palsied condition may occur when an inexperienced or phlegmatic Superintendent, presiding over a Province, fails "to make it evident which officer of the regular police or which police headman should attend to the case at once."

The consolidation of the rural police on the lines I propose cannot be effected without suitable men being found for it. The ancient village vidáné system saved itself from the ruinous consequences of fitful and negligent supervision by the individuals who were appointed to it. They were drawn from the genteel families of the country, and were radically different from the men who seek admission into the regular police force. Every effort ought to be made by Government Agents to choose the best man of each village for the office of vidáné, and as the discharge of his duties involves much labour and expense he ought to receive suitable pay, with allowances for work carrying him out of a given radius from his home.

If the maintenance of the police be regarded as a necessity of good government, there ought to be no hesitation in drawing largely on the revenue. When it is proposed to grant an addition to the police vote, it is the custom to ask, "Will the people concerned pay an assessment tax?" Nothing is fairer than that an urban population, living together within a small area and requiring a body of constables to patrol the streets day and night, should be specially taxed for such luxuries; but the case of the rural population is different. They guard their own houses, and in return for all the direct and indirect taxes they pay they may well be given, free of charge, a consolidated rural police, more especially as I have shown that the administration of criminal justice involves the maintenance of not only courts but also police and prisons.

In the event of the Government thinking that the revenue cannot bear the charge necessary for this establishment, I can only say that, in view of its importance, and of the fact that the grain taxes have been abolished, a small levy in the nature of an assessment tax on *the more important* of the villages of the Island may be legalised for the purpose of maintaining the rural police.

But I hope that the rural police will not be incorporated with the regular force. Experienced opinion in India and Ceylon is adverse to the fusion, though of course the two branches ought to aid each other in the attainment of a common end. The following extract on the subject from a report of the Police Committee appointed by the Government of India (Home Department) may be found interesting in this connection :—

It may not be necessary that we should trouble the Government at any length with the reasons why we think that, under existing circumstances, a village police must be maintained. But we may advert, in the first place, to the well-known fact that the village watchman forms one of the institutions of that ancient village system which originally existed throughout India, and which is still in many Provinces fully preserved, while in none has it been utterly extinguished. In India prescription and custom have always carried special weight with the people. In every part of India the village watchman is found. In no part is he very efficient, though everywhere he may be useful. In many parts he has become inefficient and degraded. But as these watchmen exist universally, their numbers are, in the aggregate, very large. In many places it might be inconvenient to discharge them at once, even if their services could be spared, which is not indeed the case.

In India, as elsewhere, it is necessary that the Government police should be as it were *en rapport*, and in intimate communication, with the people. In the existing condition of the interior of the country, the organised police cannot be informed of all that occurs of public consequence, unless they have some tolerably reliable agency in the villages. That the organised police should have one of their body in every village or circle of villages,

would be impossible, and, if possible, would not be desirable. On the one hand, a large augmentation of the police force would be needed. On the other hand, policemen, scattered about among the villages, and isolated from control, would be oppressive to the people. It becomes therefore necessary that there should be some one among the residents of the village on whom the organised constabulary can rely for information, through whom they can carry out their orders. The village watchman is, of course, just such a person. He is a man of the village; not enough of an official to be alien from or obnoxious to the villagers, and enough of an official to be amenable to system and reliable for duty. He possesses a sort of knowledge and a sort of influence which no police agent could ever possess. And the people never regard him with distrust or dislike, but, on the contrary, consider him a useful personagé and a necessary adjunct to the constitution of the village.

When Mr. (now Sir) George Campbell advocated in 1868 the establishment of police stations at intervals of twelve to forty miles along all the high roads of Ceylon, and suggested that every hamlet and village should be visited once a fortnight at least by a trained policeman, and that the rural police should be supervised by the sergeant from the nearest station, Mr. W. C. Twynam, now the Nestor of the Ceylon Civil Service, made the following observations, with which I am happy to find myself in complete agreement :—

The police headmen, I must beg to observe, are selected from amongst the gentry of the country from the respectable and influential classes, and are in general the leading men of the country.

What are the police constables as a body? What has been their conduct in many instances, when detached on duty to a distance?

I know from experience, that many of the men taken into the force are bad characters, and not to be trusted from under the immediate supervision of the Inspector.

Does Mr. Campbell really expect that respectable headmen will associate themselves with such men, and co-operate with them in the detection of crime? ..... The respectable men would resign their appointments; the police headmenships would no longer be looked up to and sought for by men of respectability and position; and they would soon fall into the hands of men of the (in many instances) police constable stamp. ..... I admit that there are towns, such as Colombo, &c., where it is necessary to keep up a disciplined police force, and that there are some villages on the sides of or near some of the principal thoroughfares, in which the existence of certain interests, such as the coffee interest, have induced a number of strangers of doubtful character to settle. Such people require to be kept in check by a police force, and Mr. Campbell will find it quite as much as he will be able to do, to get a sufficient number of respectable men, in whom confidence can be placed, to form an armed police for the protection of the towns, and to preserve order in such villages as I have alluded to. It will take some years to organise such a force efficiently, and to weed it of bad characters.

It may be necessary also in some stations, where there is a Magistrate, to place a small body of police, but I believe that, as a rule, no detachment of police should be placed where there is not a Magistrate close at hand to keep it in order.

Every endeavour should be made to work through the headmen before the introduction of a police force, which should be brought in as a last resource, when from a change in the circumstances of a place, brought about by an extension of trade or the establishment of some peculiar branch of industry, which has induced the settlement of a number of persons who have not the traditionary regard for the headmen, and over whom he cannot exercise any moral influence, it may become necessary to place at the disposal of the Magistrate a body of police able to deal with such characters as require to be kept in check by physical force.—*Administration Reports*, 1890.

The soundness of the principle I am urging is concretely illustrated by the following remarks of Mr. F. R. Ellis, made in support of his contention that even the most honest and intelligent members of the force, when despatched to a remote village to endeavour to suppress some crime reported to be prevalent there, find themselves in a most trying, if not altogether, useless position :—

A villager, animated either by a hope of reward or by animosity against some of the gamblers, comes and privately informs the Inspector or Superintendent that gambling is being carried on at some place about six miles off. The police start either in uniform or in plain clothes. If in uniform, the chances of success are greatly diminished; if in plain clothes, the chances of being assaulted are greatly increased. The spy will not allow the police to communicate with the local headman, for it is asserted, probably with truth, that the headman will warn the gamblers. The party go and conceal themselves in the vicinity of the gambling place. They remain there usually a very short time, lest they should be discovered; they then rush forward, and arrest perhaps two or three men. The police are of course totally ignorant of the names of the men who have run off, and they (the police) have had very insufficient opportunity of identifying the gamblers. How are the names to be supplied to enable the police to file the necessary information in court? Either from the informer, from a spy who is sometimes sent on to mix with the gamblers, or from one of the men arrested. However the names be obtained, it is clear that the key of the case lies not in the hands of the police, but in the hands of third parties,—parties in all probability thoroughly corrupt and untrustworthy. The headman is sent for, and I am not exaggerating matters when I say that in many cases an auction is held as to the names which are to be inserted or omitted from the report. A's brother hearing that A's name has been inserted gives five rupees to have it struck out; B gives ten rupees to have the name of his enemy inserted. When the case comes on, the gambling having been established, all the accused persons who cannot establish an *alibi* must stand or fall together, and a miscarriage of justice is inevitable. Either the innocent are convicted or the guilty discharged.

But frequently the matter does not end with the arrest of the gamblers; the men who escape collect, and either with or without the connivance of the headman set on the police and assault them and rescue the prisoners. The informer soon after joins the discomfited police, who proceed to complain to the headman. There are now two cases, one of them a very serious one, for auction. The police have really recognised no one, but are ready to swear to the identity of any one. A golden harvest is reaped by headman, informer, and those who express themselves willing to give evidence; and the best end that can be hoped for the whole matter is that the Magistrate, unable to decide who the culprits really were, may discharge all the defendants, in which case he is pretty certain to comment very seriously on the incapacity and untrustworthiness of the police.

Even supposing that the only thoroughly honest course is adopted, and that the police prosecute only the three men arrested, can it be supposed that the effect produced by this prosecution is in any way commensurate with the danger, expense, and trouble of the expedition?

I argue therefore that the employment of police beyond police limits is rarely successful, sometimes mischievous, and nearly always productive of a certain amount of neglect and inefficiency within police limits. I therefore recommend the restriction of police action to police limits, except in cases of the greatest emergency, coupled with a more precise system of duty within police limits, and a rigid insistance on the performance of that duty.—*Administration Report of the Inspector-General of Police*, 1890.

And I, for my part, argue that the regular police should be kept separate from the rural police, and that the rural police should be consolidated under the immediate supervision of men of the same class to which the vidánés themselves belong, but superior to them in character, intelligence, and energy, and possessing a fair education in English and modern methods of action. The efficiency of the system should be further secured by the Magistrate of each district guiding the Police Mudaliyárs and vidánés, as each case comes before him for investigation. Under such an organisation, few crimes would altogether escape observation, and a very fair percentage be punished. The result would be a great diminution of crime throughout the country.

PRISONS.

The subject of prisons may be dismissed in a few words, because the changes which have been recently sanctioned in the methods of administering the internal economy of our jails render it too soon to form an opinion now. It need only be noted that there has been a regular decrease since 1889 in the number of persons who have undergone "penal imprisonment," that is to say, imprisonment inflicted as a substantive punishment by a court of justice; but whether a decrease in the number of such prisoners is an indication of a corresponding decrease in the crime of the country, it is hard to say. The figures I refer to are the following :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Persons undergoing penal imprisonment	12,702 ...	11,702 ...	10,732 ...	8,823
Daily average number in all prisons	3,433 ...	3,509 ...	3,353 ...	2,684

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

I now hasten to consider the working of the Criminal Courts of the Island.

There are no returns capable of showing whether our Magistrates are rendering speedy justice or investigating cases with that degree of care and thoroughness which is necessary for the discovery of the real merits of each case. Appeals to higher courts are at best poor *indicia* of this quality, but as no appeal returns whatever are made by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, we are left totally in the dark as to what manner of work is being done in cases triable by Magistrates. I have heard it stated that some of them have cheaply earned a reputation with the Government for quick work and no arrears, by the questionable process of superficially investigating and recklessly determining cases, to the misfortune of both complainants and defendants. If such vices prevail, the country is really to be pitied, because it has no tangible means of carrying home the charges. It is, however, some comfort that cases beyond the punitive powers of Magistrates, when investigated by them preliminarily to a committal for trial before District Courts and the Supreme Court, are watched most carefully by the Crown Counsel under the supervision of the Solicitor-General, and it gives me much pleasure to bear testimony, during the few months I have been in office, to the excellen tmanner in which our Magistrates, with a few exceptions, have done their work.

MEANING OF CRIME.

To turn now to the statistics of crime. Simple as the word crime is, it requires to be clearly defined for the purpose of not only understanding the true value of its proportions in the Island, but also avoiding the doubts and difficulties that are sure to arise in the comparison of our criminal statistics with those of England or any other country.

By crime is "meant an act of disobedience to a law forbidden by the state under pain of punishment." The popular sense of the term conveys something more than mere disobedience to law. As pointed out by Sir James Fitzjames Stephen,—

> It means an act which is both forbidden by law and revolting to the moral sentiments of society. Robbery or murder would, in common language, be described as crimes, but a trifling offence against the revenue laws would not; but this way of using language, though vivid, is obviously altogether indefinite. For example, it is agreed on all hands that murder is, in the popular use of language, a crime, but what in the popular use of language is a murder? Many acts which the law qualifies by that name would excite little or no feeling of moral detestation. In many states and classes of society they might excite the reverse. For example, a man in a fair duel shoots another for seducing his sister; an American soldier, in the War of Independence, rescues a brother insurgent by shooting an English soldier who had captured him; a man shooting at a domestic fowl with intent to steal, accidentally wounds a person with a stray short corn, and the wounded man dies of lock-jaw six months afterwards; a midwife puts to death a monstrous birth which, though it had human shape, could not have lived to maturity; two lovers agree to poison themselves together, one provides the poison, each partakes of it, the one who provided it recovers. Each of these cases is a case of wilful murder; each, therefore, is a capital crime, but in a moral point of view they differ endlessly; and whilst the common use of language might describe some of them as crimes, it would describe others as errors, and possibly approve of some as virtuous acts. It is clear, therefore, that the popular use of language throws no light on the question what sort of violations of law are emphatically crimes. *A General View of the Criminal Law of England*, ch. 1, p. 3.

Sir James Stephen's definition of "crime" as quoted above is identically the meaning of "offence" as given in section 3 of our Criminal Procedure Code.

Howsoever diversified crimes may be in different countries, the common feature which pervades them all is the intention to disobey the law, and the act of breaking the law. Criminal statistics, therefore, indicate among other things the law-abiding character of a people. In this respect a comparison of one country may be made with any other country in the world which keeps such statistics, and the interest of the comparison will rise in proportion to the similarity of the ideas prevailing in the two countries on the subject of crime. I need not say that, linked as Ceylon is to England by legal and political bonds of various kinds, a comparison of our statistics with those of England, if worked out in detail, would be absorbingly interesting and eminently useful.

SUMMARY AND INDICTABLE OFFENCES.

Acts of disobedience in both these countries are divisible into two classes, according to the way in which they may be tried and disposed of. Some being triable summarily, and others by way of indictment, crimes are spoken of as summary offences and indictable offences, corresponding to the popular idea of trivial and serious crimes.

In order to illustrate the meaning of these terms, it is necessary to state that of all our Criminal Courts those possessing the lowest jurisdiction are the Village Tribunals, which have the right to entertain charges of "petty assaults," that is to say, assaults which may be adequately punished by no higher punishment than a fine of Rs. 20, or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks; "petty thefts," that is to say, thefts where the property stolen does not exceed in value Rs. 20, or where the theft is not preceded or accompanied by violence to the person, and which may adequately be punished by no higher punishment than a fine of Rs. 20, or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks; malicious injury to property or boundaries, where the damage does not exceed Rs. 20; and cattle trespass. Considering that Justices of the Peace in England, who exercise powers of "summary conviction" under various laws are allowed to try cases of simple larceny only where the value of property stolen does not exceed five shillings, the jurisdiction conferred upon Village Tribunals in the case of thefts is not so "petty" as one would otherwise think. It must also be noted that the powers vested

in Police Courts enable them to dispose of many classes of cases, such as dishonest misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust and cheating, which deserve to be dealt with by the higher courts of the Island, and which would ordinarily be considered as "indictable offences" in England. If, taking advantage of the non-limitation of the property involved in such cases, the Police Magistrate proceeds to try them, the sentence awardable by him could be no more than simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and whipping, if the offender is under 16 years of age; unless indeed the Magistrate has the consent of the accused in certain cases provided by law.

I would add that cases triable by the Municipal Magistrates of Colombo, Kandy, and Galle are also covered by the term "summary."

Offences which are beyond the punitive powers of Police Courts are investigated by them and committed for trial before the District Courts, and the Supreme Court, according to the *fiat* of the Solicitor-General. Such offences, being embodied in indictments, are called indictable offences, as distinguished from summary offences. Sentences passable by District Courts include imprisonment (simple or rigorous) for a term not exceeding two years, fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and whipping. The Supreme Court may award any sentence which the law has provided for the offence.

IMPERFECT STATISTICAL TABLES.

Having explained the scope of the terms "summary" and "indictable," as applied to offences in Ceylon, it becomes my duty to make the humble confession that the statistics furnished to me in the different tables do not permit of my answering a question so fundamental in criminal statistics, as how many persons were charged as summary offenders, and how many of them were convicted in 1892. We have returns of persons charged and convicted before Police and Municipal Magistrates, District Courts, and Supreme Courts, but no returns have been sent in to my Department or the Attorney-General's showing the number of persons charged and convicted by Village Tribunals, whose jurisdiction, I have already pointed out, is larger in the case of thefts than that of the Magistrates of England sitting in petty sessions, and covers not only offences created by the rules of the Village Councils, but also cases of assault, theft, malicious injury, cattle trespass, and maintenance. All these offences, being acts of disobedience to the law of the country, ought to be treated as summary offences, and the number of offenders charged, brought up, and found guilty of them ought to be registered in the monthly returns of those tribunals as furnished by the Government Agent of each Province to the Attorney-General. The statistics which have reached me specify the *cases* instituted and decided, but contain no information as to the number of *persons* charged, brought up, or convicted. I am thus unable to determine the number of summary offenders charged or convicted in the Island. Nor am I able to answer some other fundamental questions of criminal statistics, such as the proportion of persons charged to persons brought up before the courts, and the proportion of persons brought up to the persons acquitted or convicted.

It seems to me that those who have had to do with the preparation of the criminal statistics of the Island have failed to appreciate the objects aimed at by Tables I., II., and V., which together with Tables III. and IV. were, I believe, introduced here, and apparently in other colonies, at the instance of the Secretary of State. Their first appearance in our Administration Reports occurred in 1876, supplanting with one stroke, at least for that year, all other tables and even the report of the Queen's Advocate. Of such paramount importance were the five tables! And yet seventeen years have been allowed to lapse without any attempt being made to secure the exact information demanded by them.*

The Table No. I., entitled "Offences: table showing the Number of Offences reported to the Police or Magistrates," was intended to secure the two-fold information it specifies, namely, offences reported to the police and offences reported to the Magistrates. The latter information is involved in, though not identical with, the charges or plaints preferred to the Magistrates; but it is doubtful whether the former information is to be had at the Department of the Inspector-General of Police, for the reason that he is not the head of the *rural* police, and offences reported to the rural police are not systematically registered. As regards offences reported to the *regular* police, I have to note that while Sir George Campbell, in his Administration Report for 1889, speaks of a very large number of offenders which "came to the notice of the police" and "handled more or less" by the police, his successor, Mr. Ellis, points out in his Administration Report for 1890, that "the police have no means of informing themselves whether the crimes reported beyond police limits are true or not. In rare cases the police are sent out to investigate special crimes committed at a distance from the police station. This forms, however, the exception; the rule is, that the statement of the crimes contained in the above tables is obtained from the records and returns of the Police Magistrates, and with three-fourths of the cases the police have nothing beyond recording that a certain person had made a certain complaint."

The conclusion seems to be that the Inspector-General of Police may be relied on for an accurate return of offences reported to the police, when such offences have occurred within police limits, but that his return of offences committed beyond police limits cannot be accepted as correct.

In the absence of the particular information called for by Table No. I., the clerks in charge of the Judicial Statistics appear to have treated every *case instituted* before the Magistrates of the Island as an *offence reported*, whereas the fact is that a case, in the sense of a plaint filed, often states more than one offence; and a case reported, in the sense of a verbal complaint made, need not be followed by the institution of a charge in court against a definite person. It is therefore vain to argue that a "case" may be taken to mean an "offence," and that a "case instituted" in court is equipollent with an "offence reported."

It must be borne in mind that in England it is specially provided by law that every complaint made to a Justice of the Peace "shall be for one matter of complaint only, and not for two or more matters of complaint; and every information shall be for one offence only, and not for two or more offences." (11 and 12 Vict. c. 43, § 10.)

If Table No. I. had shown the number of offences reported to the police or the Magistrate, the next question would naturally be how many of the reported offenders were actually brought

* These and other tables are appended to this report at pp. 22 *et seq.*

up before the Magistrates, and how were their cases disposed of. This is precisely the information intended to be secured by Table No. II., which is headed, "Apprehensions and Summonses," and described as a "Table showing the number of persons brought up before the Magistrates' Courts by arrest, warrant, or summonses for offences, and how their cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts." Notwithstanding the explicit language used at the head of this table, the number of persons against whom plaints were filed in the courts have been supposed for sixteen years to be identical in fact with the number of offenders who were brought up before the Magistrates! A little reflection would have shown that though, for instance, six persons might be charged, yet a much fewer number might have appeared on the summons or warrants served out; and that therefore a return of first appearances in court of accused persons—that is, a return of persons brought up by arrest, summons, or warrants, and of persons who have voluntarily surrendered themselves to court—was necessary to be kept. I have ascertained that no such return exists.

Table No. III., relating to summary convictions, was no doubt framed for the purpose of ascertaining the number of convicted summary offenders and the kinds of punishments awarded to them. But in the column "total number of offences," and indeed in all the other columns, is given, and has been given for years, the number of *cases* in which convictions have taken place. How different the two things are may be seen from the fact disclosed by Table XVI., that the 13,061 cases mentioned in the first column represent 18,791 offenders. This confusion of ideas is made more confounding by the information given in the third column of Table No. II., that the number of persons summarily convicted in 1892 is 29,060. The explanation of all this is that the Police Magistrates convicted 18,791 summary offenders, and the Municipal Magistrates 9,422, making together 28,213, and still leaving 847 to be accounted for. Whether the correct number be 28,213, or 29,060, Table No. III., which professes *inter alia* to show the total number of summary convictions, is manifestly wrong in every respect, in that it has omitted to include the summary offences convicted before not only the Municipal Magistrates, but also the Village Tribunals.

The comparative Table No. V. intended to show "the number of offences, apprehensions, convictions, and acquittals" for several years, reproduces of course all the errors committed in Tables I. and II.

THE IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN THE TABLES.

I shall take measures to secure for next year the proper information called for by Tables 1, 2, 3, and 5. In the meanwhile, I re-cast the descriptive headings of the *local* tables (viz., those that are in existence, and that are necessary to be newly introduced), and re-arrange them as follows :—

Tables 1 to 5 are the Colonial Office tables, to the requirements of which all the local tables have to be made subservient, so that the Colonies may be compared with each other and with England.

Table 6.—Return of offences reported to the *regular police*, the number of persons apprehended and taken before the courts, and how they were dealt with, showing the number tried and acquitted or convicted, the number committed for trial before the Superior Courts, and the number convicted or acquitted by them. [This table is in great part kept by the Inspector-General or Police.]

Table 7.—The number of offences reported to the *rural police*, with particulars as in Table 6. [This table may be kept by the Government Agent of each Province.]

Table 8.—Return of *inquests* into cases of sudden deaths, &c., held within the jurisdiction of each of the Police Courts of the Island. [At present Table XVII.]

Table 9.—Classified statement of cases instituted and persons charged before the *Police Courts* of the Island and of persons brought before them. [At present Table No. XV., with new columns for persons brought up, and totals of cases and offenders, in respect of each offence.]

Table 10.—Showing the various classes of summary offenders convicted by *Police Courts*, and the different kinds of punishments awarded to them. [At present Table No. XVI.]

Table 11.—(Summarising the information contained in Tables 9 and 10, and) showing the number of cases instituted in the Police Courts, the number of persons charged, the number brought up, and how they were disposed of. [At present Table No. XIV., with necessary additional columns.]

Table 12.—Classified statement of cases instituted, and persons charged, before the *Municipal Magistrates*, of persons brought up before them, and how they were dealt with. [At present Table No. VII., with additional columns.]

Table 13.—Classified statement of criminal cases instituted and persons charged before the *Village Tribunals* of the Island, of persons brought before them, and convicted and acquitted. [This Table and Table No. 16 are in substitution of the Table at present bearing No. VI.]

Table 14.—Showing the number and nature of criminal cases, and number of persons committed for trial before *District Courts*, and how they were disposed of. (At present Table No. XIII.]

Table 15.—Showing the number and nature of cases, and number of persons tried before the *Supreme Court*, and the results of such trials. [At present Table VIII., slightly altered.]

Table 16.—Showing the number and nature of *civil cases* instituted before *Village Tribunals*, number of plaintiffs and defendants, number of cases amicably settled, number decided on their merits, number of judgments for plaintiffs, number of judgments for defendant, number of appeals preferred and results. [This Table and Table No. 13 are in substitution of the present Table No. 6.]

Table 17.—Showing the number and nature of cases instituted before *Courts of Requests*, and the number of plaintiffs and defendants. [At present Table No. XII., with a new column added.]

Table 18.—Showing the number of cases instituted before *Courts of Requests*, and how they were disposed of, and the stamps levied in each court. [At present Table No. XI., with a new column.]

Table 20.—Showing the number and nature of *civil cases* instituted in the *District Courts* (under the several jurisdictions exercised by each court), the number of plaintiffs, defendants, or other suitors, the value of cases according to the classes fixed by law, and the stamps in each court.

Table 21.—Showing the number of civil cases instituted in *District Courts* and how they were disposed of. [At present Table IX.]

Table 22.—Showing the number of cases taken in appeal to the *Supreme Court* or the Privy Council, and how they were disposed of.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

From an imperfect appreciation of the proper place assignable, in the crime-roll of the Island, to offences falling within the jurisdiction of Village Tribunals, it has been the custom to treat them as if they were too insignificant, and even too different, to be compared with the offences cognisable by Police Courts. The fact however is not so. Both classes of offences are acts of disobedience to the law; they both come within the legal definition of summary offences; and the sentences passed by Police Courts are very often no more than those passable by Village Tribunals. In illustration of the last of these common features, it may be stated that of the 13,061 Police Court cases which ended in convictions, no fewer than 10,104 were thought worthy of fines only, and I venture to think that about 5,000 of these fines might well have been passed by Village Tribunals. The criminal statistics of these Tribunals ought, therefore, to be classified on the lines of those of the Police Courts, for the purpose of not only determining the aggregate number of summary offenders in the Island and other questions dependent on it, but also comparing the work done before the purely native judges who preside over the Village Tribunals with the work done before the almost purely European Judges who preside over Police Courts. If the figures existed and were properly worked out, many an important lesson might be learnt, especially in regard to the different modes of thought and action exhibited by suitors and witnesses in the presence of the two classes of Magistrates. I believe the interesting problems of litigiousness and perjury as prevailing in the Island would admit of new views, if the necessary statistics were available.

But the figures before me are too meagre and bald to admit of any conclusion worth noting. The following comparative table which I have prepared may however be of some interest. It shows that the annual average of criminal cases instituted before the Village Tribunals of the Island during the last decade is 31,168 cases. About 10 per cent. of them remains undecided every year, 22 per cent. are amicably settled, and the remaining 68 per cent. are "decided"! It would have been more useful to know how many of the 17,232 cases "decided" in 1892 ended in convictions, and how many in acquittals; and still more useful to know how many persons were charged, how many brought up, and how many convicted, for then such persons being added to the corresponding number of persons dealt with by Police Courts, the aggregate number of summary offenders in the Island, and all questions dependent on it, might have been determined :—

Comparative Table of Criminal Cases instituted, amicably settled, and decided on the merits before the Village Tribunals of the Island.

Year.	No. of cases instituted.	Number amicably settled.	Number decided on the merits.	Number remaining undecided on December 31.
1883	28,492	.	15,464	—
1884	27,246	6,141	15,282	—
1885	28,620	6,562	14,301	3,000
1886	30,314	7,500	14,500	—
1887	33,272	7,157	13,512	.
1888	34,326	5,282	16,216	3,199
1889	32,827	6,827	16,026	—
1890	32,334	7,400	17,248	—
1891	31,660	6,959	16,072	3,413
1892	32,615	7,326	17,232	2,365

The following comparative table has been prepared in respect of Police Courts for the two decades 1873-1882 and 1883-1892 :—

Comparative Table of Persons charged and Persons convicted before the Criminal Courts of the Island, save Village Tribunals.

Year.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted before Magistrates, District Judges, and Supreme Court.	Year.	Number of Persons charged.	Number convicted before Magistrates, District Judges, and Supreme Courts.
1873	132,040	10,709	1883	123,381	19,175
1874	130,637	12,900	1884	128,381	21,278
1875	130,131	14,769	1885	87,597	21,566
1876	131,366	21,942	1886	94,236	21,746
1877	133,515	23,913	1887	89,395	18,766
1878	138,661	15,987	1888	104,179	24,875
1879	122,802	12,639	1889	91,434	23,533
1880	115,636	15,481	1890	104,469	29,478
1881	109,266	11,658	1891	102,930	30,305
1882	115,902	16,590	1892	106,962	29,915

In 1892 the proportion of persons charged in all the criminal courts to the population of the Island may be estimated to be about 5 per cent.; that is to say, 1 in every 20 persons may be said to have been charged!

There is nothing to show the proportion of persons charged to persons brought up before the Criminal Courts; nor the proportion of persons brought up to persons convicted. If such tables were in existence, we could easily have compared ourselves with England.

For want of authoritative documents, I am obliged to borrow from unofficial sources the information that in 1890-91 the number of persons brought up in England was 741,000, which is 2·5 per cent. of the population; that is, 1 in every 40 persons appeared in court on a criminal charge.

Though in our courts (save Village Tribunals) 107,000 persons were charged last year, only 30,000 (to speak roundly) were convicted. The remaining 77,000 persons could not have been tried and acquitted. Indeed, it is doubtful if even half that number went through the ordeal of a trial, considering that, according to our law, a complaint laid before the Magistrate may come to a premature end in various ways. For instance, the Magistrate may refuse, on grounds appearing sufficient to him, to proceed further than an examination of the complainant; or if the complainant is absent, he may discharge the accused: or the complainant himself may withdraw the charge, with the previous sanction of the Magistrate.

In England, out of 741,000 persons brought up, no less than 620,000 were convicted; that is to say, nearly 84 were convicted out of every 100 who were brought up. For Ceylon I am unable to

work out a similar ratio, but it must be conceded that the proportion of persons convicted to persons charged must be very small in comparison with England.

The paucity of convictions in Ceylon is due plainly to the fact that the Magistrates are not satisfied with the evidence led in the cases, either because the evidence is not strong enough or because it is not credible. The first reason reflects on the capacity of the suitor to weigh carefully the probative effect of the facts he has pieced together against his opponent; and the second reason points to habits of exaggeration and falsehood, which a solemn oath or affirmation in the witness-box has failed to correct. The difficulty of the Magistrate to believe a case may be traced also to his own peculiar nature or views of men and manners. Occasionally this fault is so pronounced in a Magistrate that suitors in general have been found to avoid him, and either take the law in their own hands, or travel great distances in search of any Itinerating Magistrate whom the Government may have appointed to the district for the purpose of repressing some specially prevalent crime. In England such imperfections among Magistrates and suitors and witnesses do not appear to prevail so largely as in Ceylon; and this is not surprising when we come to consider that the vast majority of the people of that country live in towns, and have great opportunities for improving themselves in the art of accurate speaking, and for becoming familiar with the requirements of the law of evidence and the ways of the judges administering it.

The two tables given above show the full amount of crime in the Island, both alleged and verified by investigation. Its fluctuations during the last decade will be seen more clearly from the following table, which I must admit is open to the fault of comparing the number of *persons* charged before Police Courts with the *cases* instituted before Village Tribunals, but I have already explained that the returns for these courts do not show the number of persons charged. It would have been more in uniformity with the statistical tables of England if the columns on either side of the years had both shown the number of persons *brought up*:—

Police Courts. Persons charged.	Year.	Village Tribunals. Cases instituted.
123,381	1883	28,492
128,381	1884	27,246
87,597	1885	28,620
94,236	1886	30,314
89,395	1887	23,272
104,179	1888	34,326
91,434	1889	32,827
105,467	1890	32,334
102,930	1891	31,660
106,962	1892	32,615

The very irregular rise and fall of alleged crime as appearing in the Police Court column has not been accounted for by any of my predecessors in office or by any Attorney-General. It is no doubt a very difficult question; but I believe a careful study of the new columns I have proposed in the table bearing No. 9 (old number XV.) for the ten years in question may bring to light some of the causes at least of this abnormal fluctuation, which is all the more singular because we do not see it so pronounced in the Village Tribunal column. I do not see how it is possible to arrive at a safe conclusion as to the causes of the rise or fall in the aggregate crime of a country, before we know in detail all about the rise or fall of each particular class of offence created by the Penal Code and the several Ordinances displayed in the table I refer to. Units make up an aggregate, and to predicate of an aggregate everything connected with each of its units must be known. It therefore appears to me that the information regarding the total extent of, and the reason of the rise or fall in, each of the several offences shown in Table 9, must be carefully sought for, as likely to contain in some degree the solution of the problem of the ebb and flow of crime.

The total number of cases instituted, and persons charged, under the Penal Code in Police Courts in 1892 were 33,416 and 67,909 respectively, while the total number of cases instituted and persons charged under all the other Ordinances in the same Courts were 18,239 and 27,543 respectively. A comparative table for the last ten years, or at least from 1885 when the Codes were introduced, deserves to be constructed so as to show at a glance the variations of figures under these main divisions.

In the next place, we ought to know something of the working of each of the penal clauses of the Code and of the other Ordinances. The following table, dealing with the cases instituted, and the persons charged under all the Ordinances save the Penal Code, is intended to supply this information:—

Ordinance relating to	Cases.	Persons.
Labour	3,859	6,151
Arrack	2,628	3,013
Vaccination	1,523	1,655
Forest and Waste Lands	1,308	2,769
Paddy and Dry Grain	1,179	1,570
Vagrants	1,034	2,140
Police Force	835	1,205
Maintenance of Wives	817	818
Railway	566	664
Local Boards	554	660
Cattle Trespass	426	744
Cruelty to Animals	334	348
Licensing	299	400
Carriers	242	278
Thoroughfares	219	312
Wells and Artificial Pits	94	313
Butchers	91	138
Firearms	91	98
Registration of Births	89	97
Tolls	78	88
Carriages let to Hire	61	65
Medical Wants	61	61
Game	48	299

A comparative table of this kind for several consecutive years in reference both to the Penal Code and the other Ordinances may suggest, or conduce to the discovery of, the causes of fluctuation in crime, if they are at all to be discovered by means of statistical statements.

I shall conclude my observations on the summary offences of Ceylon by noting the kinds of punishments inflicted by Police Magistrates on such offenders :—

216 persons were bound over to keep the peace.
14,658 persons were sentenced to fines only.
69 persons to simple imprisonment only.
40 persons to simple imprisonment and fine.
3,353 persons to rigorous imprisonment only.
60 persons to rigorous imprisonment and fine.
374 persons to whipping.

The total number of persons found by Police Magistrates to be summary offenders is therefore 18,791.

I am unable to give a similar return in respect of Municipal Magistrates and Presidents of Village Tribunals.

The partiality of Magistrates to fines is as remarkable as their aversion to simple imprisonment; and it is only in exceptional cases that two forms of punishments are awarded to the same person.

To turn now to the indictable offences—that is, offences committed for trial before the District Courts of the Island and the Supreme Court—the following table shows the number of persons tried before those Courts, the number convicted, and the number acquitted during the last ten years :—

Year.	Persons tried before the Superior Courts.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1883	2,403	1,377	1,026
1884	2,523	1,414	1,109
1885	2,278	1,330	942
1886	1,710	954	760
1887	1,753	956	797
1888	1,571	1,003	568
1889	1,617	921	696
1890	1,774	1,011	763
1891	1,191	687	504
1892	1,507	855	652

This table shows the serious crime of the country. It will be noted that there is a considerable fall in the number of persons tried after 1885, the year in which the Criminal Codes came into operation. The fall cannot be said to denote a real decrease of crime in the country, because by doubling the punitive powers of the Police Courts, a great many cases which might be said to be indictable were disposed of by the Magistrates themselves.

The yearly average for the last decade shows that 1,832 persons were tried before the "superior" courts (*i.e.*, the Supreme Court and the District Courts, which are analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England), of whom 1,040 were convicted, equal to a proportion of 100 : 57 nearly. That only 57 persons should be convicted out of every 100 committed, after all the care bestowed on the cases for the prosecution both by the investigating Magistrates and the Crown Counsel of the different circuits, is a matter that calls for some explanation, in view of the fact that in England about 75 per cent. of those committed are usually convicted.

Twenty-five per cent. of acquittals may be said to represent the result of the opinions of judges and juries that the *primâ facie* cases of crime submitted to their decision have not stood the test of a closer and more searching examination in court. A higher percentage of acquittals would seem to argue either that the committals were not founded upon evidence "sufficient to afford a foundation for a full and proper trial" (section 247 of Criminal Procedure Code), or that the verdicts arrived at in court were not according to the real weight of the evidence led in the cases. I am inclined to think that, of the 43 per cent. of acquittals in Ceylon, about 25 per cent. may be due to the reasonable doubts which such cases after a thorough inquiry admitted of; about 7 per cent. to the undue persuasiveness of defending counsel; about 6 per cent. to want of proper weighing of evidence, and the remaining 5 per cent. to ill-advised committals, for which the Magistrates and Crown Counsel are primarily responsible in about equal shares. I say primarily, because though it is true that without the *fiat* of the Solicitor-General no case can go for trial before the District Judges or the Supreme Court, yet he hardly ever refuses to nominate a court of trial when the Magistrate and the Crown Counsel are agreed as to the desirability of committing a case.

It will, I hope, not be considered too uncommon a failing in our jurors when I assign about 7 per cent. of the acquittals in the Superior Courts of the Island to the "undue persuasiveness" of Counsel, because according to the late Sir Henry Maine "it is not in the least doubtful that, but for the sternly repressive authority of the presiding judge, the modern English jury would in the *majority* of cases blindly surrender its verdict to the persuasiveness of one or other of the Counsel who have been retained to address it." (*Popular Government, page* 91.)

In England the number of persons convicted in 1890 of indictable offences (if I may again draw from unofficial sources of information) is 8,500, which shows that, according to the same ratio to population, we ought to have in Ceylon 880 such offenders, whereas in fact we had in 1890 as many as 1,011; in 1891 only 687; and in 1892, 855. It would seem that Ceylon is more or less on the same footing as England, in regard to indictable offences.

The number of murders in 1892 is the highest, as that of culpable homicides is the lowest, recorded for many years past. I do not know the details of each of these "murder" cases, and cannot therefore say how many of them, being on the boundary between the two classes of killing, admit of being treated as culpable homicides.

In all there were 89 cases of murder and culpable homicide committed for trial before the Supreme Court, implicating 120 men, of whom 68 were convicted. But it is not to be thought that these were all the murders in the Island for 1892; for, besides the 89 which were tried in the courts, there might have been many more untraced or undiscovered.

INQUESTS.

It is to guard against secret murders that inquiries are held into all cases of alleged suicide, or sudden, accidental, and violent deaths, or where a person is found dead. I am satisfied that the inquisitorial machinery entrusted to inquirers in Ceylon admits of much improvement, at least in regard to its liability to be utilised for the purpose of screening criminals. It is not enough that an inquirer should possess influence, character, and local experience. If his work is to be performed satisfactorily he should have some education also in the art of collecting and sifting evidence by the most expeditious methods sanctioned by law. In France, even a medical qualification is necessary, for the reason that, though a man may appear to linger on for days and die from "natural causes," yet for all that he may have been poisoned. Our rules permit of a medical practitioner being called in to examine the dead body, but unless the inquirer has perused some work on Medical Jurisprudence he may not see the effect of the facts deposed to by ignorant witnesses, and may not think it expedient to ask for medical aid. Last year there were 654 deaths returned as due to "natural causes;" but who will undertake to say that none of them was brought about by slow or chronic poisoning?

The rumour of "suicide" or "accidental death" may be set afloat with the view of screening crime. If the inquirer is not observant and skilled in Medical Jurisprudence, he is very likely to support the misleading cry. There were returned for last year 123 cases of suicide and 985 cases of accidental deaths. "Suicide" in wells and tanks numbered 24; and "drowning" in wells, tanks, rivers, lakes, and the sea, 269; making a total of 393 (or say 400) deaths in water. Considering how easily a person may be disposed of by this means, the importance of appointing honest and capable inquirers need not be emphasised.

Another danger to be avoided by inquirers arises from their association with "three respectable householders of the district in which such inquiry should be held" (section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code); their duty being to record their opinion on the evidence given as to the cause of death. If these men be intelligent and disinterested, they would be of real help at the inquest, but often they are the friends or relations of the persons suspected of having brought about the death in question, and the consequence is that the inquirer is unsuspectingly led to adopt and record their opinion that the deceased died of anything but the true cause of death.

The inquest proceedings forwarded to the Solicitor-General display a lamentable want of searching investigation. Many of the records are marked by slovenliness, irregularity, and a strange inappreciation of the object of inquests. My remarks do not apply to inquests held by Police Magistrates, but their supervision of unofficial inquirers is not effective enough to attain the ends aimed at by such proceedings. When they are forwarded by the Police Magistrate to the Solicitor-General, Crown Counsel peruse them, and report whether there are grave irregularities, and whether the verdict found is justified by the evidence led in each case. But as the proceedings reach my Department several days after they have been closed, little good is effected by the work of revision at so late a stage.

CIVIL STATISTICS.

Before the Village Tribunals were instituted 40,099 civil cases, of which 36,159 related to money disputes, and 865 to land disputes. The total number of decisions was 37,024. The largest number of institutions and decisions was in the North-Western Province. Next in importance come the Southern and Eastern Provinces.

As regards Courts of Requests there were 15,307 institutions, of which 3,398 were upon promissory notes, 3,203 on bonds, 1,859 for goods sold, 1,228 for money lent, and 1,015 for recovery of lands.

Colombo takes the lead among Courts of Requests with a register of 2,079 cases for the year 1892; next in importance are the Avisáwélla and Pasyála Courts with 1,139 cases. Then come Kandy with 854 cases, Jaffna with 782, Galle with 777, Kurunégala with 736, Mátara with 612, Negombo with 591, Chilaw and Márawila with 581, and Batticaloa with 579.

There were disposed of on evidence 5,544 cases, and by admission or default 9,786, making a total of 15,330, leaving undecided on the last day of the year 3,084 cases.

Among District Courts, Colombo leads with 1,531 civil cases instituted. Kandy comes next with 1,249, and is followed by Jaffna with 846, Galle with 750, Negombo with 441, Batticaloa with 314, Mátara and Kalutara with 293 each, Chilaw with 249, and Kurunégala with 248.

It is alarming to note that there were pending in the Colombo District Court on the 31st December, 1892, as many as 2,230 cases. As about 1,500 cases may be instituted this year, and as many disposed of, the balance would be more or less about 2,000. It is the duty of the Government to provide for the speedy determination of the majority of these suits. The criminal work thrown on the District Court of Colombo in great abundance, since the introduction of the Criminal Codes, and the cumbrous elongation of many of the civil proceedings, have brought about the heavy arrears I have referred to; and there is no other way of clearing them off except by the appointment of an Additional Judge for a few months at least, to hear and determine the suits in question.

I have no returns to summarise as regards the work done by the Appeal Court. I trust the Government will take measures to secure these returns, as also fuller returns for the other courts of the Island, for next year.

I shall conclude my report with some observations on the proposal of Sir Bruce Burnside, now receiving the attention of Government, to abolish the Siṇhalese and Tamil panels of the Jury.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

The arguments urged in favour of the abolition of the Siṇhalese and Tamil panels of our jury system are —

1. That though the prisoners are as a rule tried by English-speaking jurors, yet Siṇhalese and Tamil jurors attend Court for days without any probability whatever that their services will be required.

2. That when this "delusion" becomes manifest to the people, it is likely to lead to a mistrust of the good faith of the administration of justice.

3. That such treatment of the Sinhalese and Tamil jurors would discredit them before their countrymen.

4. That the "want of intelligence of this class of jury is proverbial," and they are known to be influenced by the superstitions and prejudices begotten of their 'signs and seasons,' so much so that a purely Sinhalese jury will not convict a prisoner of murder on a *poya* day.

5. That they do not value the privilege of serving as jurors, because they have apathetically submitted to the present change, affected as it is with a recurring personal and public indignity on them.

The proneness of some of our officials to view with impatience the working of the jury system in Ceylon is due, in some degree at least, to their participation of the popular belief that it is wholly foreign and unsuited to the natives of the country, and that the jury in England, being of indigenous growth, are discharging their functions with a really independent and critical judgment. Neither of these conclusions is well founded. Such writers as Canon Stubbs, Freeman, Stephen, and Maine have amply proved that the jury, technically known as "the country," is not a product of Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, or Norman genius, but is a modernised form of the system of popular justice in vogue among all archaic communities. It is in fact the old adjudicating democracy familiar to the Sinhalese as the *gansabháwa*, and the Tamils as the *nagaram* (state) or *grámattár* or *náttár* (landholders), who were free to base their decision on facts within their own knowledge, provided that the decision so arrived at was unanimous. In England unanimity is still the rule of decision with juries; and as to personal knowledge, it has been justly observed by Professor E. Robertson that, as the practice is to select the jury from the inhabitants of the locality, whether county or city, within which the cause of action has arisen, or the crime has been committed, they still bring to the discharge of their duties "a certain amount of independent local knowledge," which in former times admitted of extension to every detail of the case. "So entirely did they proceed," says Mr. Forsyth, referring to those times, "upon their own previously formed view of the facts in dispute, that they seem to have considered themselves at liberty to pay no attention to evidence offered in court." (*Trial by Jury*, p. 131). It is therefore a grave error to suppose that the natives of this country are unused to deciding cases on the popular principle, which is the very soul of the jury system. Nor is it reasonable to argue that they do not value this ancestral privilege, from the circumstance that they have not raised their voice against the neglect they have suffered. Their silence is not born of apathy, but deference to constituted authority and passive acceptance of what they themselves cannot remedy. It is for others, for those in power, to help them, and all the more urgent is this duty because the class from which the Sinhalese and Tamil jury are drawn greatly appreciates the honour of being summoned to the Supreme Court for the purpose of aiding in the administration of justice, and no better work can be found to elevate the character of the people and teach them in the most practical manner possible habits of orderly investigation and impartial formation of opinion.

But it has been said that "the want of intelligence of this class of jury is proverbial." This again seems to me to suggest the superiority of the English jury, or at least a comparison with it. I have already recorded (*ante*, p. 10), the opinion of Sir Henry Maine that the common jury in England are as a rule disposed to blindly surrender itself into the hands of one or other of the Counsel who have been retained to address it; and I would refer also to the writer of the article "Jury" in the last edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, who thinks that the great feat achieved in England of returning unanimous verdicts would not be possible except for the servility of the jury to the bench, or, as he puts it, "the deference which juries invariably pay to the carefully suggested opinion of the judge." Blind surrender of judgment and invariable deference to the opinion of others are of course indications of a weak and undiscerning mind; but yet the British Government have not abolished the institution in England. There are other reasons, far outweighing this defect, in favour of the maintenance of the jury system.

But apart from the general aspects of the question, what is meant by the statement that the want of intelligence of the Sinhalese and Tamil jury is proverbial? The words mean, if anything, that their dulness or stupidity is universally spoken of. Surely a charge so serious ought not to rest on the allegation that it is the common talk of the country. We know that such talk may often be irresponsible chatter, but it is my duty to say that I have never before heard an acknowledgment made privately or in public that our Sinhalese and Tamil jurors are remarkable for their want of intelligence. They may be slow to apprehend legal formalities, but in matters of ordinary every-day life they are not less keen-witted than corresponding classes in other countries. Indeed my experience of them, from a comparative point of view, is much to their credit, and I am encouraged to say so from the fact that Judges in Ceylon have over and over again borne willing testimony to the discretion which this class of jurymen has exercised in sifting evidence, and to the general soundness of the verdicts recorded by them. Sir Richard Ottley, for instance, who was Chief Justice of the Island in 1830, being put the following question (No. 233) by the Royal Commissioners: "Have the native juries shown a disposition to decide on their own opinion of the evidence, or to depend upon the instructions of the court?"—replied: "The native juries *act with very proper discretion in forming their opinion*. They do not disregard the opinion of the Judges, nor do they pay implicit obedience to it."

Mr. Justice Dias, in his Memorandum to the Attorney-General, dated August 12, 1886, said: "In my experience the jury *generally follow the lead of the Judge*, and it was only where they were influenced by feeling more than by judgment that a *bad verdict* was the result, *which I am glad to say is not common*."

Mr. Crown Counsel Dumbleton said in his report of April, 1893, after many years of experience in the prosecution of criminals: "My experience of native juries is that they *generally return* satisfactory verdicts."

And I would quote Sir Bruce Burnside himself: "I do not think," he said, "that it can be successfully advanced that trial by jury has failed in this country. On the contrary, I desire to record my opinion, based upon a very extensive experience, that *it has been eminently satisfactory*. Since I have been Chief Justice I have tried many hundreds of cases with the aid of juries, and I can only remember two in which the verdicts gave me dissatisfaction, as being either perverse or wilfully unfair; and in one of those cases I used the power conferred by the Code, and sent the jury back to reconsider their verdict, and after a short interval they eventually returned what to

my mind was a correct verdict. *I have always found that juries listen most attentively to the charge of the Judge*, and *I am sure* that if the Judge carefully and intelligently direct them, *they will follow him.*" (His Memorandum to the Attorney-General, dated August 1, 1886.)

Sir Bruce speaks of juries in general, including the Siphalese and Tamil panels, and his experience of them in connection with the many hundreds of cases he refers to is that they were eminently satisfactory—most attentive—and able to follow the Judge, provided *he* was intelligent enough to deliver a clear and careful charge!

How unjustifiable it is to say that the want of intelligence of the Siphalese and Tamil Jury is proverbial, may now be judged. I cannot help adding that the reference made to the aversion of the Siphalese jury to convict prisoners arraigned for murder on *poya* days, in order to illustrate their superstitions and prejudices and prove their intellectual inferiority, is peculiarly unfortunate. *Poya* days among Buddhists are days of abstinence from worldly toil,—four days in each lunar month, at the four quarters, devoted to religious observances. This institution known as *upasatha*, corresponding to the Christian Sabbath, was established by Buddha himself, and in the words of Bishop Copleston is "now one of the most characteristic features of Buddhism." (*Buddhism, Primitive and Present*, page 55.) Why should Buddhists be ridiculed for faithfully discharging one of the fundamental obligations of their religion? If it is not superstition or prejudice for a devout Christian to observe the Sabbath, it cannot be so for a Buddhist to observe the *upasatha*. In neither case is it right to urge it as a sign of dulness.

Having answered the two principal grounds of objection to the Siphalese and Tamil panels, I shall not be long over the remaining three set forth at page 12. I admit that this class of jurors has for some years past attended court for days without their services being utilised, and that this treatment, if known to be due to the wilful neglect of the Legislature or the presiding Judge, would undoubtedly discredit them in the eyes of their countrymen; but I fail to see how, in the absence of any such reason, it is possible for a sane mind to mistrust the good faith of those charged with the administration of justice.

What then are the causes which have brought about this unhappy state of affairs? If the Siphalese and Tamil jurors are attentive to the proceedings in court, are able to follow the Judge, and return satisfactory verdicts, how comes it that their services have not been availed of more frequently than during the past few years? To understand the scope of this question, it must be remembered that prisoners who can afford to retain Counsel have always been known to be very partial to the English panel, mainly because the addresses of Counsel go direct to those jurors, without being enfeebled by the translation of an interpreter, and produce effects correspondingly favourable to their acquittal. It is therefore natural that the majority of the cases committed to the Supreme Court should be tried before English-speaking juries. The question we have to answer is not why the Siphalese and Tamil juries have not been utilised as often as the English-speaking juries, but why at least 25 per cent. of the cases are not submitted to their decision?

The Criminal Procedure Code of 1883 as amended in 1888 is mainly responsible for the difficulties in the way of attaining this result. The Administration of Justice Ordinance of 1868 provided by section 131 that, "if the Queen's Advocate and the prisoner shall disagree as to which panel the jury to try any case shall be selected from, the Judge shall make such selection as shall appear to him most conducive to the ends of justice." This law enabled the presiding Judge to call into requisition the Siphalese and Tamil juries as frequently as possible. But the amendment of the 288th section of the Criminal Procedure Code of 1883, by the 4th section of the Ordinance No. 1 of 1888, resulted in the enactment that of the three panels of jurors (English-speaking, Siphalese-speaking, and Tamil-speaking), that one from which the jury should be taken for the trial should in each case be determined by agreement between the Attorney-General and the accused person; and if they could not agree, the accused person should be tried by an English-speaking jury, *unless the Judge directed otherwise*; but in no case should the accused person be allowed as of right the jury he asked for.

The Judges of the Supreme Court have found great difficulty in construing the words "unless the Judge otherwise directs," in view of the words preceding and following them. If the prisoner has no right to be allowed the jury he prays for, and must be tried by an English-speaking jury in case the Attorney-General does not agree with his defeasible choice, it may well be asked, as the Chief Justice has asked, when and under what circumstances it was intended that the presiding Judge should "direct otherwise?" The result is that the discretion seemingly given him does not admit of being exercised readily.

The self-acting interposition of the English-speaking jury, effected by the Amending Ordinance of 1888, in substitution of the discretion which the presiding Judge was bound to exercise in each case under the Ordinance No. 11 of 1868 and the Criminal Procedure Code of 1883, when the Crown and the accused person disagreed, is thus the cause of the neglect now suffered by the Siphalese and Tamil jurors.

The remedy for this state of things is not to abolish the Siphalese and Tamil panels, but to repeal the amendment of 1888, and so restore to the presiding Judge the discretion he had previous to that year to select a panel most conducive to the ends of justice.

At the second Criminal Session held at Colombo this year (1893), Mr. Justice Lawrie was able, by some arrangement with the Counsel for the Crown and prisoner, to submit to the Siphalese and Tamil juries nearly *fifty* per cent. of the cases committed before him, with most satisfactory results. At the close of the sessions his lordship read out the following statement:—

At this the second Criminal Session held at Colombo in 1893 the court has sat eight days. It has tried 23 cases, in which 31 persons were indicted.

Of these thirty-one, 27 were men, 4 were women: 24 were convicted and sentenced, 7 were acquitted.

Of the twenty-four, 4 were women, of whom two were sentenced to death.

An *English-speaking jury* tried 12 cases, convicting 15 persons, and acquitting 1.

A *Siphalese jury* tried 7 cases, convicting 5 persons, and acquitting 5.

A *Tamil jury* tried 4 cases, convicting 4 accused, and acquitting 1.

I am glad I have been able to use the Siphalese and Tamil juries, and so to relieve the English-speaking jurors from as large a proportion of the work as has often been performed by them.

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the criminal work of the Midland Circuit for the year 1892, together with certain annexures, showing the returns of cases tried before the Supreme and District Courts, and other matters upon which I have relied for my remarks.

2. It is to be regretted that this report is not written by the gentleman who had the charge of the Circuit during the whole of the year under review. My connection with the Department only dates from January, 1893, and I am hence unable to speak from personal knowledge of any of the work done, or the actual state of crime in the district, and my inferences are necessarily drawn entirely from the year's statistics.

3. The Supreme Court returns (annexure A) shew an apparent increase of serious crime over the previous year, but it seems to admit of explanation. The number of trials in 1892 were 99, as against 30 in 1891. For purposes of comparison the correct number for 1892 should be 72, as 17 out of the 99 were cases from the Kurunégala District, which heretofore did not come within the purview of the Crown Counsel for the Midland Circuit. The number of cases committed for trial before the Supreme Court in 1891 (viz., 30) has been abnormally small, and is worthless as an index of the criminality of the district. The average of Supreme Court trials for the six previous years (1885 to 1890) is 83, so that 72 cases in 1892 cannot be regarded as indicating any real increase of serious crime.

4. The total number of trials for culpable homicide in 1892 was 28, being exactly double that of 1891. But, however, it is satisfactory to note that the number of convictions for murder in 1892 compares very favourably with that of the previous year, the percentage of such convictions in the two years being 25 and 35·7 respectively. The number of convictions for the minor offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder was 13 in 1892, showing a decided increase over the figures for 1891, and the average for the six previous years, viz., 7. The average number of convictions for murder per year during the same period is 8.

5. The number of cases tried before the District Courts in 1892 was 103, exactly the same as in 1891. This is satisfactory as indicating an absence of increase in crime. When compared with the 148 cases in 1890, and the average for the previous six years, viz., 146, I think the figures for 1892 justify the further statement that the decrease of crime has been steadily maintained. In dealing with these figures we should also not forget that District Courts have now an extended jurisdiction, which has transferred to them many cases which previously were only triable by the Supreme Court. Before leaving the subject of District Courts I must not omit to observe the very satisfactory decrease of crime in the Kégalla District. (See Table D.) From 29 cases in 1890, and 25 in 1891, the numbers have reached a minimum of 5 in 1892. This healthy result is undoubtedly due to the vigorous administration of the district by its Magistrate.

6. In the 99 cases tried by the Supreme Court during the year, 195 persons were involved. Of these 99 were convicted, and 96 acquitted. Out of the 132 persons tried before the District Courts, 69 were convicted, while 63 were acquitted. The lesson to be evolved out of a comparison of these figures is the remarkable equality in the number of true and false charges. If the results of cases committed before the Superior Courts indicate the spirit of false litigation in so marked a manner, it would be terribly interesting to compare the figures of the Minor Courts, where perjury is so easy!

7. Upon a careful review of all the statistics for the year, there appears to me to be no doubt that crime has not increased in this district during the year. On the contrary, I am of opinion that there is every indication of a slow but steady decrease in all descriptions of crime. With returning prosperity to the planting districts, and its corresponding beneficent influences on the native peasantry, I think we may reasonably look forward to still better results in the matter of crime in the near future.

8. With the greatest deference, and in the hope that I am not trespassing beyond my proper limits, I would venture to submit a few remarks on the Criminal Laws of the Colony in general, and their administration.

9. From experience gained by me during 3½ years as the Police Magistrate of a large and not unimportant section of the Midland Circuit, I have been forced to the conclusion that much of the crime prevalent in the country is in a great measure attributable to the vices of drink and gambling. Round every tea estate, and in nearly every village, there is a colony of illicit toddy sellers, whom the existing law is utterly powerless to suppress. Headmen are said openly to connive at the trade or participate in its profits, and I attribute its success entirely to the smallness of the penalty which the law has prescribed for such offences.

10. Until two years ago the maximum penalty incurred by a person drawing, possessing, or selling fermented toddy in an unlawful manner, was a fine of Rs. 50, and it was only Ordinance No. 13 of 1891 that made a sentence of even 3 months' imprisonment possible, in default of payment of fine.

11. This penalty, I am strongly of opinion, is quite inadequate for habitual dealers in toddy. I have known scores of such offenders, on whom the maximum sentence had been inflicted, brought up over and over again after short intervals on similar charges, and dealt with in the same way each time. They pay down their fines of Rs. 50 on the spot, and go back to their lucrative trade with redoubled energy to recoup their losses, and seldom fail therein.

12. The remedy I would propose is to increase the penalty for these offences to a fine of Rs. 100 with imprisonment, rigorous or simple, up to six months, not in default of but in addition to the fine.

13. I thing the law with regard to the issue of search warrants, so far as they relate to "toddy offences," also requires amendment. If the existing law is strictly construed, a Magistrate may refuse to grant a search warrant unless a separate complaint is made against each suspected person. This is impracticable for a variety of reasons. The only persons who make any serious

attempt to trace up dealers in toddy are the arrack renters and their agents, and it seems unreasonable to expect them (in the interests of justice) to allow themselves to be mulcted in stamp fees and other expenses, by instituting separate cases against all suspected persons, where there is a possibility of having to abandon them if the search prove abortive. To meet this difficulty, power should be given to Magistrates to issue search warrants upon a sworn information charging various individuals on suspicion. Cases need then only be instituted against those in whose possession toddy may actually be found.

14. Before leaving the subject of toddy and its attendant evils, I beg to refer to the case of *Reg.* v. *Janguwa*, P. C. Gampola, No. 12,498, tried before the Supreme Court at Kandy at the last August sessions. Janguwa was a person on whom repeated Police Court fines failed to make any impression whatever. He and his wife carried on a very flourishing toddy business for several years, systematically supplying the coolies of the neighbouring tea estates on running accounts. One day he had a dispute with a kangany over some two or three cents in his account, which he settled promptly by knocking his debtor on the head with a crowbar. The kangany was killed on the spot, and Janguwa is now undergoing ten years' rigorous imprisonment for it.

15. Thefts and kindred offences against property are under the Code triable by Police Courts only if the value of the property involved does not exceed certain amounts; but there is no such limitation in the case of the equally if not more serious offences of dishonest misappropriation of movable property (sections 386, 387), criminal breach of trust (sections 389, 391), cheating (section 400), and removing and secreting wreck (section 424). There appears to me to be no reason in this anomalous distinction, which should be removed.

16. It is also worthy of consideration whether or not Magistrates should be permitted to continue without restriction the exercise of summary jurisdiction in all non-summary cases triable by District Courts. No harm is done in such cases as, for instance, where grievous hurt is caused under grave provocation, or in a mutual fight; but there is a variety of cases summarily disposed of by Magistrates, which should not be so dealt with, and which would undoubtedly have been committed to higher courts had a reference been made to this Department.

17. Section 404 of the Criminal Procedure Code (amended by Ordinance No. 1 of 1888, section 8) requires attention. The judgment of the Chief Justice in *Reg.* v. *Herat* (D. C. Kurunégala, Criminal, No. 2,450) reported in 2 C. L. R., 118, has decided that a petition of appeal by the Attorney-General in a criminal case must be actually lodged in court by the Attorney-General himself or by some person authorised by him. The transmission of it by post is not sufficient. As this rule is difficult in practice, and no reasonable objection can be raised against the use of the post for the transmission of such appeals to the Courts, I think the law should be amended.

18. The provisions of sections 405 and 406, so far as they affect complainants dissatisfied with sentences passed by District and Police Courts, are peculiar. With the utmost deference I venture to think that they do not express the real intention of the Legislature. As they at present stand, a complainant who is not satisfied with a sentence of six months' imprisonment passed on his defendant by a Police Court can appeal aganst its inadequacy; but, if the accused gets off with only a day's imprisonment or a fine of one rupiee (which may be grossly inadequate for his offence), the complainant has no remedy,—a state of things which seems very absurd.

19. A great number of criminals are manufactured year by year in this country by the reckless want of forethought on the part of some Judges, who condemn to imprisonment, and consequent association with hardened criminals, offenders in very trivial cases. Many honest persons with previous good characters sometimes unfortunately find themselves in the criminal dock, and it is very hard if they are to have no escape from imprisonment and consequent ruin. It was to prevent this hardship (and positive source of danger to the community) that the Probation of First Offenders' Ordinance, 1891, was passed, but it is disheartening to observe the cold reception it has been accorded in nearly all the courts of the Island. The following figures speak for themselves. Up to the end of the year 1892 only 3 offenders had been dealt with under the Ordinance in all the 20 District Courts of the Colony, and in the 37 Police Courts only 96!

20. For some time past much inconvenience and annoyance have been caused to suitors, in some of our important Police Courts, by the inability of the Magistrates to cope with their work, that it has been thought necessary to pass an Ordinance (No 27 of 1892) giving them power to deal with certain cases in a very summary and expeditious fashion. While being unwilling to offer any criticism on the measure at so early a stage in its history, I cannot help expressing a belief that it will fail in its expectations.

21. For my own part I think that the congestion in the work of these few courts may be more effectually removed by the creation of one or two fixed suburban courts. The increase in the work of the courts is but a sign of the growing importance of the colony, and it must be kept pace with. The itinerating courts, intended for the purpose of relieving the principal courts, are a failure in that respect. Their time is chiefly spent in roaming about the country, doing little work, but causing the maximum of inconvenience to suitors. To be of any practical use I think they should be located in fixed places, giving the public a chance of knowing where to find them.

22. Our magistrates, considering their very imperfect knowledge of and training in law, are doing excellent work, but there is much scope for improvement. It is a remarkable circumstance that the work of the Magistrates of unimportant outstation courts is open to less criticism than that of so-called experienced officers of the chief towns. After the recent visit of the Chief Justice to the Reformatory in the Happy Valley, it was my duty to examine 104 warrants of commitment upon which certain youthful offenders had been consigned to that institution by various courts of the Island. Out of these 104, no less than 67 were bad, one only of the latter being from an outstation court, the balance 66 being from the three most important stations in the country, viz., 56 from Colombo, 6 from Galle, and 4 from Kandy. It was also the incumbent of one of these principal courts that remarked the other day that he had remanded an accused person to police custody, in order that they might "pump out the truth" from him! These are unpleasant facts, and I mention them with the greatest diffidence, in the hope that they may induce the authorities to be very circumspect in the selection of the officers on whom to confer the extraordinary powers of the Summary Procedure Ordinance.

23. The Stamp Ordinance requires speedy amendment. In my opinion it contributes to no small extent towards the swelling of the criminal statistics of the country. Many, who would otherwise adjust their grievances by legal means, are now completely shut out of court by the heavy stamp dues, and are obliged to have recourse to the expeditious and less expensive means afforded by the knife and the cudgel.

24. Some rules regulating the sale of poisonous drugs by native boutique-keepers seem to be necessary. At present, any dealer in curry stuffs appears to be a competent vendor of deadly herbs.

25. A new volume of our existing Ordinances is a great desideratum. Considering the number of Ordinances amended, repealed, and re-amended, it is now a matter of the greatest difficulty to discover what is or what is not in force, and this has sometimes led to the perpetration of most ludicrous mistakes both by Judges and practitioners.

26. In conclusion, I beg to commend to the attention of the Crown the remarks on inquiries into deaths made by the Acting Solicitor-General (Mr. Hay) in sections 9–13 of his report for 1891.

April 10, 1893.

FELIX R. DIAS.
Acting Crown Counsel.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Supreme Court Trials since 1885.

Year.	No. of Cases.	Year.	No. of Cases.
1885	138	1889	69
1886	65	1890	70
1887	74	1891	30
1888	82	1892	99*

* Seventeen of these are cases from Kurunégala, which formerly belonged to the Crown Counsel for the North-Western Province.

B.—Trials for Culpable Homicide since 1886.

Year.	No. of Cases.	No. of Persons charged.	No. Convicted. Murder.	No. Convicted. Lesser Offence.	Number acquitted.
1886	14	15	4	4	7
1887	18	33	7	11	15
1888	16	25	11	5	9
1889	22	33	16	11	6
1890	18	22	5	8*	9
1891	14	17	5	5*	7
1892	28	31	7	13	11

* Of these, one was convicted of grievous hurt only.

C.—Statement showing how the Persons charged in the Ninety-nine Cases in 1892 were distributed under the various Sections of the Penal Code and other Ordinances.

Offence.	Number of Cases.	No. of Persons charged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.
Murder, section 296	26	29	18	11
Culpable homicide, section 297	2	2	2	—
Grievous hurt, sections 316, 317	12	18	12	6
Attempt to murder, section 300	1	1	1	—
Rape and attempt, sections 364, 490	5	5	2	3
Abduction and rape, sections 356, 357, 364	1	3	—	3
Unnatural offence, section 365	1	2	—	2
Robbery and hurt, sections 380, 382	27	91	38	53
House-breaking and thefts, sections 443, 369, 440, 444, 367, and 371	16	32	20	12
Fogery and uttering, sections 456, 459	5	9	5	4
False evidence, section 190	2	2	—	2
Bigamy, Ordinance 3 of 1870	1	1	1	—
Total	99	195	99	96

D.—Trials before the District Courts in the Midland Circuit in 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Station.	Number of Cases.			Number of Persons charged.			Number convicted.			Number acquitted.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1882.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Kandy	73	60	76	134	104	91	87	63	48	47	41	43
Badulla	34	11	10	55	20	12	29	7	8	26	13	4
Anurádhapura	12	7	12	21	9	17	14	6	10	7	3	7
Kégalla	29	25	5	51	37	12	29	21	3	12	16	9
Total	148	103	103	261	170	132	169	97	69	92	73	63

E.—Return of Cases referred to Crown Counsel, Midland Circuit, during Five Years.

Year.	Number of Cases committed for Trial.		Number referred to Police Courts.	Number in which Accused were directed to be discharged.	Total Number of Cases disposed of.	Number pending at End of Year.
	Before Supreme Court.	Before. District Court.				
1888 ...	82	161	16	147	408	9
1889 ...	69	150	18	79	318	24
1890 ...	70	148	11	97	326	14
1891 ...	30	103	14	87	234	9
1892 ...	109	107	14	66	296	22

F.—Number of Trials in the District Courts for Ten Years.

Year.		No. of Cases.	Year.		No. of Cases.
1883	...	215	1888	...	161
1884	...	148	1889	...	150
1885	...	158	1890	...	148
1886	...	124	1891	...	103
1887	...	148	1892	...	103

REPORT OF THE CROWN COUNSEL FOR THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN CIRCUITS.

DURING the year 1892 the work of the Northern and Southern Circuits was in charge of Mr. Nell, who went on leave in February last.

I annex returns of cases tried within the two Circuits in the Supreme and District Courts during the year 1892.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The total number of cases tried in the Supreme Court was 19; of these 7 were murder cases. This is a slight increase over the figures of 1891, when the total number of cases was 12, of which 5 were murder cases. The total number of cases tried in the District Courts was 59. Here, too, is an increase over 1891, when there were 45 cases. I am not in a position to state to what this increase is attributable. It is needless to say that from a slight increase in the number of cases it does not necessarily follow that there has been an increase of crime.

It may be that in 1892 crime was oftener detected than in 1891.

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.

The total number of cases tried in the Supreme Court was 58, of which 18 were murder cases. In 1891 the total number of cases was 62, of which 12 were murder cases. While, therefore, the total number of cases has decreased by 4, the number of murder cases has increased by 6.

In the District Courts 132 cases were tried and 8 were pending. These figures compare unfavourably with the returns of 1891, when there were only 106 cases.

I regret that I am not in a position to account for the increase in the number of cases in the District Courts.

April 4, 1893.

N. ERNEST COOKE,
Acting Crown Counsel.

ANNEXURES.

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Cases from the Northern and Eastern Provinces tried before the District Court during 1892.

Nature of Charge and Section of the Code under which charged.	Number of cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Unlawful assembly ...	2	11	11	—
Riot	3	35	13	22
Giving or fabricating false evidence	2	2	1	1
False charge	1	1	1	—
"Other offences" under "Offences against Public justice" ...	1	1	1	—
Hurt	2	5	3	2
Grievous hurt, section 316 ...	6	12	7	5
Grievous hurt, section 317 ...	29	43	32	11
Assault and criminal force ...	1	1	1	—
Theft of other than cattle, &c. ...	4	12	3	9
Robbery	1	1	—	1
Cheating	1	1	—	1
Mischief	5	9	2	7
House-breaking, &c. ...	1	2	—	2
Total ...	59	136	75	61
Total number of cases for 1892 ...		...	...	... 59
Do. 1891 ...		...	...	... 45

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Cases from the Northern and Eastern Provinces tried before the Supreme Court during 1892.

Nature of Charge, and Section of the Code under which charged.	Number of cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder, section 296 ...	7	9	2	7*
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, section 297 ...	1	1	1	—
Attempt to murder, section 300 ...	1	1	—	1
Grievous hurt, section 317 ...	2	3	3	—
Rape, section 364	2	2	1	1
Robbery, section 380 ...	2	7	1	6
Robbery and hurt, sections 380, 382	2	5	5	—
Forgery, section 456 ...	1	1	1	—
Rioting, section 144 ...	1	25	2	23
Total ...	19	54	16	38
Total number of cases for 1892	...	...	...	19
Do. 1891	...	...	..	12
Total murder cases for 1892	...	...	..	7
Do. 1891	...	...	...	5

* One accused was convicted under section 317 and another under section 297.

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Cases from the Southern Province tried before the District Court during 1892.

Nature of Charge, and Section of the Code under which charged.	Number of Cases	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Giving false evidence ...	2	4	3	1
Issuing false documents ...	1	1	—	1
Making false statements ...	1	1	—	1
Making false charges ...	1	1	—	—*
Hurt, section 314 ...	7	24	11	10†
Grievous hurt, section 316 ...	15	31	26	5
Grievous hurt, section 317 ...	49	83	49	29‡
Theft other than of cattle ...	8	14	5	9
Theft of cattle	3	5	—	5
Robbery	* 7	16	11	5
Receiving stolen proparty ...	2	2	2	—
Criminal misappropriation ...	3	5	3	2
House-breaking	8	18	3	10§
House-trespass and house-breaking	16	26	12	14
Riot	1	13	1	12
Mischief	1	2	2	—
Cheating	3	3	1	2
Wrongful confinement ...	2	8	5	3
Assault and criminal force ...	3	3	1	2
Criminal intimidation ...	1	1	1	—
Kidnapping	1	1	—	1
Concealment of birth ...	1	3	2	1
Escapes and connected offences ...	1	1	1	—
"Other offences under Offences against Public justice" ...	1	6	—	6
Counterfeiting Queen's coin ...	1	4	1	3
"Other offences" relating to coins	1	1	1	—
Total ...	140	277	141	122

Total number of cases tried in 1892 ... ... 132 (pending 8)
Do. 1891 106

* Pending.
† One case pending (3 accused).
‡ Four cases pending (4 accused)—1 accused died prior to trial.
§ Two cases pending (5 accused).

Statement showing the Number and Nature of Cases from the Southern Province tried before the Supreme Court during 1892.

Nature of Charge, and Section of the Code under which charged.	Number of Cases.	Number of Persons charged.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons acquitted.
Murder, section 296 ...	18	28	20	8*
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, section 297 ...	2	3	—	2†
Rash act, section 298 ...	1	1	—	—‡
Grievous hurt, section 317 ...	6	6	6	—
Grievous hurt, section 316 ...	1	1	1	—
Attempt to murder, section 300 ...	2	2	2	—§
Rape, section 364	1	1	—	1
Unnatural offence, section 365 ...	1	1	1	—
Abduction, section 357 ...	2	2	1	1
False coining, section 22 of Ordinance 32 of 1884 ...	2	2	—	2
Defamation, section 480 ...	1	1	—	1
House-breaking and theft, sections 443, 369	12	18	8	10
Robbery, section 380 ...	1	1	0	1
Robbery and hurt, sections 380, 382	4	12	11	1
Forgery, sections 454, 456, 462 ...	1	1	1	—
Forgery, sections 456, 459 ...	1	2	2	—
Rioting, section 144 ...	1	13	13	—
Rioting, hurt, and robbery, sections 145, 315, 380	1	17	17	0
Total ...	58	112	83	27‖

Total number of cases for 1892 58
Do. 1891 62
Total murder cases for 1892 18
Do. 1891 12

* Four of the accused were convicted under section 297, one under section 315.
† One case was withdrawn.
‡ Withdrawn.
§ One accused was convicted under section 317.
‖ Two cases withdrawn.

STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

I.—Offences: Table showing Number of Offences reported to the Police or Magistrate* during 1892.

	Total Number of Offences reported.	Offences against the Person.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Property.†	Other Offences.
Police Courts	51,655	12,803	2,074	15,092	21,686
Municipal Magistrates' Courts ...	9,346	—	—	—	9,346

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

† Includes both offences against rights of property and injuries to the subjects of property.

II.—Apprehensions and Summonses: Table showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Magistrates' Courts* by Arrest, Warrant, or Summonses for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

	Number of Persons Discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining, or for want of Evidence.	Number of Persons in Cases Dismissed on the Merits.	Number of Persons Summarily Convicted.	Number of Persons Convicted in the Superior Courts.
Offences against the person... ...	16,078	5,540	3,174	425
Offences against property	15,429	9,330	4,006	333
Cattle stealing	2,246	2,397	577	6
Offences against the Labour Laws (Masters' and Servants' Acts) ...	320	282	190	—
Other offences	17,764	6,572	21,113	91
Number of persons summoned or apprehended in 1892 = 106,962.	54,837	24,121	29,060	855

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates' Courts.

NOTE.—Purely civil cases in which Magistrates exercise jurisdiction are not included in this or in Table III.

III.—Summary Convictions Table showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various classes of Offences, and the kinds of Punishments inflicted during 1892.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against Person.	Theft and other Offences against Property.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Revenue, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against the Masters' and Servants' Acts.	Other Offences.
Fine	10,104	1,119	759	33	1,979	35	6,179
Fine and simple imprisonment ...	8	1	3	—	1	3	—
Fine and rigorous imprisonment ...	40	8	12	3	2	—	15
Simple imprisonment only ...	58	3	17	1	3	1	33
Rigorous imprisonment only ...	2,496	208	1,452	283	17	9	527
Bound over	142	40	32	2	—	—	68
Whipping juvenile offenders ...	215	—	—	31	—	—	182
Total ...	13,061	1,379	2,275	353	2,002	48	7,004

IV.—Indictments and Informations in the Superior Courts, including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England, *i.e.*, District Courts, &c., during 1892.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder.	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.	Attempt to Murder.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Concealment of Birth.	Rape.	Abduction.	Unnatural Crimes.	Abandoning Child.	Offences against Person.	Offences against Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Miscellaneous.
Judgment for the Crown ..	855	61	7	4	2	13	6	3	—	3 92	219	115	6	127
Judgment for the Prisoner ...	652	18	4	3	4	9	1	3	—	234	160	76	21	89
Total ...	1,507	109	11	7	6	22	7	6	—	626	379	191	27	216

NOTE.—Sixteen persons were hanged during the year.

V.—Comparative Table showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
The number of offences reported to the Police or to the Magistrates* ...	48,755	54,952	51,896	59,542	58,486	61,001
The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before Magistrates*	89,395	104,179	91,434	104,467	102,930	106,962
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	344	1,474	1,432	1,934	1,223	1,379
2. For offences against property ...	1,999	2,558	2,644	2,415	2,337	2,275
3. For cattle stealing ...	290	411	397	350	271	358
4. For other offences... ...	7 343	8,759	7,995	8,695	9,690	9,054
Total ...	10,976	13,202	12,468	13,394	13,521	13,061
The number of convictions in the superior courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	481	447	411	519	349	425
2. For offences against property ...	285	385	358	368	272	333
3. For cattle stealing ...	106	30	30	23	12	6
4. For other offences	84	141	122	101	54	91
Total ...	956	1,003	921	1,011	687	855
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the superior courts ...	797	568	696	763	504	652
2. In the inferior courts ...	73,142	71,595	66,006	73,527	48,300	54,837

* Includes also the Municipal Magistrates.

VI.—Return showing the Number of Criminal and Civil Cases instituted, decided, and appealed under the Village Communities' Ordinance, for 1892.

		Western Province	Central Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Pending on January 1, 1892	Civil ...	271	267	452	324	2,024	196	19	101	3,654
	Criminal	306	564	253	108	1,716	338	21	169	3,475
Instituted during the year ...	Civil ...	3,936	4,430	7,360	6,742	9.433	1,879	584	2,081	36,445
	Criminal	5,689	7,553	6,135	2,241	5,695	2,947	526	1,829	32,615
Total Number of Cases ...	Civil ...	4,207	4,697	7,812	7,066	11,457	2,075	603	2,182	40,099
	Criminal	5,995	8,117	6,388	2,349	7,411	3,285	547	1,998	36,090
Decisions :—										
Breach of V. C. Rules	Criminal	2,387	4,610	2,162	989	2,615	1,810	247	998	15,818
Irrigation		54	281	33	—	139	120	34	8	669
Civil ...	Money	3,944	4,281	7,504	6,723	9,310	1,837	567	1,993	36,159
	Land	22	318	207	19	158	84	10	47	865
Criminal	Assault	1,639	1,213	1,750	806	824	289	119	278	6,918
	Theft	1,307	597	1,748	370	1,271	74	40	308	5,715
	Malicious Injury ...	125	350	307	45	223	60	26	43	1,179
	Cattle Trespass ...	231	925	259	55	1,083	609	38	105	3,305
	Maintenance ...	1	5	3	2	50	36	23	1	121
Total Decisions ...	Civil ...	3,966	4,599	7,711	6,742	9,468	1,921	577	2,040	37,024
	Criminal	5,744	7 981	6,262	2,267	6,205	2,998	527	1,741	33,725
Amicable settlements under § 23 included under head "Decisions"	Civil ...	566	767	991	3,333	892	849	136	158	7,692
	Criminal	1,135	1,682	1,065	949	1,019	1,059	243	174	7,326
Appeals :—										
To Government Agent :—										
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	101	74	336	37	142	58	7	64	819
	Set aside... ...	14	20	113	10	47	18	2	23	247
Criminal	Confirmed ...	138	156	243	26	61	30	7	58	719
	Set aside... .	32	14	55	4	17	4	2	11	139
From Government Agent to Governor in Executive Council :—										
Civil ...	Confirmed ...	6	4	22	2	7	1	—	5	47
	Set aside... ...	2	1	6	3	4	1	—	2	19
Criminal	Confirmed ..	7	2	11	—	—	4	—	2	26
	Set aside	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	6
Pending on December 31, 1892 ...	Civil ...	241	98	101	324	1,989	154	26	142	3,075
	Criminal	251	136	126	82	1,206	287	20	257	2,365

VII.—Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Courts of the Municipal Magistrates during 1892.

	Vagrant.		Butchers.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Bread.		Contagious Diseases.		Carriages Let for Hire.		Opium.		Municipal Councils.		Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.	
	ORDINANCES RELATING TO THESE CHARGES.																											
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 14 of 1859.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 13 of 1864		No. 17 of 1867.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 7 of 1887.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Instituted.																												
Colombo	1625	2341	—	—	236	257	322	343	1396	1801	17	18	2520	2956	6	8	—	—	74	77	1	1	—	—	2,069	2,162	8,266	9,964
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113	272	1	1	14	14	—	—	—	—	58	58	—	—	238	248	252	278	676	871
Galle	111	185	1	3	29	42	11	12	66	119	—	—	91	117	—	—	2	2	46	51	—	—	—	—	47	144	404	675
Total ...	1736	2526	1	3	265	299	333	355	1575	2192	18	19	2625	3087	6	8	2	2	178	186	1	1	238	248	2,368	2,584	9,346	11,510
Convicted.																												
Colombo	1460	2110	—	—	193	210	307	327	868	1131	10	11	2237	2620	4	6	—	—	53	55	1	1	—	—	1,567	1,655	6,700	8,126
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96	242	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	43	43	—	—	165	173	208	231	524	701
Galle	103	172	—	—	23	35	9	9	54	103	—	—	76	92	—	—	—	—	43	48	—	—	—	—	42	136	350	595
Total ...	1563	2282	—	—	216	245	316	336	1018	1476	10	11	2325	2724	4	6	—	—	139	146	1	1	165	173	1,817	2,022	7,574	9422
Acquitted.																												
Colombo	165	231	—	—	43	47	15	16	522	656	7	7	276	326	2	2	—	—	21	22	—	—	—	—	498	503	1,549	1,810
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	73	75	44	47	152	170
Galle	8	13	1	3	6	7	2	3	12	16	—	—	15	25	—	—	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	8	54	80
Total ..	173	244	1	3	49	54	17	19	551	702	8	8	293	353	2	2	2	2	39	40	—	—	73	75	547	558	1,755	2,060
Pending on December 31, 1892.																												
Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	17	28
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	17	2

VIII.—Statement showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during 1892, and the Results of the Trials.

Offences.	Western Province				Central and North-Central Provinces				Northern Province				Southern Province				Eastern Province				North-Western Province				Province of Uva				Province of Sabaragamuwa				Total.			
	Cases	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted.	Cases	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted	Cases	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted	Cases	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted	Cases	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted	Cases	Persons	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases	Persons	Convicted	Acquitted	Cases	Persons	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Persons	Convicted.	Acquitted
Abduction, § 357	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	6	1
Abduction and rape, §§ 357 and 364	2	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	8	4	4
Attempt to murder, § 300	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	4	3
Bigamy, Ordinance No 6 of 1847...	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Criminal breach of trust and theft, §§ 367 and 391 ...	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder § 297 ...	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	7	4
Defamation, § 480	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Forgery, § 456	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Forgery and being in possession of forged document, §§ 456 and 462	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Forgery and using as genuine forged documents §§ 456 and and 459	1	1	—	1	3	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	1	10	16	9	7
Grievous hurt, § 316 .	1	3	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	3
Grievous hurt with dangerous weapon, §§ 317	19	38	24	14	6	10	7	3	1	1	1	—	6	6	6	—	1	2	2	—	2	3	1	2	4	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	39	65	45	20
House-breaking, § 443	4	8	7	1	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	12	7	5
House-breaking and theft, §§ 443 and 369	17	34	26	8	6	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	11	17	8	9	—	—	—	—	5	11	7	4	1	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	40	79	51	28
House-breaking and hurt, §§ 443, 444, and 315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Intentionally giving false evidence, § 190 .	1	1	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3
Lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, and abetting to commit an offence, §§ 429, 444, 102, and 490 ...	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Lurking house-trespass and previous convictions, §§ 443 and 68	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Murder, § 296	26	37	17	20	18	20	12	8	6	8	2	6	18	28	20	8	1	1	—	1	10	11	8	3	2	2	2	—	1	2	—	2	82	109	61	48
Mischief and Robbery, §§ 418 and 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Possessing and counterfeit coins, Ordinance No 22 of 1884 ...	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	2	3
Rape, § 364	5	5	5	—	4	4	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	13	13	9	4
Rape, and attempt to commit rape, §§ 364 and 490	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Riot, § 144	2	46	31	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	13	—	1	25	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	84	46	38
Rioting armed with deadly weapons, hurt and robbery §§ 145, 315, and 380	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	17	—
Robbery, § 380	10	19	10	9	1	1	—	1	2	7	1	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	4	16	33	12	21
Robbery and hurt, §§ 380 and 382...	15	33	25	8	13	37	21	16	1	3	3	—	4	12	11	1	1	2	2	—	17	54	24	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	141	86	55
Theft, § 369	1	3	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	—
Theft from a dwelling house after preparation and previous covictions, §§ 369, 371, and 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft from a dwelling-house, § 369	2	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	6	—
Theft and previous convictions, §§ 367 and 68	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Theft and grievous hurt, §§ 367 and 317	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Unnatural offence § 365	3	3	2	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	3	3
Using as genuine a forged document and theft, §§ 459 and 367	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Total ...	127	270	179	91	63	102	56	46	56	110	83	27	6	32	7	25	13	22	9	13	40	89	45	44	10	17	12	5	6	11	4	7	321	653	395	258

IX.—A Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts of the Island during 1892.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1892.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases Disposed of.			Pending on December 31, 1892.
				Suits decided on their Merits	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Total No. of Suits disposed of.	
Anurádhapura	9	51	60	7	35	42	18
Badulla	126	220	346	39	234	273	73
Batticaloa	112	314	426	44	276	320	106
Chilaw	155	249	404	68	179	247	157
Colombo	2,292	1,531	3,823	726	867	1,593	2,230
Galle	905	750	1,655	302	1,059	1,361	294
Jaffna	254	846	1,100	110	724	834	266
Kalutara	135	293	428	106	229	335	93
Kandy	352	1,249	1,601	705	702	1,407	194
Kégalla	43	149	192	64	51	115	77
Kurunégala	139	248	387	53	200	253	134
Mannár	21	89	110	29	73	102	8
Mátara	268	293	561	161	201	362	199
Mullaittívu	12	17	29	7	15	22	7
Negombo	606	441	1,047	71	681	752	295
Puttalam	86	97	183	7	113	120	63
Ratnapura	99	102	201	25	53	78	123
Tangalla	36	55	91	24	37	61	30
Trincomalee	62	130	192	19	126	145	47
Vavuniya	10	17	27	4	11	15	12
Total ...	5,722	7,141	12,863	2,571	5,866	8,437	4,426

X.—Table showing the Operations on the Trial Roll in the District Courts of the Island during 1892.

District Courts.	Pending on January 1, 1892.	Cases entered on the Roll during the year.	Total Cases for adjudication.	Cases decided on their Merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on December 31, 1892.
Anurádhapura	3	12	15	7	3	5
Badulla	7	73	80	39	38	3
Batticaloa...	15	68	83	44	30	9
Chilaw	42	95	137	68	17	52
Colombo	126	1,095	1,221	726	301	194
Galle	156	652	808	302	386	120
Jaffna	31	147	178	110	64	4
Kalutara	29	125	154	106	28	20
Kandy	176	776	952	705	217	30
Kégalla	41	95	136	64	51	21
Kurunégala	54	125	179	53	59	67
Mannár	2	51	53	29	21	3
Mátara	116	180	296	151	82	63
Mullaittívu	2	8	10	7	3	—
Negombo	45	125	170	71	53	46
Puttalam	4	21	25	7	7	11
Ratnapura	13	53	66	25	20	21
Tangalla	11	22	33	24	6	3
Trincomalee	8	48	56	19	27	10
Vavuniya	2	2	4	4	—	—
Total ...	883	3,773	4,656	2,561	1,413	682

XI.—A Statement showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1892.

Courts of Requests.	Pending on January 1, 1892.	Instituted or revived during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases Disposed of. On Evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, *i. e.*, by Admission or by Default, &c.	Total.	Pending on December 31, 1892.
Anurádhapura	24	185	209	54	104	158	51
Avisáwélla and Pasyála	202	1,139	1,341	459	667	1,126	251
Badulla	56	294	350	89	231	320	30
Batticaloa	123	579	702	73	414	487	215
Balapitiya	75	324	399	194	73	267	132
Chávakachchéri... ...	94	404	498	259	169	428	70
Chilaw and Máráwila	106	581	687	149	422	571	116
Colombo	263	2,079	2,342	1,243	833	2,076	266
Galle	232	777	1,009	218	509	727	282
Galagedara	41	145	186	69	97	166	20
Gampola	64	416	480	235	203	438	42
Haldummulla	11	165	176	57	113	170	6
Hambantota	13	97	110	27	64	91	19
Hatton	26	169	195	23	150	173	22
Jaffna and Mallákam	171	782	953	65	764	829	124
Kalutara	32	371	403	123	248	371	32
Kandy	132	854	986	397	506	903	83
Kayts	61	469	530	146	345	491	39
Kégalla	50	283	333	91	199	290	43
Kurunégala	182	736	918	161	552	713	205
Mannár	51	304	355	117	207	324	31
Mátalé	26	340	366	144	198	342	24
Mátara	182	612	794	170	376	546	248
Mullaittívu	35	140	175	36	94	130	45
Negombo	343	591	934	78	693	771	163
Nuwara Eliya	46	166	212	25	146	171	41
Pánaduré	98	417	515	240	197	437	78
Point Pedro	43	350	393	222	110	332	61
Puttalam	63	315	378	13	261	274	104
Panwila and Urugala	5	85	90	40	36	76	14
Ratnapura and Rakwana	115	474	589	155	318	473	116
Tangalla	29	179	208	67	113	180	28
Trincomalee	36	271	307	32	240	272	35
Vavuniya	77	214	291	73	134	207	84
Total ...	3,107	15,307	18,414	5,544	9,786	15,330	3,084

XII.—Return of Cases instituted before the Courts of Requests of the Island during 1892.

Courts of Requests.	Land.	Money Lent.	On Bond.	For Damages.	For Goods Sold.	On Bills.	On Account.	Unlawful Detention of Property.	For Rent.	For Hire and Wages.	For Money advanced for delivery of Articles.	For Assault.	For Cattle Trespass.	For opposing Fiscal's Sale.	Government Tithe.	Promissory Notes.	Agreements.	Lease.	Paddy.	Maintenance.	Service.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Anurádhapura ...	10	11	2	10	38	—	1	9	4	6	13	—	1	—	—	70	—	—	6	—	1	3	185
Avisáwélla and Pasyála	179	47	201	207	71	—	34	19	18	26	10	—	6	—	—	187	5	53	6	—	2	68	1,139
Badulla ...	24	14	29	19	74	—	—	—	9	5	—	—	21	—	—	56	—	1	9	—	—	33	294
Batticaloa ...	9	146	208	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	196	—	—	1	—	—	10	579
Balapitiya ...	36	70	118	20	12	2	—	12	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	4	2	—	5	6	324
Chávakachchéri ...	25	86	92	2	36	—	—	38	—	14	4	—	—	—	2	90	5	6	4	—	—	—	404
Chilaw and Máráwila...	14	70	91	41	30	—	—	—	13	16	15	—	—	—	1	273	—	17	—	—	—	—	581
Colombo ...	39	76	244	75	497	—	22	2	518	111	4	—	—	—	3	311	26	10	—	—	—	141	2,079
Galle ...	61	11	236	65	88	1	10	30	22	14	9	—	10	—	—	119	2	29	1	—	46	23	777
Galagedara ...	32	5	43	39	3	—	1	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	145
Gampola ...	21	12	29	14	70	—	—	8	30	33	10	—	4	—	2	121	1	3	5	—	—	53	416
Haldummulla ...	4	39	5	16	11	—	1	—	5	26	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	1	3	—	—	4	165
Hambantota ...	—	16	7	6	16	3	2	1	7	4	—	—	2	—	—	26	—	—	7	—	—	—	97
Hatton ...	—	14	—	1	76	—	1	3	8	20	1	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	1	17	169
Jaffna and Mallákam...	26	64	238	6	112	32	5	10	6	9	14	—	—	—	9	241	1	—	—	—	2	7	872
Kalutara ...	22	23	102	32	62	—	—	8	8	9	13	—	—	2	—	60	7	8	—	—	12	3	371
Kandy ...	35	77	57	54	198	6	2	10	107	43	8	—	5	—	—	197	1	1	11	—	13	29	854
Kayts ...	37	135	34	18	33	—	—	18	1	10	—	—	—	—	8	131	6	—	—	—	1	37	469
Kégalla ...	59	31	55	34	2	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	2	—	—	67	—	2	3	—	7	9	283
Kurunégala ...	72	19	280	30	31	—	—	14	21	13	5	—	4	—	—	144	1	7	38	—	—	57	736
Mannár ...	8	32	80	17	24	—	60	20	2	3	18	—	—	—	—	27	3	—	—	—	—	10	304
Mátalé ...	35	22	32	16	22	2	16	29	25	5	5	—	41	—	—	86	—	3	—	—	—	1	340
Mátara ...	66	20	248	20	38	1	—	62	11	8	—	—	—	—	11	94	6	14	10	—	—	3	612
Mullaittívu ...	5	3	43	5	8	—	1	23	1	12	11	—	1	—	—	15	—	—	7	—	—	5	140
Negombo ...	34	11	176	10	33	—	—	—	12	6	8	—	—	—	—	212	1	2	—	—	—	86	591
Nuwara Eliya ...	7	4	2	5	65	—	—	2	9	7	10	—	—	—	—	36	2	—	—	—	—	17	166
Pánaduré ...	43	34	105	37	31	—	—	54	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	83	—	5	1	—	1	12	417
Point Pedro ...	19	31	93	10	19	—	6	19	6	2	5	—	—	—	7	117	2	3	2	—	2	7	350
Puttalam ...	3	33	104	35	47	—	—	24	9	14	—	—	—	—	2	43	—	—	—	1	—	—	315
Papwila and Urugala...	12	6	7	1	14	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	2	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	—	12	85
Ratnapura and Rakwána	54	16	115	27	11	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	2	—	1	126	1	20	12	—	13	67	474
Tangalla ...	16	2	76	23	3	—	1	7	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	28	2	3	7	—	—	5	179
Trincomalee ...	1	19	37	9	63	—	7	12	12	37	2	—	—	—	—	41	2	3	9	—	4	13	271
Vavuniya ...	7	29	14	15	21	—	—	9	4	7	1	—	7	—	—	70	—	—	26	—	—	4	214
Total ...	1,015	1,228	3,203	921	1,859	47	176	453	884	492	173	2	112	2	46	3,398	75	196	170	1	110	744	15,306

XIII.—Statement showing the Number of Criminal Cases committed for Trial before the District Courts of the Island for 1892.

Offences.		Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kégalla.	Kurunégala.	Mannár.	Mátara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	Total
Relating to Public Tranquillity.																						
Unlawful Assembly	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Riot	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	47
Relating to Public Servants.																						
Taking Illegal Gratification ...	C.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	P.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.																						
Giving or Fabricating False Evidence ...	C.	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	14
	P.	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	16
Issuing False Documents ...	C.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
False Statements	C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
False Personation	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Fraudulent dealing with Property ...	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
False Claim	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
False Charge	C.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	P.	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Escapes and connected Offences ...	C.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Offences	C.	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6
	P.	—	—	—	—	4	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	13
Relating to Coins and Stamps.																						
Counterfeiting Queen's Coin ...	C.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Other Offences	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Against the Human Body.																						
Concealment of Birth ...	C.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	P.	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Hurt	C.	1	1	—	1	2	3	1	3	17	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	35
	P.	1	1	—	1	3	20	4	3	21	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	60
Grievous Hurt	C.	2	1	2	8	15	9	—	6	—	2	3	—	4	—	3	—	1	1	3	—	60
	P.	2	1	7	25	22	20	—	8	—	6	8	—	8	—	4	—	2	2	3	—	118
Causing Hurt or Grievous Hurt by dangerous Weapons	C.	1	1	18	—	24	24	11	10	12	—	2	—	19	—	2	—	1	6	—	—	131
	P.	1	1	24	—	28	35	19	15	12	—	4	—	41	—	4	—	1	7	—	—	192
Wrongful Confinement ...	C.	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	P.	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Assault and Criminal Force ...	C.	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Kidnapping	C.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	P.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Offences	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Theft other than of Cattle or Prædial Products	C.	—	—	1	—	25	4	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	38
	P.	—	—	1	—	33	8	6	—	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	59
Theft of Cattle	C.	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
	P.	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	18
Offences against Property.																						
Theft of Prædial Products ...	C.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Theft by Servants ...	C.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	P.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Robbery	C.	—	2	—	3	8	6	1	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	30
	P.	—	3	—	5	10	13	1	3	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	49
Criminal Misappropriation ...	C.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
	P.	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Receiving Stolen Property ...	C.	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	P.	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mischief	C.	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	14
	P.	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	22
House-trespass	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10
House-breaking, &c.	C.	1	—	—	3	21	16	1	8	—	1	—	—	8	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	61
	P.	3	—	—	6	29	26	2	13	—	2	—	—	18	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	101

Offences.		Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kégalla	Kurunégala.	Mannár.	Mátara.	Mullaittivu.	Negombo.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Taggalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	Total.
House-trespass and House-breaking to commit Offence	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	19
Cheating	C.	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	P.	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Fraudulent dealing with Property ...	C.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Offences	C.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	10
	P.	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	16
Relating to Trade and Property.																						
Other Offences	C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Criminal Intimidation	C.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	P.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	C.	10	9	21	20	122	78	27	35	74	7	11	1	48	1	14	—	12	11	7	—	508
	P.	14	11	32	44	159	151	84	48	89	15	25	3	103	2	20	—	14	18	8	—	840

XIV.—Statement showing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts of the Island during 1892.

Police Courts.	Cases pending on January 1, 1892.	Instituted or revived during the year		Total Number of Cases.	Disposals. Convictions		Acquittals or Discharges.		Committed before the Supreme Court.		Convicted before the District Court.		Total disposed of.		Complainants fined for Frivolous or Vexatious Complaints.		Cases pending on December 31, 1892.
	C.	C.	P.	C	C.	P.	C	P	C.	P	C.	P	C.	P	C	P.	C.
Anurádhapura ...	65	361	1142	426	85	213	205	772	3	7	11	15	304	1007	5	5	122
Avisáwélla & Pasyála	292	2337	5706	2629	430	705	1999	5176	17	85	11	19	2457	5985	—	—	172
Badulla ...	189	1489	2136	1678	579	759	896	1420	8	17	3	4	1486	2200	22	24	192
Balapitiya ...	55	960	2355	1015	135	184	815	2128	7	37	7	19	964	2368	27	92	51
Batticaloa ...	182	1464	2493	1646	374	513	1084	1993	3	4	20	33	1481	2543	39	39	165
Chávakachchéri ...	86	1219	2149	1305	93	139	1119	1975	1	1	4	5	1217	2120	63	142	88
Chilaw and Máráwila	55	1394	3455	1449	330	844	818	2020	15	20	21	49	1184	2933	29	31	265
Colombo ..	625*	4308	6246	4933	1481	1785	3205	4966	39	62	62	75	4787	6888	105	105	146
Do (Addl P. M.)	326	1119	2412	1445	285	633	1041	2372	24	43	43	63	1393	3111	10	10	52
Do (Joint P. M.)	2	297	518	299	178	321	120	195	—	—	1	2	299	518	—	—	—
Do (Itinerating)	—	558	1275	558	130	263	393	908	6	23	11	26	540	1220	13	13	18
Galle ...	132	3108	6109	3240	619	852	2313	4879	24	38	69	127	3025	5896	—	—	215
Galagedara ...	66	797	1690	863	185	280	591	1389	9	28	13	17	798	1714	29	29	65
Gampola ...	191	1945	2816	2136	593	757	1409	2137	5	10	9	9	2016	2913	36	55	120
Haldummulla ...	58	933	1279	991	255	305	531	764	5	11	3	3	794	1083	26	30	197
Hambantota ..	11	179	319	190	91	150	86	176	2	3	1	1	180	330	—	—	10
Hatton ...	122	1726	2190	1848	368	509	1269	1556	7	20	2	3	1646	2088	4	5	202
Jaffna ...	149	2607	4103	2756	360	520	2260	3588	1	1	13	37	2634	4146	142	142	122
Kalutara ..	74	1770	3262	1844	421	617	1209	2339	15	29	20	27	1665	3012	16	16	179
Kandy ...	51	2508	3665	2559	1496	2093	997	1560	15	21	24	26	2532	3700		—	27
Kayts	67	1903	3528	1970	266	313	1651	3288	—	—	4	8	1921	3609	49	156	49
Kégalla	53	793	1463	846	98	160	650	1094	11	15	2	5	761	1274	—	—	85
Kégalla (Addl P M)	19	544	1142	563	105	166	393	850	4	23	4	8	506	1047	8	8	57
Kurunégala .	171	1547	4135	1718	469	815	1096	3318	13	30	6	13	1584	4176	—	—	134
Mallákam ...	83	1172	2265	1255	98	178	1103	2096	2	8	6	31	1209	2313	50	50	46
Mannár	47	410	710	457	168	209	281	576	—	—	2	4	451	789	5	5	6
Mátalé ..	54	1013	1672	1067	354	443	637	1210	7	8	10	15	1008	1676	11	11	59
Mátara .	136	2578	5577	2714	859	1219	1306	3402	22	35	39	88	2226	4744	—	—	488
Mullaittivu	9	142	263	151	27	39	110	206	1	1	1	2	139	248	3	3	12
Negombo	196	2122	3859	2318	406	525	1677	3213	13	28	10	17	2106	3783	102	103	212
Nuwara Eliya ..	110	942	1330	1052	219	285	731	997	8	17	7	8	965	1307	4	4	87
Pánaduré	86	2220	4257	2306	424	657	1661	3385	17	28	27	39	2129	4109	43	94	177
Panwila and Urugala	19	511	1042	530	100	180	398	837	5	6	11	22	514	1045	4	4	16
Point Pedro	82	1030	1976	1112	133	274	876	1697	9	15	2	9	1020	1995	39	114	92
Puttalam ...	38	568	1278	606	205	320	317	862	2	4	2	3	526	1189	—	—	80
Ratnapura and Rakwána	91	1215	2299	1306	344	506	846	1735	6	10	8	9	1204	2260	20	20	102
Ratnapura (Additional P M) ..	117	521	870	638	204	255	402	756	2	3	1	1	609	1015	7	7	29
Tangalla ...	75	516	1055	591	167	247	393	913	9	15	9	14	578	1189	12	17	13
Trincomalee ...	22	615	1063	637	263	404	332	726	1	26	5	7	601	1163	19	20	36
Vavuniya ...	34	214	348	248	43	68	188	298	—	—	1	1	232	367	—	—	16
Total ...	4240	51655	95452	55895	13440	19705	37408	73772	338	732	505	864	51691	95073	942	1354	4204

* Fifty cases pending on January 1, 1892, were transferred to the Itinerating Police Court, not included in the Return of the Police Court, Colombo.

XVII.—Return of Inquiries into Cases of Sudden Death, &c., held during 1892 by the Police Magistrates of the Island, showing the Number and Causes of Deaths.

	Anurádhapura.	Avisáwélla and Pasyála.	Badulla.	Balapitiya.	Batticaloa.	Chávakachchéri.	Chilaw and Márávila.	Colombo.	Colombo (outside Gravets.)	Colombo (Itinerating.)	Galle.	Galagedara.	Gampola.	Hatton.	Hambantota.	Haldummulla.	Jaffna and Mallakam.	Kalutara.	Kandy	Kayts.	Kégalla.	Kurunégala.	Mannár.	Mátalé.	Mátara.	Mullaittívu.	Negombo.	Nuwara Eliya	Pánadure.	Panwila and U'rugála.	Point Pedro.	Puttalam.	Ratnapura.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	Total.
Execution under sentence of Supreme Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Homicide.																																					
Amounting to Murder	1	3	2	3	2	...	5	5	9	3	2	3	5	...	1	...	1	8	3	...	...	2	...	7	13	1	9	3	11	...	1	1	4	3	1	...	112
Not amounting to Murder	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	11
Caused by Negligence, § 298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Suicide.																																					
In Wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	21
In Tanks, Lakes, or Sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hanging	...	4	3	1	1	...	1	6	3	...	3	4	1	3	...	...	3	2	2	1	6	4	...	4	5	...	5	4	2	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	73
Poison	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Shooting	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
Cutting Throat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
On the Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killed by Beasts.																																					
Wild Beasts	1	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	16
Alligators or Sharks	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	10
Snakes	...	...	20	...	14	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	...	9	2	3	100
Mad Dogs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidental Deaths.																																					
Drowning in Wells	...	4	2	1	2	3	6	4	5	...	9	3	3	...	...	...	24	2	7	3	9	15	...	3	11	1	4	...	3	7	3	...	1	3	1	1	140
In Tanks, Rivers, or Lakes	1	1	5	1	18	...	1	2	5	...	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	63
In Sea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	26
In Rivers or Streams	...	3	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	...	5	1	4	9	...	4	...	9	3	...	3	...	...	1	7	...	3	3	1	2	...	...	8	1	...	...	80
Falling from Trees	1	23	16	9	6	...	6	6	14	...	13	21	5	...	1	1	10	13	14	2	33	23	...	13	31	...	14	2	19	7	2	1	20	9	...	...	335
Gun-shot	2	2	5	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	7	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	1	...	50
By Lightning	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
On the Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Other means	...	4	16	9	7	...	5	25	3	...	18	8	8	11	...	...	5	6	10	1	14	16	2	5	17	...	18	11	8	10	1	1	14	4	2	1	260
Natural Causes.																																					
Diseases	18	13	31	7	10	5	4	155	6	...	25	4	20	38	2	28	10	5	70	2	15	48	4	14	11	2	26	16	22	13	3	4	15	2	5	1	654
Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Found Dead.																																					
Causes known	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	13	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	39
Causes unknown	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12
Total	29	65	107	37	68	16	46	234	50	4	91	44	50	71	7	55	71	17	130	14	91	133	7	59	110	9	88	54	75	41	20	12	80	39	20	7	2081
In Prisons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157
In Asylums	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	50	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
In other places	19	65	103	37	68	16	46	110	50	2	74	44	50	71	7	55	69	47	80	14	91	133	7	58	100	9	66	54	75	41	20	12	80	39	20	7	1839

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR 1892.

IN submitting my report for the year 1892, I may call attention, as I did last year, to the report of the Attorney-General, in which are contained the general crime statistics for the whole Island. It is of course useless to repeat these, but I give some returns which show the degree of crime for which each Province is responsible, and which will show each year the fluctuation of crime in each Province.

2. For convenience of reference the tables of statistics have been placed, as far as possible, in the same order as in my report for 1891. As from January 1, 1893, paid rural headmen of Police have been appointed to act in conjunction with the Regular Police as part of a Police system for the whole Island, the tables showing crime within "Police limits" will not again appear in the annual report, which will shew tables dealing with crime generally throughout the Colony.

3. From Table A we see that persons convicted of *murder* within Police limits numbered 4, as compared with 10 in 1891. *Rape* shows 8 persons convicted, as compared with 1 in the previous year; but no statistics with regard to this crime can be considered reliable, so far as showing the prevalence of the offence, which is often concealed or condoned, and a charge of rape must always be received with great caution, and the evidence of it be sifted very carefully.

Highway Robbery shows 18 cases as against 21 in 1891. It must be remembered that both in the case of highway robbery and burglary, very many petty cases are called by a much bigger name than they deserve.

Burglary shows 188 cases, as against 184 in 1891. I shall deal later with this offence.

Cruelty to Animals shews 663 cases, as against 792 in 1891. There has been a large decrease of cases in Colombo, of which I shall speak further on.

Cattle Stealing shows 118 cases as against 32 in 1891.

4. *Murders* within Police limits (Tables B and C) show 8 cases and 4 persons convicted in 1892, as against 15 and 10 respectively in 1891. Most of these cases arise from quarrels and disputes about property more than from deliberate intention. In considering the number of deaths that result from assaults, it must be remembered that in a good many cases the injuries inflicted would not have been fatal had they occurred in a temperate climate, or had medical attendance been as quickly procurable as is generally the case in England. It must also be borne in mind that a blow or a stab inflicted on a man with only a waist-cloth on is likely to be much more severe in its effect and more likely to reach a vital part than the same blow or stab received by a man in coat, waistcoat, and trousers. Homicide, however, both within and outside Police limits, shows a very satisfactory decrease on the average of former years.

5. Table E shows the crime in each Province, both within and without Police limits, the convictions in the Supreme, District, and Police Courts marking the different degrees of crime. This table is based on the returns sent to the Attorney-General from the courts throughout the Island.

6. A comparison with the same table in my report for 1891 shows an increase of convictions in the Western, Central, North-Central, Eastern, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, and a decrease in the Northern, Southern, and Uva Provinces. The great difference, however, will be seen in the Police Courts, but reference to other returns, and especially to the Prison returns, shows that these were mostly petty cases, and that a very small proportion of convictions in this court were considered to deserve imprisonment, but were dealt with by fine. I attribute the increase to the convenience afforded by the Itinerating Magistrates, and to some degree of prosperity which has provided money for the luxury of going to court. This latter cause has an invariable effect, and the abundance of money among such a population as exists in Ceylon always results in a large number of not very important cases in the Police Court.

7. The cases of serious crime, which may be considered to be those tried in the Supreme and District Courts, have resulted in 854 convictions in 1892, as against 687 in 1891. This compares favourably with the average of recent years, 1891 having shown an unusually low return; but in dealing with these small numbers a temporary rise or fall does not tell us much, one or two cases in which a number of accused are concerned raising the percentage of crime quite out of proportion to its real condition—as for instance, the Katugampola riot case, which added over 30 convictions to the Supreme Court list. This table shows an average of one person convicted in the Supreme or District Court for every 3,522 persons of the population of Ceylon.

8. Table H shows the sanctioned strength and cost of the Police for 1892 as compared with 1891. It will be seen that the number of sergeants and constables was considerably reduced from that in 1891, and it is this reduction which has caused the recruiting during 1892 to be so extensive.

9. A new rank, that of Sergeant-Major, has been introduced. This rank is open to every sergeant constable and constable clerk in the Force who can by his diligence, honesty, and educational attainments show himself qualified for it. From the rank of Sergeant-Major he can rise to become an Inspector. So far I have found the addition of this rank useful.

10. Captain Lowndes, Mr. J. P. Armstrong, Mr. C. L. Tranchell, and Mr. W. P. Gordon-Cumming were appointed to the Force. Captain Lowndes has been sent to a country division, and the other three Assistant Superintendents are also intended to be stationed in the country when they have completed their training in Colombo.

11. In order to understand the changes which took place in the control of the Police in the Provinces on August 1, 1892, it is necessary to look back a little to the previous history of the Force.

Police Limits.

12. It is evident that, when the present Police Force was first formed under Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, the members of it were not expected, or indeed desired, to do any work outside the limits defined by Proclamation in the *Gazette*, when each station, or, as it is termed in the law "Police Force," was established. It was, I imagine, considered that a sufficiently large force to protect the whole country could not, on account of expense, be maintained, and it was thought better to leave the rural districts, outside Police centres, wholly to the Provincial officers and headmen. The Police were therefore, to prevent their interference in these parts, tightly confined to their limits. In course of time it became customary to send constables of the Police Force outside the limits on special occasions and for special duties, generally in cases where the headmen could not, or would not, act efficiently; but their general protection and supervision were still kept restricted to "limits," and their presence on any duty outside was generally regarded with jealousy and dislike by the headmen.

13. This system could never be very successful: it is one thing for a constable to perform his duty in a country which he knows, and among people whom he understands, who are used to him, and who recognise his authority; but it is quite a different matter when he is suddenly sent forth on a raid into a strange country, among strangers who are unaccustomed to him, and are not used to regard him as acting on behalf of and under the protection of the law. He is, also, on such service far from the supervision of his superior officers, and is apt to abuse or exaggerate his powers.

14. In order to extend the sphere of action of the Regular Police, to obtain the co-operation of the Police and the Provincial officers instead of their antagonism to each other, and at the same time to bring the whole Police under the supervision of the officers responsible for the peace and good order of the Provinces, the present system was brought into existence, and the Government Agent of each Province was made responsible for the whole crime in his Province. Under this system the Regular Police still perform their ordinary duties in the centres of population, but they are made more available for work all over the Province, in conjunction with the rural headmen of Police, and "limits" are not to be regarded as the impassable barrier that many of the Police, and also many of the criminals, who have looked on "beyond limits" as a refuge, have hitherto thought them to be; indeed the word itself will, I hope, in its present signification soon disappear. It will of course be necessary to have Police boundaries for the purposes of assessment in large towns, but in the small centres of population I believe that the cost of Police protection should fall on the general revenue.

Change in the Constitution of the Police.

15. On August 1, 1892, the arrangement, which had been contemplated before my arrival in the Island, of placing the Police in the Provinces under the Government Agent, was carried into effect by notice in the *Government Gazette*; and at the same time rules and regulations under Ordinance No. 23 of 1891, defining the relations to each other of the Government Agents, the Inspector-General of Police, and the Police officers and constables, were published.

16. By this arrangement the Police in each Province was formed into a separate division under the immediate control of the Government Agent, who became responsible for the working, the discipline, and the accounts of his division—the Inspector-General becoming strictly an inspecting officer, but responsible for recommendations regarding the transfer and promotion, or the reverse, of the higher Police officers, and having further the duty of making inquiries into and advising on matters which might be referred to him by the Government, or the Government Agents, generally aiding the Government in the supervision of the Police Force, and supplying returns and reports on its working. The Inspector-General also remained responsible for the Police in Colombo, which were not placed under the Government Agent of the Western Province.

17. A Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police was appointed to the more important Provinces, with the exception of the Western Province, to assist the Government Agent in his control of the Police, and to direct generally the measures for the investigation into and suppression of crime throughout the Province.

18. It will be necessary to increase the number of Assistant Superintendents in the Provinces so that each division may have at least one Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, and three officers are now attached to the Colombo division to be trained. It has also been found necessary to provide an Assistant Superintendent for the Central Province to assist the Superintendent.

19. The principal objects of the above stated arrangement of Police are the extension of Police protection to parts of the Island which have hitherto been entirely without it; the improvement of the relations between the Regular Police and the Provincial Police headmen; the better supervision of both these bodies; and the securing of better organisation and increased efficiency in the means for dealing with crime in the Provinces.

Police Headmen.

20. In order to obtain a more efficient class of Police headmen a sum has been voted for the year 1893 for their payment, but as no money was available for this purpose in 1892 the real working of the new system, which includes the combined action of the Regular Police and the Police headmen, can only be said to date from the beginning of the year 1893.

21. It is, of course, too early to judge whether the new Police system will be successful or not. It is on its trial, and its success or failure depends very much on the energy, good sense, and cordial co-operation of the officers, both of the regular Civil Service and of the Police, who have to control the working of it. The great danger which I fear may cause failure lies in the possible want of touch and combination of action between the Police in the different Provinces. If the

officers, constables, and headmen of each Police division are allowed to consider that their duty and responsibility ends at the borders of the Province, the criminal population will soon detect this weakness, and seek security by passing from Province to Province; but if all Police officers, constables, and headmen can be made to realise that they are only part of a system which includes the whole Island, and will take as much interest and trouble, when they are called on for their assistance in their neighbour's work as in their own, a very great deal will be gained towards success.

22. I will now make such remarks as seem necessary on the Provinces in detail, but each Government Agent will doubtlessly give in his annual report a full account of the Police in his Province for the last five months of the year 1892, during which they were under his control.

23. Table E in the appendix gives the number of cases and convictions in the courts of each Province. From it some idea of the criminality of each Province may be obtained, but it must be remembered that one or two big cases, which include a number of accused, may affect the return of a Province very materially, without proving that the Province, as a whole, is exceptionally criminal; and it must also be remembered that the first indication of increased vigilance and efficiency in the Police system of a Province will be in the increase of cases brought to light. Criminal statistics, like most others, are very apt to mislead a hasty observer.

24. In the Western Province arrangements have been made for establishing Police stations at Peliyagoda and Kolonnáwa. These will be of great service to Colombo, which has hitherto been very unfortunately affected by the unprotected state of the suburbs lying just outside the limits of the Municipality, which have afforded a comparatively safe refuge to many of the criminal class who prey in Colombo. I have every reason to believe that there will be close co-operation between the Police in these stations and the Colombo Police, much to the advantage of Colombo; but I consider that there should be a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent appointed to the Western Province, who could be in constant communication with the Superintendent of Police in Colombo. The Government Agent is naturally unable to devote much time to details of Police work, and there is no responsible officer of sufficient position with whom the Superintendent in Colombo can conveniently concert measures for the mutual advantage of Colombo and the Western Province. I can also see that the division itself requires the supervision of an officer of higher position than that of Inspector.

25. It has been found that increased supervision is required in the higher parts of the Central Province, and arrangements have been made for an Assistant Superintendent, as mentioned in paragraph 18, to be stationed at Hatton.

26. Nuwara Eliya is still without Regular Police, and I cannot consider the arrangement of village constables now existing there to be satisfactory; nor do most of the residents who have much stake in the place approve of the absence of Police, and I have had frequent remonstrances from them on the subject. Nuwara Eliya is now a place of importance both to residents and strangers, and it cannot be either politic or fair that it should be excluded from the general arrangements made by Government for the protection of life and property throughout the Island. Even if the village constables now employed for the protection of the town are the best policemen in the world, they are outside the Police system, and must be placed at great disadvantage from their isolation and from the absence of constant and direct communication with the Police Forces in other parts of the Island. This is especially unfortunate in Nuwara Eliya, where servants of bad character, who cannot get employment in other parts of the Island, are apt to seek work. I may add that when anything serious occurs aid is generally sought from the Regular Police.

27. It must, however, be remembered that the Regular Police were removed from Nuwara Eliya at the request of the Local Board, and that it rests principally with the Government Agent, who is responsible for the policing of this town, to consider whether their re-establishment there is advisable, and to recommend it if he thinks so.

28. *Southern Province.*—In the Southern Province arrangements have been made, and carried out during the present year, for the establishment of a Police station at Ambalangoda, in consequence of that place becoming the terminus of the Seacoast line, and it is intended that the road, which much needs protection between this station and Galle, shall be regularly patrolled by Police.

29. The Police at Hambantota have been reduced in number, and a Police Force is to be established at Tangalla.

30. *Eastern Province.*—Early in January 1892, Superintendent Rudd and twenty sergeants and constables were sent to Trincomalee to assist in enforcing sanitary arrangements in connection with cholera, which had broken out in the town, as some opposition of a violent nature had been offered to the removal of cholera patients to hospital. Those most deeply implicated in the rioting and assault on the Assistant Government Agent, which took place on that occasion, were committed for trial before the Supreme Court, but were found not guilty by the jury, whose verdict was severely commented on by the presiding Judge. An extra force of Police were quartered on Trincomalee, under section 10 of the Police Ordinance, for some time, but they have now been removed as the necessity for them has ceased to exist. The Governor was pleased to express his approval of Mr. Rudd's services in connection with the above disturbances.

31. The detachment of Police quartered on Navatkuda on account of a murderous assault committed in that place was withdrawn.

32. The Trincomalee jail was in the year under report handed over to the Police as a prison lock-up, only prisoners with a sentence of fourteen days and under being now kept to serve their sentences there. The arrangement is experimental, and I am doubtful whether it will be found a very suitable one.

33. *Northern Province.*—There is nothing special to notice in the Northern Province except the good order and state of efficiency in which I found the Police when I inspected them.

34. *North-Western Province.*—In the North-Western Province there are Regular Police only at Kurunégala and Puttalam, and their work seems to have been confined entirely to the prescribed limits of those towns. There is, I fear, little restraint on the crime in some parts of the Province, but the appointment of an Itinerating Magistrate appears likely to improve matters, and he will, I hope, be well supported by the paid headmen of Police.

35. *North-Central Province.*—The North-Central Province has no Regular Police, nor do I think that they are required there at present.

36. *Province of Uva.*—In Uva considerable changes in the Police have been made on the recommendation of Mr. Fisher, the Government Agent. The stations at Bandarawala, Dikwela, and Lunugala have been abolished, and it is intended to supervise the districts in the neighbourhood of these places by paid rural headmen, the stations at Badulla and Haputalé only being retained. In serious or urgent cases, or when it is thought that justice or public safety requires it, Regular Police are sent from Badulla to work with the paid rural headmen in any part of the Province.

37. *Province of Sabaragamuwa.*—There is nothing special to report in connection with the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

The Provincial Police.

38. I may here repeat that the Police system, as it is intended to be in the Provinces, was not complete till January 1, 1893, from which date money was provided for the payment of rural headmen of Police, who are intended to co-operate with the Regular Police and to form a part, and a very important part, of the Police system. If this system in each Province is put together properly and worked as one machine, under the chief officer of Police in the Province, the Government Agent ought in time to get a powerful and thorough grasp of crime in the Province; but if the Regular Police and the rural headmen of Police are allowed each to go their own way, independently of, and indeed antagonistic to, each other, we can expect under the new system not only no improvement, but an actual falling off in the prevention and detection of crime.

---

39. I now come to the Police in Colombo, which, with the Depôt, is still immediately under the control of the Inspector-General.

40. In considering the conditions of crime in Colombo there are some characteristics of the town which must not be lost sight of. Of these the principal, perhaps, are the large extent of the boundaries, the struggling nature of the town, the manner in which it is cut up by lakes and canals, and the amount of bush, gardens, and other cover; the very mixed population of different races and creeds which inhabit it; the large number of visitors in the shape of passengers; and last, but perhaps not least, the arrangement by which the town is plunged into darkness at midnight. But, even without giving special considerations to these conditions, crime in Colombo will not compare unfavourably with that in most other large towns, taking population into consideration.

Murder.

41. From Table D, cases in which the Police took action in the report of the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, we see that during 1892 we had two so-called cases of murder. In the first of these the accused were convicted of a lesser offence, and were sentenced to imprisonment; in the second, the well-known Silversmith street murder, the accused has been committed and is now awaiting trial. I am unable, therefore, to say more on the case. Of manslaughter we have 1 case, of rape 2 as against 5 in 1891, of drugging and gang robbery none; cases of highway robbery have decreased from 16 in 1891 to 3 in 1892.

House-breaking.

42. The returns of burglary cases require some notice. It is necessary, in order to understand these, to realise the use of the word "burglary" in Ceylon, and also the conditions under which many of these burglaries are committed. As regards the use of the word, breaking into a well-closed house with all the proper implements of a professional master in the art, creeping into an open door or window, digging through a mud wall, removing the unfastened shutters of a boutique, snatching a towel from a yard, the theft of a few empty sodawater bottles from an open verandah, and even the theft of a leg of mutton by a servant, are all alike called "burglaries;" and a crime which is often only petty larceny becomes magnified to the dignity of "another burglary." Petty larceny requires to be dealt with just as much as burglary, but it is to be regretted that the custom of calling the lesser crime by a big name should have brought more discredit on Colombo and its population than they deserve.

43. With regard to the conditions under which many of the burglaries are committed, I may first mention again what I have alluded to before—the lighting arrangements of Colombo. At midnight throughout the year, even on the darkest nights, the gas lamps throughout the whole town are extinguished, and the town is in total darkness. I need hardly point out how helpless must be the constables on beat and patrol to afford anything like protection against thieves in such circumstances. The darkness is wholly in favour of the thief, and wholly against the constable, who can perhaps not see five yards in front of him, and whose dark lantern if used indiscreetly or continuously would only serve to show the thief how to avoid him. The most dangerous hours of the night are from 12 to 2, and it is at 12 that the extinction of the gas lamp paves the way for the operations of the burglar.

44. In addition to the difficulties caused by the darkness of the town during the most dangerous hours of the night, the situation of most of the houses best worth the attention of burglars in gardens among shrubs and trees, and often a considerable distance from the roads where the constables are on beat, adds greatly to the difficulty of protection.

45. I may add also the danger of loss by theft is often increased by the great carelessness of the inhabitants, many of whom neglect to see that the house is properly secured at night, or that it is not left open and wholly deserted to take care of itself by day. I have myself visited houses in Colombo, walked into the drawing and dining rooms without being able to find a single inhabitant, and left the house unseen by any one concerned in its safety. I need hardly point out that were such facilities offered by a householder to the more skilful and watchful thieves in London, property would soon disappear; nor would the Police consider that they had any responsibility in the matter.

46. As a fact, however, the burglaries, which form the total of 141, are mostly confined to what are termed third class houses,—*i. e.* huts with mud walls, which can be cut through with a knife. The cause of the "burglary" in such a house is very often a quarrel with a neighbour, and the articles stolen are a few cooking utensils, or, perhaps, a brass pot. The facility for getting into

these third class houses, which are often left empty, and even with the door unlocked, is sufficient to tempt the most unskilful of criminals, and when, as is often the case, they are hidden away in scrub or gardens detection is not likely.

47. There is another cause which swells the apparent number of burglaries, and that is "bogus" burglaries. Servants who have made away with, or intend to make away with, their masters' property; persons holding valuable property of others in trust or in pawn, such as jewellery which they have misappropriated or lost; creditors unable to meet their liabilities;—all find a burglary a most convenient road out of their difficulties; and this pretence of a burglary is, I fear, become exceedingly common—indeed, were it not so common I should hesitate to mention in such a report as this what might be a convenient suggestion to some, but there are few of the class to whom the suggestion could be useful who do not already know all about it, and my remarks may serve as a warning to those who are likely to suffer by the fraud.

48. Before leaving this subject I may mention that in many cases of burglary in first class houses there has been reason to suspect that unregistered servants are at the bottom of it.

49. While I have thought it right to indicate those causes which appear specially to be favourable to the commission of burglaries and other house thefts in Colombo, I do not hold the Police wholly blameless in the matter. There are many things against them, but I am bound to say that there is room for great improvement in the vigilance of the constables on beat, especially at night, and in the performance of their duties by the sectional sergeants, on whom really depends the efficiency of the beat constables. The sergeants are now aware that their future promotion depends to a great degree on the performance of their section duties; and the constables know that severe punishment is the result of being found asleep on beat, while a third conviction for this offence is almost invariably dealt with by dismissal. I hope that there will be a marked improvement this year.

Aggravated Assault.

50. Aggravated assault shows 43 cases as against 63 in 1891.

Cruelty to Animals.

51. Cruelty to animals cases show a very great decrease from 546 in 1891 to 322 in 1892. I have reason to believe that the cause of this decrease is chiefly the action of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in previous years, and I think it is satisfactory. Colombo is by no means perfect in this respect; yet I should be glad if I could believe that most other towns in Ceylon and the country generally were as far advanced as Colombo is in the protection of their animals.

52. In connection with this subject, the horses in the hired carriages are now, I think, the principal blot in Colombo. Many of them are overworked, underfed, and cruelly driven; but the fares are so low, that until there is an improvement in this respect I fear we shall see little improvement in the condition and feeding of the horses.

Cattle Stealing.

53. Cattle stealing remains about the same. Great difficulty is found in dealing with this offence, because the losers of the cattle will not report their loss at once to the Police, but prefer to negotiate with the stealers, and pay them what they demand for the restoration of the animal.

Perjury.

54. The item perjury should hardly occur in Police returns. The Police have no power to initiate proceedings for this offence, that power being, under the law, confined to the Judicial officers and the Attorney-General; and though it is in the power of the Police to bring such cases to the notice of the Attorney-General, it must be remembered that, in doing so, they may appear to reflect on the neglect of the Judicial officer before whom the perjury was committed.

Minor Offences.

55. The last column of the table, which includes all minor offences, breaches of Municipal regulations, and such like, shows an increase from 5,429 in 1891 to 6,892 in 1892. I cannot consider this increase as altogether unsatisfactory, because although some offences, which are by no means petty offences, are included in this column, I think that it indicates greater attention to petty breaches of the law and Municipal regulations, rather than an increase in offences.

56. If we take the columns of cases in this return and deduct from the totals item 9, "Cruelty to Animals," and item 15, "All Offences other than those specially named," we arrive at the amount of serious crime in Colombo for 1891 and 1892, and we find that from 268 cases in 1891 it has fallen to 220 in 1892.

57. Although the decrease in serious crime is satisfactory, the prevalence of some forms of minor offence calls for careful attention. Of these, the offence of gambling, not very serious in itself, but serious in its consequence, is perhaps the most important.

58. I do not think any great evil is likely to result from a chance game of cards or pitch-and-toss between acquaintances, be they wealthy men or rickshaw boys, any more than I think that the totalisator at the races or a friendly bet is likely to demoralise the community; but the regular gambling dens which exist in Colombo and in every town, and indeed in many places outside the towns, throughout the Island, are a very real and active source of evil, and require the greatest vigilance and exertion on the part of all the Police, Regular and Rural, for their suppression. At these places, which are often on a large scale, gambling for high stakes constantly goes on; they are the resort of all the bad characters of the neighbourhood, and form a sort of exchange for information useful to criminals. When a man has lost all he possessed at one of these places, he naturally turns to crime as the easiest means of obtaining more material for his favourite amusement. The keepers of one of these "hells" (there are generally more than one proprietor) have a very good business, as a heavy percentage, five cents in the rupee generally, is deducted from all winnings, and the profits for a large gambling house are consequently very large. It is therefore worth their while to run considerable risks in order to continue a business which is rapidly making a large fortune.

59. Unfortunately, however, neither gambling house-keepers nor gamblers have very heavy risks. The hells are situated in houses specially arranged to defeat detection, and the approaches to them are well watched by sentries posted in their neighbourhood; moreover, the keepers bribe freely, and, I fear, often effectually. The consequence of all this is that it is difficult for the Police to raid one of these places with such success as to have sufficient evidence for the conviction and satisfactory punishment of the hell-keepers or gamblers.

60. Even when a satisfactory raid has been made, the position of the gamblers and the hell-keepers is not a very desperate one. The gamblers will probably be convicted in the Police Court, and will be fined from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10—less, very likely, than a twentieth part of their winnings or losings of the previous night; and such fines are merely looked on by them as a trifling addition to the expense of following their favourite amusement.

61. With the gambling house-keepers there is more difficulty. The penalty for keeping a gaming house is, of course, much heavier than that for frequenting one; and the defence of the gaming house-keepers, which it would be hardly worth the mere gambler's while to set up, is generally entrusted to a leading member of the Bar, and is very vigorously and carefully maintained. He may escape in the Police Magistrate's Court, but he will probably be convicted and sentenced to a fairly heavy fine, which he can well afford to pay, and perhaps to some months' imprisonment. He then appeals and the case goes before a Judge of the Supreme Court, and here the able defence made for him, and the various dodges which he has long prepared in case of being brought to trial, are very likely successful; and he leaves the court, to resume his profitable business encouraged by his success in defeating the administration of the law, and with increased experience for evading the penalty of his misdeeds. It is indeed a fact that a recent decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court, by which the conviction of the proprietor of an old-established gambling house was quashed and the accused acquitted, has struck a very serious blow to the suppression of vice in this form, and its attendant evils, in Ceylon.

62. While things are so, it cannot be a subject for surprise that the Police are unable to put down gambling houses altogether, and that some of these houses, and the crime which naturally results from them, should continue; but I am glad to say that considerable good has been done in Colombo during the past year in this respect, and some old-established gambling houses have been successfully suppressed—thanks chiefly to the exertions of Assistant Superintendent De Saram and Sergeant-Major (now Inspector) Kotalawala.

Police Court and Municipal Court Cases.

63. To return to item 15 in Table D of the Colombo returns, I do not think that there is any other offence included in this column which calls for special attention, the bulk of them being such offences as must constantly occur in every community, and concern its comfort more than its safety. The return D 2, showing the results of charge sheet cases in the Police and Municipal Courts for the last quarter of 1892, is interesting and instructive, as showing that it is chiefly to petty offences that the figures 6,350 of item 15 are due. To sum up this return: we have out of 1,402 persons brought to these two courts during the quarter in question, in charge sheet cases, 964 fined, only 66 sent to prison, 70 whipped (juveniles), 2 bound over to keep the peace, 126 warned and discharged, 167 acquitted or discharged, 1 referred to civil suit, and 6 transferred to another court. We may therefore conclude that, leaving out the juvenile offenders, the Magistrates only considered 66 persons as sufficient offenders to be sent to prison, although they only acquitted and discharged 167. I must however add that for some petty offences, the firing of crackers for instance in the street, the very small fine usually awarded seems wholly insufficient to be deterrent. It is in connection with this a somewhat curious fact, that the cracker nuisance at Christmas is not, as may generally be supposed, the work of boys only, but is the amusement to a great extent of elderly persons of respectable position.

64. The town of Colombo has been very quiet and orderly during 1892, no serious disturbances of any kind having occurred.

Stations, Houses, and Quarters.

65. Some additional accommodation has been given to the Police during the year. The Pettah Police station has been completed, but quarters for the constables are still greatly needed. The Kotahena cooly sheds have been handed over to the Police, and will make a good station and quarters when they have been adopted to that purpose. It is a cause for congratulation that the disreputable looking building now used for a Police station in Kotahena will soon cease to bring discredit on the Force.

A new station and quarters have been erected and rented for the Police in Kollupitiya. These are very suitable buildings, and a great improvement on the old Police station. A new station and quarters have been sanctioned and provided for in the Estimates for the Cinnamon Gardens, where they are much needed. The stations at Grandpass, Modara, Borella, and Wellawatta, which were closed as reporting stations, and only used as quarters, have been re-opened.

Drill.

66. Drill has been more uniformly and more energetically carried on in Colombo during the past year than has been the case for some years previous to it. A sergeant from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment has been lent as a Drill Instructor, and his very efficient instruction has already made a great improvement in the appearance and steadiness of the men. I do not consider it necessary to carry the drill in a Police Force to a very high point, but it is necessary that all Police Forces should be sufficiently instructed to act and move together steadily and with proper cohesion, and for those who have arms it is necessary that they should be taught to use them. The physical drill is also of immense use in improving and developing the inferior physique of many of the recruits.

Beat System.

67. The present system of four-hour beats has, I think, been an improvement on the cycle system introduced by Mr. Giles, which exposed the constables to great temptations owing to the length of time they were kept on one beat,

Harbour Police.

68. Forming a portion of the Colombo division of Police are the Harbour Police. During the year 1892 this body only consisted of four sergeants and fourteen constables—a force wholly inadequate for the Police work of a large and busy harbour like Colombo. Arrangements were, however, made to increase this force to an Inspector, seven sergeants, and twenty-six constables, to increase the number of boats, and to purchase a hulk for the accommodation of the officers and men, so that they might be always ready and conveniently located for their work in the harbour. When these arrangements are completed I anticipate a great improvement in the result of their work.

69. During 1892, with only sufficient men to keep one boat permanently afloat, or two on an emergency, when two or three large passenger steamers came in at the same time or close together, it was impossible for the Harbour Police to prevent inconvenient crowding of boats at the ships ladders, and the boarding of the ships by all sorts of petty traders and loafers. Indeed, as regards the latter, which is a great inconvenience and annoyance to many of the passengers, it rests more with the masters and quartermasters of the ships than with the Police to keep the ship clear of intruders. The Agents of some of the lines issue passes which are supposed to limit the number of traders, dhobies, &c., allowed on board the ships of their lines, but in fact the limit is imaginary, as the passes are lent or hired out by the holders, and one pass, dropped overboard each time to those waiting below for its use as soon as the holder is safe on board, will pass in a dozen people. The quartermasters are doubtlessly not unaware of this trick, but they receive little presents of cheap jewellery, or some such thing, and are not very particular as to whom they allow up the ladder. The Agents and masters of the ships of some of the lines are anxious to prevent the inconvenience and annoyance of such intruders, and I have given directions that the Harbour Police shall do their utmost to aid them in ridding themselves of the nuisance, but the masters of some ships allow all sorts of people to come on board anyhow up the mooring lines, or in any other way that they can find, and the interference or presence of the Police on board is often resented.

70. If the various Companies, or better still the Harbour authorities, will make it a rule not to allow any of the traders, dhobies, hotel touts, or loafers to come on board till the ship has been moored an hour, and such passengers as desire it have landed, much confusion and inconvenience will be avoided. The rule will soon become known and the people in question will respect it, and the Police will have something definite to guide them. At present nearly every Company has its own rules, or generally want of rules, on the subject, and, as I have said before, the interference of the Police is often resented by the authorities of the ships; at the same time there are one or two Companies who do keep their ships clear, and who avail themselves of the assistance of the Police in doing so.

71. In connection with this subject, as a matter of convenience to the whole town, it would, I think, be most useful to license and number all hawkers and peddlers. If this were done a good check could be kept on these traders: only men of good character need have a license, which could be withdrawn for misconduct, fraudulent traders could be identified, and the public generally, and passengers in particular, would be saved from much annoyance and swindling. I do not think that the respectable men among the hawkers and small traders would object to the license, and it would make a useful source for Municipal revenue.

72. There is, I fear, a good deal of stealing on board ships in harbour and in the lighters when cargo is being landed, but this is a matter over which the Police can have little control, and results chiefly from the mob of people allowed on board some of the ships, and from each lighter not having a respectable person in charge of and responsible for the cargo. I shall, however, be glad when an increased strength of the Harbour Police permits of increased patrolling, especially by night.

73. Thanks are due to Mr. Creasy, the Superintendent of Police in Colombo, for the hard work which he has done, and useful service which he has rendered during the year in question. The following extracts from his report may be interesting:—

Servants Registration.

In submitting a report of the working of Ordinance No. 28 of 1871, I have the honour to supplement it with a statement showing the number of prosecutions, desertions, and dismissals for theft of registered servants, and the extent of the work done by the Colombo office with residents up-country.

Prosecutions.—Three servants were prosecuted for altering the entries made in their books by their employers. One of the accused was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, one was discharged for want of evidence, and the other was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 25. One servant was prosecuted for criminal breach of trust, in that he misappropriated the sum of Rs. 10 advanced to him on account of his master, but the servant having refunded the money he was warned and discharged by the Magistrate.

Desertions.—The majority of cases under this head were due to ill-treatment and non-payment of wages of servants. Desertion is common among the poorer classes of burghers and natives.

Thefts.—Fully 50 per cent. of the thefts committed by servants are by natives of the Southern Province. This is accounted for by the fact that the very poorest Sinhalese come to Colombo from their villagers at Galle, Mátara, &c., and no sooner do they get an opportunity of laying their hands on anything valuable they decamp with it to their villages.

Servants provided for Up-country Employers.—For the better class of servants the up-country residents in a great measure depend on the Colombo office, owing to the paucity of such servants in the Central Province.

Applications for Servants during the Year.—1,009 applications for servants were received by the Registrar of Servants, and I am glad to be able to report that almost all applicants were suited.

The number of servants registered at the Kandy office and employed in Colombo during the year was 59.

The number of letters registered inward and outward was respectively 1,522 and 1,927.

After carefully watching the practical working of this Ordinance, I am of opinion that the following amendments are materially necessary, and I would urge that they be made as soon as possible:—

Section 15 requires a penalty clause.

Section 16 should have the words "or Registrar of Servants" added to the conclusion of it, or the Registrar should be made a Police officer.

The following new section should be added:—

"Every employer on discharging a servant shall, instead of handing the pocket register to the servant, forward it to the Registrar or to the nearest Police station, and direct the servant to apply for it at the Registrar's Office."

Cart Registration.

The number of carts registered during the year under Ordinance No. 5 of 1885 was 1,065 up and 1,180 down, an increase, compared with the preceding year, of 117 up and a decrease of 514 down. The following shows the revenue for the year :—

	Rs.	c.
From Belihul-oya toll station	3,050	0
From Weralugahamulla toll station	550	0
By sale of cart-notes	8	0
By postage on cart-notes, &c., supposed to be about	40	0
Total ...	3,648	0

There has been an increase of Rs. 1,320·70 over the revenue of the previous year. It is satisfactory to report that I have received no complaints as to the working of the cart registration scheme, great care being always taken to promptly acquaint interested parties with any irregularity in the movements of carts.

The registration of carts ceased on December 31, but it was resumed on January 25, 1893.

Employment of Pensioners.

The Pensioners' scheme was established in January, 1892, and during the year 66 pensioners were enrolled in our register. They formerly belonged to the Military, Police, and other Government Departments. Employments were procured for them, some permanently and some of weekly and daily durations. Only one of these men committed himself during the year, viz., a pensioner who was sent to watch Mr. Allanson Bailey's premises, when he permitted a burglary to be perpetrated. He was suspected to have been asleep, and his name was struck off the register.

---

74. In connection with Mr. Creasy's remarks, I may add that while the receipts on account of the cart registration scheme were Rs. 3,648, the cost of working it was Rs. 4,061. Should Ordinance No. 5 of 1885 be re-enacted the tolls for cart registration should be raised.

Situation of Police Offices.

75. Before closing that part of my report which refers to Colombo, I desire again to draw attention to the unfortunate position of my office and that of the Superintendent of Police in Colombo. The offices of the chief officers of Police in such a town should be situated in the place where they are most accessible to the general public, and where the officers in question are most in the way to be seen, and to see and know what is going on in the town. The position of the offices at Maradána is so far removed from the central and business part of Colombo, that it is inconvenient and often difficult for persons having complaints to make to, or other business to transact with, the Inspector-General or Superintendent to find an opportunity to see them, and these officers themselves, when in their offices, are entirely out of the way of seeing or hearing what is going on. I would strongly recommend that the offices of the Inspector-General and Superintendent of Police in Colombo should be put, as early as possible, in the Fort, where they would be accessible to the public and in the centre of business.

The Depôt.

76. The Depôt was formed when the new arrangement of the Police came into force on August 1, 1892. It is placed under Mr. Holland, the Headquarter Superintendent, and furnishes all the prison guards, escorts, and other duties of a similar nature, the performance of which does not fall properly on that portion of the Police set apart for Municipal duties. It also provides for the training of recruits.

77. The training of the recruits is a most important factor in the formation of an efficient Police, and provision for such training was much needed. The old arrangement, by which many of the recruits were obtained locally by the division of Police in their own Province, in which the recruit probably served the greater part of his Police service, had many serious objections. The principal of these were the fact that constables so enlisted served in the immediate neighbourhood of their own homes, and that there was no provision for a proper methodical training. All recruits, wherever enlisted, are now sent to the Depôt, where they are regularly trained to their duties. After three or four months at the Depôt the recruit is passed into the Reserve, and from that, as vacancies arise, is sent to one of the divisions.

78. Owing to the increase in the strength of some of the divisions, and the fact that recruiting had been stopped for some time previous to 1892, a very large number of men have passed through the Depôt since its formation; but the divisions have now been pretty well brought up to their allowed strength, and the Depôt will have a smaller number of recruits in it.

79. I may, in connection with the Depôt mention the difficulty which exists in getting recruits for the Police of a good class and of sufficiently good physique and education. Of those that offer themselves a considerable number have to be rejected, and many of those accepted are only physically fit for their work after many months of training. I think that a higher rate of pay on first entering the force would partly remedy this state of things, but I doubt if the general population of Ceylon is, by nature, much adapted for Police work, though I should strongly deprecate the introduction of any foreign element into the Police.

80. In connection with the enlistment of recruits, it is interesting to note the return of the different causes which lead to the retirement of members of the Force, and this is shown in appendix G.

Age of Retirement.

81. The point which is specially noteworthy in this return is the fact that few of the men retain sufficient health and strength to remain at their duty till the age of 55 years—the age fixed by the Pension Law for retirement. It will be seen that of 62 men who retired by death or pension in 1892, only 5 reached the age of 55; 9 dying and 48 being condemned by a Medical board as unfit for further service before that age.

82. We may suppose that 55 has been fixed as the age at which a man who has had fair chances of health during his career is considered to be losing his powers and to have earned his retirement. We must therefore seek for special causes which break down the policeman before he reaches this age, and it must be remembered that every member of the Force is pronounced to be sound by a Medical man before he can enter it.

83. These causes are sufficiently apparent. Exposure to all weathers, service in malarious districts, constant night work, and the loss of a day of rest in each week, must all tell on his constitution. The last cause, I hope, may be remedied before long, and I propose when the Reserve is up to its strength that each constable shall have a day off duty in the week. But the three first causes are inevitable in Ceylon, and it appears to me that some special consideration should be shown to constables with regard to their pension. Either let them retire on full pension after a certain number of years' service, as is done in the Metropolitan Police in England, where no considerations of malarial districts exist, and where a constable is considered to have earned his pension and to be unfit for further service after, I believe, 25 years' service; or in case a constable is invalided before 55 let him count his service as though he had served to 55. The granting of such indulgence would not cause a very heavy cost to the country, and it would be a great benefit and encouragement to the constables.

Neglect to report Losses, &c.

84. I will now mention some matters of general interest in connection with the Police and their duties.

85. It is curious how often people who have suffered loss by theft or other injury or damage neglect to report the case at once to the Police. The omission to report such things, or a delay in reporting them, constitutes a real difficulty to effective detective work; nor is this difficulty confined to Ceylon, but it exists, as far as I know, all over the world. The sufferers either think that to make such a report would result in no good, or they are unwilling to undertake the trouble, or they wish to do a little amateur detective work themselves first; and the result is that when the Police do receive the report the fresh traces of the crime are gone, and there is only a stale scent to work on.

Complaints.

86. Another difficulty experienced by the Police authorities is the manner in which complaints against the Police often reach them, or fail to do so. If a complaint is made to the officer responsible for the division of Police to which the offending constable or constables belong, it is invariably inquired into at once, and the matter is dealt with as circumstances require; but a complaint arriving in an indirect manner, whether through some one other than the aggrieved person, or through a newspaper, is more likely to escape notice, is more difficult of inquiry, and is less likely to be dealt with satisfactorily. Of those most common and most despicable communications, anonymous complaints, I need not say more than they go at once into the wastepaper basket.

Buying at Doors.

87. A dishonest practice exists, I am afraid, throughout the Island of buying at the door from strangers articles which, from the very price at which they are offered, could never have been honestly acquired by the vendors. This practice is common not only among people who perhaps might not know better, but also among the wealthier and more educated classes—indeed among all classes throughout the Island; and people will openly exult in the large turkey or piece of jewellery which they have so purchased at half its value. It does not appear to strike such people that they are acting in a most dishonest manner, that they are encouraging crime from which they may in turn suffer, and that they actually are nothing better than receivers of stolen property, nor perhaps do they realise that they may render themselves subject to the provisions of the Penal Code. Such a practice can best be checked by public opinion, and it is certain that if this easy manner of disposing of stolen property were stopped a great incentive to theft would be removed.

The Compounding of Non-compoundable Cases.

88. It is a common practice in most Police Courts in the Island to allow the withdrawal of many non-compoundable cases at the request of the complainants, or to dismiss such cases on the failure of the complainants to appear. A glance at the court registers of the various Police Courts will show to what an extent this practice prevails, even in such serious cases as stabbing, rape, and theft. There is no doubt that by these means many frivolous cases are got rid of, but many a true case is also so disposed of, and the law-breaker escapes the punishment due to his offence against the public safety by paying a sum of money to the complainant, who on his side is well content to have turned his grievance into a marketable commodity. But I do not think that it is in the interest of justice or the despatch of business in the Police Courts that even frivolous cases should be so dealt with. Many a case is taken into court either from malice or from some other evil motive without any idea of persuing it to the end: the complainant knows he can drop his case when he likes, and at whatever stage may best suit his purpose when he has gained his object. But if all such cases were carried through, if every complainant knew that he would be forced to follow out his complaint to the end, and that if it was found false or frivolous the penalty provided in the court would fall on him, I believe that the number of petty vexatious complaints would decrease to a very large extent, and that the courts would cease to be made the instruments of terrorism and coercion which they often now are. I think that it is not always realised that the object of a court of justice is not so much to give personal satisfaction to a complainant who has suffered at the hands of a law-breaker, as to satisfy the requirements of justice, to enforce the provisions of the law, and to protect the public safety and interests.

Persons awaiting Trial.

89. Some of the prisons are very imperfect in their arrangements for persons awaiting trial, who have to be placed in association, not only with other prisoners in the same position, but often with those concerned in the same offence for which they are to be tried. The evils of associated wards, especially in the case of untried prisoners, is too worn a subject for it to be necessary for me to dwell on it, but in a country like India or Ceylon is, added to other evils, the favourable opportunity which is thus given to defeat justice by fabricating a false defence and false evidence.

Habitual Criminals.

90. The registration and supervision of habitual criminals has been started in Colombo, and will, I trust, be shortly extended to the whole Island. I have placed the control of the registration in the hands of Mr. Christoffelsz, the Registrar of Servants in Colombo, by whom I believe the system will be well and carefully carried out. I attach great importance to this registration, and the consequent facilities it affords for supervision and identification of the criminal class, and it has already proved useful.

91. Dr. Thornhill, at the request of the Government, studied the French anthropometrical system of identification of criminals, and brought out the necessary instruments and instructed the Police in the use of them. The system is a very good one, and appears to ensure an almost certain identification of the criminal, and I say this with the greater confidence because I disbelieved in it at first, and was only convinced of its utility by some severe tests which I gave to those entrusted with its working. Unfortunately, however, the working of the system depends not only on the system itself, but on the law which renders it possible; and the Attorney-General has decided, as I expected he would do, that the system cannot be followed out here without an alteration in the law. It is I fancy on this question of the law that the system, which appeared at one time to be favourably regarded in England, has never been adopted.

Convict Licensing System.

92. While speaking of habitual criminals it may be well to mention the absence in Ceylon of the system of licenses to convicts which exists in many parts of "Greater Britain." The advantages of such a system, if well worked, are considerable; but I have no hesitation in saying that until the constitution of the Police is greatly altered, and their field of action extended, such a system would only result in abuse and corruption.

Public Conveyances.

93. Besides crime and criminals there are some subjects connected with the public safety and comfort throughout the Island which come within the scope of a Police report. Of these, a not unimportant one is that of public conveyances.

94. The coaches form, I think, a subject of report for the Postmaster-General, and I have only to remark with regard to them that in some of them there has been considerable improvement during the year in the condition and quality of their horses. The horses are, however, generally too small and light for the work which they have to perform, even if the license as to the number of passengers carried is not infringed; and I believe that the low rates at which, owing to competition, coaches carry passengers render it impossible to horse the coaches properly.

95. The hired carriages and the horses that draw them in Colombo, Kandy, and other places in the Island are not a credit to the community, nor can they be much improved while the fares are so low. More frequent inspection and the withdrawal of the license, if the carriage or horse is unfit for use, might improve matters.

96. The jinrickshaws also require more frequent inspection, so that those which are unsafe or unfit may be deprived of their license. This would, I think, save many of those accidents which are now so frequent with jinrickshaws. I think also that young lads should not be employed in drawing jinrickshaws; these, however, are more frequently seen in private jinrickshaws than in those licensed for hire.

97. The passenger plying boats, especially in Colombo Harbour, where there is a great deal of traffic, are not a credit to the Island. I do not refer to the canoes, which are, I think, as good as they require to be, but to the rowing boats. The boats in themselves are not so bad, but they are badly found—paint, oars, awnings, and cushions are generally in a deplorable condition; and the new arrival in Ceylon as he is brought ashore in one of these boats cannot but notice their poverty-stricken look.

Accommodation for Sergeants and Constables.

98. Increased accommodation for sergeants and constables of the Police Force has been provided or arranged for in various parts of the Island. This is a great benefit to the men, as the rupee and a half to two rupees and a half, which many of them have to give for lodging, is a severe drain on their small pay. There are many constables still for whom no such provision has been made, and I believe that the discipline and the work of the Police will improve greatly in proportion as the men are brought into proper Police quarters, where they are under supervision and are handy for their duties. I would, if accommodation existed, only allow steady old constables of approved character to live outside Police barracks, and I would give such men lodging allowance—they would be a useful element in the general population. At present, as there is no lodging allowance, the old constables are entitled to the advantage of free quarters and the young constables have to live where they can; discipline of course suffers, and they are more likely to be influenced by, than to influence, their neighbours.

Increase of Pay.

99. The subject of an increase of pay to the various ranks in the Police is not one that can be fully discussed in such a report as this, but I should perhaps touch on the question, which must engage the attention of the Government shortly. The ranks which I consider especially underpaid now are the Inspectors, the junior grades of sergeants, and the second and third class constables.

Arms.

100. The question also of providing new arms for the Police will have to be considered before long. Most of the rifles are 30 years old, or more, and cannot be kept in use very much longer.

Headquarter Office.

101. Before closing my report I feel bound to make special mention of the valuable services rendered during 1892 by Mr. Holland, the Headquarter Superintendent, in the Inspector-General's Office. On this officer fell the greater part of the office work, caused by the changes and new arrangements which arose from the formation of the Force on August 1, 1892, into Provincial divisions, under the Government Agents; and it has been due to him, and Mr. Herft, the Head

Clerk, who also deserves great credit, that the new arrangements have been made with so little confusion and misunderstanding. That there should be difficulties which required, and often still require, explanation and arrangement was, in such a new departure, obviously to be expected, but I think they have been as few and as small as was possible. The work generally in my office during the latter part of 1892 was heavy, and thanks are due to Mr. Holland, and Mr. Herft and those serving under him, that it has been kept fairly up to time.

L. F. KNOLLYS,
Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement of all Crime within Police Limits.

Nature of Offence.	Total Cases.		Total Accused Persons.					
			1892.					1891.
	1891.	1892.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Total.	Total.
1 Murder	14	7	3	1	4	1	9	23
2 Manslaughter	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	10
3 Rape	11	12	6	5	8	4	23	13
4 Drugging for purposes of robbing...	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
5 Gang robbery	—	1	—	—	—	6	6	—
6 Highway robbery... ...	21	118	162	81	23	9	275	29
7 Burglary	184	188	79	27	43	17	166	106
8 Causing grievous hurt ...	118	220	232	86	118	18	454	262
9 Cruelty to animals ...	792	663	82	10	602	2	696	946
10 Coffee stealing	43	53	17	11	25	1	54	61
11 Cattle stealing	32	118	67	117	44	9	237	51
12 Thefts of over Rs. 300 ...	17	12	8	1	3	10	22	51
13 Forgery and coining ...	16	21	18	10	5	3	36	20
14 Perjury	—	13	1	3	6	6	16	—
15 All offences other than the above ...	10,486	19,506	9,370	7,033	12,805	798	30,006	16,045
Total ...	11,737	20,934	10,047	7,385	13,687	884	32,003	17,619

B.—Statement of Murders.

Province.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Police, 1892.	Murders and Culpable Homicides.						Persons Convicted.					
				Within and beyond Police Limits.				Within Police Limits.		Within and beyond Police Limits.				Within Police Limits.	
				1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Colombo ...	—	126,825	730	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Western ...	897,329	635,708	60	53	56	51	44	7	1	21	39	30	35	5	—
Central ...	639,361	474,487	270	29	22	27	15	2	2	13	14	14	13	1	1
Northern ...	302,500	319,296	90	7	7	8	4	1	—	3	2	6	5	—	—
Southern ...	433,520	489,799	127	32	22	22	18	2	—	23	8	16	12	—	—
Eastern ...	127,555	148,444	32	7	3	6	2	1	—	3	1	2	—	1	—
North-Western ...	293,327	320,070	44	21	17	4	17	2	—	17	11	2	8	3	—
North-Central ...	66,146	75,333	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	159,201	23	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sabaragamuwa ..	—	258,626	23	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1
Total ...	2,759,738	3,007,789	1,399	149	127	118	107	15	8	80	75	70	77	10	4

C.—Statement of Nationality of Murderers.

Nationality.	Population in 1881.	Population in 1891.	Killers.						Killed.					
			Within and beyond Police Limits.				Within Police Limits		Within and beyond Police Limits				Within Police Limits.	
			1887.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Sinhalese ...	1,846,614	2,041,158	255	222	180	228	22	8	116	95	84	81	9	5
Tamils ...	687,248	723,853	43	38	63	25	8	2	26	20	26	22	3	2
Mohammedans ...	184,542	197,166	18	54	11	11	1	1	5	11	6	3	1	1
Burghers ...	17,886	21,231	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Malays ...	8,895	10,133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Europeans ...	4,789	4,678	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Others ..	9,764	9,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total ...	2,759,738	3,007,789	316	315	254	265	33	11	149	127	118	107	15	8

D.—Total Cases and Accused Persons in the Colombo Division in which the Police took action.

Nature of Offence.	Total Cases.		Total Accused Persons.					
			1892.					1891
	1891.	1892.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Total.	Total.
1 Murder	4	2	1	—	—	1	2	7
2 Manslaughter	—	1	5	—	2	—	7	—
3 Rape	5	2	1	—	1	—	2	7
4 Drugging for the purpose of robbing	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 Gang robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Highway robbery	16	3	4	1	3	—	8	25
7 Burglary	143	141	20	11	22	3	56	43
8 Aggravated assault ...	63	43	38	14	27	1	80	137
9 Cruelty to animals ...	546	322	60	—	299	1	360	664
10 Coffee stealing	7	2	—	—	2	—	2	16
11 Cattle stealing	16	17	10	1	11	—	22	2[illegible]
12 Theft of over Rs. 300 ...	8	7	4	1	1	8	14	23
13 Forgery and coining ...	5	2	—	1	—	2	3	5
14 Perjury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 All offences other than the above ...	5,429	6,350	2,085	264	6,694	80	[illegible]23	8,360
Total ...	6,243	6,892	2,228	293	7,062	96	9,679	9,312

D 2.—Summary of Municipal and Police Court Charge Sheet Cases heard during the Quarter ended December 31, 1892.

Court of Trial.	Month of Trial.	No. of Persons Fined.			Imprisoned.		No. of Persons Corporally Punished.	Otherwise dealt with.					Total
		Rs. 10 and above.	25c. and under.	Between Rs. 10 and 25c.	No. of Persons.	Period per Head.		Bound over to keep the Peace.	Warned and Discharged.	Acquitted or Discharged.	Referred to Civil Suit.	Transferred to another Police Court.	
Municipal Court	October	6	16	250	1	—	17	—	33	9	—	1	333
	November	—	7	403	1	—	17	—	57	17	—	1	503
	December	1	1	115	—	—	5	—	33	10	—	—	165
Total ...	—	7	24	768	2	1 mo.	39	—	123	36	—	2	1,001
Police Court ...	October	3	2	40	12	—	10	1	3	43	1	1	116
	November	1	—	43	27	—	17	—	—	50	—	—	138
	December	—	1	75	25	—	4	1	—	38	—	3	147
Total ...	—	4	3	158	64	2 mos. and 24 days	31	2	3	131	1	4	401
Grand Total...	—	11	27	926	66	2 mos. and 22 days	70	2	126	167	1	6	1,402

Total number fined ... 964
Do. imprisoned ... 66

Total ... 1,030 (seven per centum)

E.—Statement showing Total Number of Accused and Convicted in all Courts in each Province.

Province.	Population.	Supreme Court.		District Court.		Police Court.			Total deducting Committals from Police Court.	
		Accused.	Convicted.	Accused.	Convicted.	Accused.	Committed.	Convicted.	Accused.	Convicted
Western ...	762,533	270	179	245	138	37,500	515	13,632	37,500	13,949
Central ...	474,487	102	56	90	47	15,277	208	5,248	15,277	5,351
North-Central ...	75,333			16	9	1,142		213	1,142	222
Northern ...	319,296	22	9	93	47	15,342	115	1,740	15,342	1,796
Southern ...	489,799	110	83	264	141	16,088	374	3,247	16,088	3,471
Eastern ...	148,444	32	7	40	26	3,556	72	917	3,556	950
North-Western ...	320,070	89	45	67	29	8,868	156	1,979	8,868	2,058
Uva ...	159,201	17	12	12	8	3,415	29	1,064	3,415	1,084
Sabaragamuwa ...	258,626	11	4	37	14	5,774	48	1,087	5,774	1,105
Total ...	3,007,789	653	395	864	459	106,962	1,517	29,127	106,962	29,981

F.—Statement showing the Nationalities of the Men employed in the Police during 1892.

Nationality.	Inspector General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sergeants	Constables.	Clerks.	Total.
British	1	4	4	2	9	10	—	30
Europeans other than British, including Burghers of pure European descent	—	—	1	9	9	8	—	27
Burghers of mixed descent ...	—	—	1	6	25	52	7	91
Buddhists belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	3	298	7	308
Buddhists belonging to India or elsewhere	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	13
Hindus belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	—	14	93	2	109
Hindus belonging to India ...	—	—	—	—	12	75	—	87
Malays	—	—	—	2	75	311	3	391
Mohammedans, not Malays, belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	10	102	—	112
Mohammedans belonging to India and elsewhere	—	—	—	—	2	43	—	45
Native Christians	—	—	—	5	15	140	6	166
Other than the above ...	—	—	—	—	3	17	—	20
Total Force ...	1	4	6	24	179	1,160	25	1,399

G.—Statement showing the Number of Deaths and Retirements in the Force during 1892.

	Deaths.	Retired on Pension or Gratuity.
Under 55 years of age	9	48
Over 55 years of age	—	5
Total ...	9	53

H.—Sanctioned Strength and Cost of the Ceylon Police.

Rank.	1891. Rates of Pay. Rs.	1891. No.	1891. Yearly Pay. Rs.	1892. Rates of Pay. Rs.	1892. No.	1892. Yearly Pay. Rs.
Inspector-General ...	12,000	1	12,000	10,000	1	10,000
Superintendents ...	5,000	2	10,000	5,000	2	10,000
Do. ...	4,000	2	8,000	4,500	2	9,000
Assistant Superintendents ...	3,500	2	7,000	3,500	2	7,000
Do. ...	1,500	1	1,500	3,000	4	12,000
Registrar of Servants and Carts	3,500	1	3,500	1,200	1	1,200
Do. ...	2,000	1	2,000	300	1	300
Chief Inspectors ...	—	—	—	2,000	3	6,000
First Class Inspectors ...	1,500	4	6,000	1,500	4	6,000
Second do. ...	1,200	6	7,200	1,200	6	7,200
Third do. ...	1,000	10	10,000	1,000	10	10,000
Fourth do. ..	840	7	5,880	840	7	5,880
Sergeant-Majors ...	—	—	—	840	1	840
First Class European Sergeants	840	3	2,520	840	3	2,520
Second do. ...	720	8	3,760	720	8	3,760
First Class European Constables	576	8	4,608	600	4	2,400
Second do. ...	432	12	5,184	480	6	2,880
Third do. ...	360	16	5,760	—	—	—
First Class Native Sergeants...	480	74	35,520	480	67	32,160
Second do. ...	320	113	36,160	320	103	32,960
First Class Native Constables	270	269	72,630	270	250	67,500
Second do. ...	210	423	88,830	210	379	79,590
Third do. ...	180	538	96,840	180	505	90,900
Chief Clerk ...	1,700	1	1,700	1,700	1	1,700
Clerk and Storekeeper ...	720	1	720	720	1	720
Clerk	900	1	900	900	1	900
Do.	800	2	1,600	800	1	800
Do.	700	4	2,800	700	4	2,800
Do.	600	8	4,800	600	7	4,200
Do.	500	4	2,000	500	3	1,500
Do.	480	2	960	480	2	960
Do.	400	1	400	400	5	2,000
Office Coolies ...	90	2	180	90	2	180
Powder Magazine-keeper ...	360	1	360	360	1	360
Do.	—	—	—	240	1	240
Do.	150	1	150	150	1	150
Total...	—	1,529	441,462	—	1,399	416,600

Allowances.	Rent, per Annum.	Allowance.	Forage, per Annum.	Mileage.	Subsistence Allowance when absent from Station, per Diem.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Inspector-General	1,200 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 10 0
Superintendent, Colombo ...	1,000 ...	1,000 ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Central Province...	720 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Southern Province	500 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Depôt ...	1,000 ...	— ...	420 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Assistant Superintendent, Colombo	600 ...	— ...	420 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. North-Western Province ...	360 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Northern Province	360 ...	— ...	840 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Do. Superintendents, Colombo ...	360 ...	— ...	420 ...	0 75	... 7 50
Chief Inspectors	— ...	— ...	840 ...	0 50	... 4 0
Inspectors	— ...	— ...	420 ...	0 50	... 4 0
Sergeants, European ... } Constables, do. ... }	— ...	— ...	— ...	—	From 0 75 to 1 0
Sergeants, Native ... ... } Constables, do. ... }	— ...	— ...	— ...	—	From 0 37½ to 0 50

At some distant and expensive stations as Hambantota, Rakwána, Badulla, and a few others, all rank receive batta.

The actual amount paid by Government on account of Police was as follows :-

	1891. Rs.	c.	1892. Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments	397,091	66	398,712	94
Other Charges, including charges for clothing, for travelling, for transport, for food for prisoners, for removing sick and burying dead paupers	107,942	94	108,797	57
	505,034	60	507,510	51
	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	
Of which repaid by Municipalities ...	82,625 36		82,448 96	
Villages and towns	62,233 62		60,081 44	
Prsions and private individuals ...	16,315 1		14,841 5	
		161,173	99	157,371 45
Total Police Charges paid from Revenue	—	343,860	61 —	350,139 6

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR 1892.

As in my report for 1891 I gave a brief description of each of the jails of the Island, it will now be sufficient to mention the principal alterations which were effected in the different prisons in 1892.

In the Convict Establishment stone-breaking as a jail industry was abandoned, except for men under punishment, and the whole of the penal stage men in Colombo were put to coir-beating. Green husk is supplied to the prisoners by contract, but there is some difficulty in getting a regular supply. It was found by experience that weakly prisoners could not beat dry husk, and the fibre when beaten was almost worthless; the fibre of green husk sells for a price which is slightly in excess of the amount paid for the husk, but the profit is very small indeed. Stone-breaking was an excellent industry, but it had two drawbacks: it was difficult to get rid of the stone, and a large number of third and fourth class prisoners were required to attend on the penal stage men; supply them with rubble, and remove and stack the metal.

The task at Welikada is two pounds of clean fibre the first fortnight, three pounds the second, four pounds the maximum for the rest of the penal stage.

In Kandy the prisoners break stone for the first month and afterwards beat coir.

At Galle the prisoners break stone.

At Jaffna the prisoners beat coir.

At Kurunégala the prisoners break stone.

At Ratnapura the prisoners break stone.

These are now the only regular penal stage jails in the Island: all the other jails transfer any prisoners sentenced to over a month to one of the above jails.

The new Manual of Rules was introduced on 1st March, and on the whole it has been found to work satisfactorily.

The principal alterations made were in the class and mark rules.

The main defect in the old class rules was that, after reaching class three, the prisoner became entitled to be called on to perform only "industrial light labour"; this species of labour had never been defined: the rule was probably drawn up at a time when it was proposed to introduce industrial manufactures into the prisons, but this was never done, and though the rule remained, industrial light labour could not be provided for those whom the rule declared to be entitled to it. This was a frequent cause of complaint among the prisoners. Much harm was also done by the non-observance of the class rules. A criminal who had a fair knowledge of English had little to fear from imprisonment. He was taken even out of the penal stage and made a clerk or hospital orderly; he did no hard labour, earned extra marks, a gratuity, and frequently was given special remission as a reward for his services. Under the present rules no man can become a clerk or orderly till he has served three years, and no man who has been previously convicted can ever be appointed to these offices. The latter regulation has been inserted lest the lenient treatment received in jail, even after three years, should tempt the prisoner to risk the repetition of his offence. The present class rules have aimed at enabling the prisoner to earn by good conduct certain privileges which are gradually increased as he advances from class to class. For misconduct the prisoner can be detained in his class or removed to a lower one.

The class rules may be briefly summarised as follows:—

PRISONERS' PRIVILEGES.

Penal Stage.—None.

Class IV.

(1) May be employed outside the jail.
(2) Shall receive ordinary diet No. 1.

Class III.

(1) May be employed outside the jail.
(2) Shall receive ordinary diet No. 2.
(3) Becomes entitled to earn marks.
(4) Is entitled to one visit of fifteen minutes, and to receive and write a letter once in six months.

Class II.

(1) May be employed outside the jail.
(2) Shall receive ordinary diet No. 2.
(3) Becomes entitled to earn marks.
(4) Is entitled to receive a visit of twenty minutes, and to receive and write a letter once in four months.
(5) Is eligible for employment as cook or hospital attendant, and to earn money as sledger, miner, or artificer

Class I.

(1) May be employed outside the jail.
(2) Shall receive ordinary diet No. 2.
(3) Becomes entitled to earn marks.
(4) Is entitled to receive a visit of half an hour, and to write and receive a letter once in three months.
(5) Eligible for any prison employment.

Class Rules.

A man must serve 90 days in the penal stage before promotion to class IV.
When his record shows 275 days passed in class IV he is entitled to promotion to class III.
When his record shows 365 days in class III. he is entitled to promotion to class II.
When his record shows 365 days in class II. he is entitled to promotion to class I.

It had hitherto been the practice to reward prisoners who were employed as artificers, sledgers, and miners with extra marks: a money payment of 50 cents a month has been substituted for this. Orderlies, clerks, and constables are entitled to a rupee a month; and it is now proposed to give all prisoners in class I. 25 cents a month. This gives each long-sentenced prisoner a small sum of money with which to support himself after his discharge until he has found employment. The transfer of all prisoners to the jail nearest their native villages for discharge furnishes a further strong guarantee that discharged prisoners are not compelled by want to have recourse to crime.

The old mark system was encumbered by a practical difficulty which made itself felt very soon after the system was started, and ultimately reduced it to an absurdity, in spite of which it remained in existence for many years. The system was briefly this: every prisoner must earn a mark a day, no matter how he conducts himself, but he could by special industry earn nine marks a week, four on the first and four in the second three days of a week, and one on Sunday. This would enable the prisoner in seven days' imprisonment to earn two days' remission, or a total of two-sevenths of his sentence. The system of marking the men for each three days was soon abandoned, and nine marks per week was the amount usually assigned as the maximum. In order to carry out this system, however, the overseer in charge of the party would have to bear in mind till the end of the week how some thirty prisoners had worked during the whole of the week. This was a serious difficulty, but not the most serious. A man idled, say, on Monday; he must receive either three or four marks for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. If he received four he had not been punished for Monday's idleness; if he received three he had not been rewarded for Tuesday's and Wednesday's work. There was, I am given to understand, some design of marking the prisoners daily by symbols and totalling these up at the end of the week, but this system was never introduced, and would not, I believe, under any circumstances have proved satisfactory. Unable to overcome this double difficulty, the overseers satisfied themselves with placing nine marks to the credit of every prisoner at the end of the week, and this was duly copied into the mark ledger. It soon became apparent that if nine marks were invariably allotted to each prisoner, the mark book was superfluous. Nothing was gained by entering nine marks in one book and copying the entry into another. The mark books were therefore gradually abandoned, the ledger was retained, and nine marks were regularly entered to the credit of every prisoner in the jail entitled to earn marks, quite irrespective of his industry. With the mark book the life of the system had departed, but the nine marks which were intended to be the reward of industry continued for many years to be given to idle and industrious alike—a very singular instance of how long a system may last after the elimination of its vital principles. It was, however, soon discovered that if the special reward for industry were given to idle and industrious alike, the incentive to labour which the mark system was supposed to supply had disappeared. It was then found necessary to introduce the additional mark system, and regulations were made by which ten, eleven, and twelve marks could be earned in a week. The fortunate prisoners who earned twelve marks could in one week earn five days' remission, that is, every seven months' actual imprisonment diminished the length of the period still to be served by one year—the prisoner did little more than half his sentence. The original defect, however, remained unaltered: there were no mark books, and every prisoner entitled to earn ten, eleven, or twelve received them as a matter of course. The evils of the system were however mitigated by the fact that only well-conducted prisoners of a certain standing could earn these extra marks, and when the practice of giving every prisoner nine marks had once been introduced, it became almost necessary to devise some reward for industry. The new Manual has introduced a new and simple manner of marking. For the first year a prisoner earns no marks; after the lapse of a year he is entitled to receive six marks a day irrespective of his conduct or industry; he may however earn eight "by steady hard work, and the full performance of the allotted task," or seven by "a fair day's labour." If the prisoner earn eight marks for every day, he gains a remission of one-fourth part of his sentence after deducting one year. The system of recording the marks is very simple: 365 is deducted from the total number of days in the prisoner's sentence, the balance is multiplied by 6, and the prisoner is informed, "When you have earned that number of marks you are entitled to discharge. You can earn these marks at the rate of six, seven, or eight a day, according to your industry." No prisoner can under any circumstances earn more marks than eight a day.

The transfer system started in 1891 was considerably extended during 1892. The Jaffna prisoners sentenced to over three months are now transferred to Colombo; arrangements have been made for despatching by train to Colombo all Galle prisoners sentenced to over a month; and experiments are now being tried which, if successful, will result in the transfer of the Kurunegala prisoners to Colombo. There appears to be every reason to hope that by the end of 1893 there will be only three penal stage prisons in the Island—Colombo, Kandy, and Ratnapura; the latter must be retained owing to its great distance from Colombo, but no prisoner sentenced to over six months is kept there. Arrangements are now almost completed for making Jaffna a convict prison for habitual criminals, particularly for well-known Colombo thieves. It is intended to send all Colombo habitual thieves up to Jaffna for twelve months, during which time they will not be allowed outside the jail walls, will be worked in isolation, and will be treated with the utmost rigour consistent with the rules. It has been found that imprisonment in Colombo does not exercise sufficiently deterrent effect upon prisoners of this class, mainly because they are

surrounded by friends; and it is found to be practically almost impossible to prevent them from getting prohibited articles into the jail. In Colombo work in isolation lasts for only three months. It is hoped that when this is extended to twelve months, and the prisoners are located in Jaffna, they may come to see that honesty is the best policy.

During 1892 a new diet scale was introduced throughout the Island. These new diets are more expensive than the old ones, and are not less nutritious. As I have already said more than once, the prisoner cannot be subjected to the work and dicipline which he has now to undergo on an insufficient diet; all attempts to underfeed the prisoner do not render the jail more deterrent, but simply fill the hospital with men who would much rather be there than in the workshed. A man whose period of imprisonment has been for the most part spent in the hospital leaves jail with the idea that prison life is not so unpleasant as is generally believed: the punishment has had little or no deterrent effect upon him. It is steady, continuous, monotonous work that the Oriental dreads more than anything. The strain of such work as this, however, he cannot stand unless he is well fed. It is not of course advisable to overfeed or pamper the prisoner, but it is a fatal error to give him a diet which is insufficient to enable him to do the work required of him. Before entering upon a consideration of the usual tables, it will perhaps be advisable to take a brief review of the results, as far as they have been ascertained, of the substitution of the deterrent for the remunerative system of imprisonment. It cannot of course be asserted that these results are entirely due to the change of system, but it is equally impossible to ignore the fact that the diminution in the number of prisoners began with the introduction of the new system, and has continued ever since. I take the year 1890 as a fairly average year (see Table 1)—1888 and 1889 were undoubtedly years in which crime was exceptionally prevalent, but 1890 does seem to have been remarkable either for any special increase or diminution to crime.

The number of men imprisoned in 1892 was less by 1,800 than the number imprisoned in 1890; the difference in the daily average between 1890 and 1892 amounts to 767, that is, the return of admission shows a diminution of 22, and that of the daily average of 25 per cent. A diminution of 767 in the daily average means that, had the prisoners been collected in one place, a jail the size of Welikada, which would have been full on every day of the year during 1890, would have been entirely empty in 1892. It is worthy of remark that there is no previous record of a diminution in the daily average which extended over a period of more than one year. The steady, continuous increase in the daily average was broken in 1879 and in 1887, but the returns for 1880 and 1888 showed that the improvement was temporary. For three successive years (1890, 1891, and 1892) there has been, not only a yearly, but in the two latter years a monthly diminution. A return (Table 5) is annexed showing the admissions and daily average for each month since December, 1890.

For seventeen months the decrease was continuous, each month being lower than the previous one. In June and the few following months, owing to some undiscovered cause, there was a slight increase, but in December the number again declined, and January, 1893, gives the following figures:—

Daily Average.			Admissions.		
Total.	Deduct Road Defaulters.	Balance.	Total.	Deduct Road Defaulters.	Balance.
2,431	51	2,380	512	38	474

These are the lowest figures yet shown: in admissions 493 is the next lowest; in daily average the next lowest figure is 2,466, 86 higher than the return for January, 1893.

The present system was not fairly started till January, 1891. Since that date there has been a regular steady decrease in the number of prisoners. This decrease has continued for a length of time, to which there is no parallel; this can hardly be due altogether to a coincidence, and the new system may fairly claim some of the credit due on account of the improvement effected.

The figures with reference to the road defaulter are, as it seems to me, well worthy of consideration; indeed, the history of the road defaulter, if fairly written, would supply many instructive lessons in prison management. There have always been two theories with reference to the road defaulter. On the one hand, it was contended, "The defaulter has failed to perform his duty to the State—were he a French conscript, the justice of his imprisonment would not be questioned;" on the other hand, it was maintained, "This poor man, whose only offence is poverty, the inability to pay two rupees; why should he be treated like a criminal?" The mode of dealing with the road defaulter for many years was really an attempt to evade the responsibility of deciding between those two irreconcilable theories. The man was sent to jail as a punishment for having failed in his duty to the State, but was treated while there as if his only offence was poverty. The supporter of theory No. 1 was met by the perfectly true statement, "The offender has been punished;" the supporter of theory No. 2 was silenced by the perfectly true statement, "The poor man is really better off in jail than in his own village." It was indeed the discovery by the road defaulter that the second statement was really true that led to the downfall of the system of compromise which had been pursued with constantly decreasing success for many years. There appears to have been no alarm excited when the figures rose in 1878 from 3,000 odd to 8,000 odd, and remained at about the latter figure; nor, again, when in 1881 it rose from 8,000 odd to 14,000 odd; but when the returns for 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 showed an average of over 15,000 men, it was felt that something must be done, and in 1884 the present Ordinance was passed. Still, however, the old controversy remained undecided, but another and exactly opposite mode of compromise was tried. This was embodied in what is known as the "labour centre system." By this system an arrangement was made which evaded the necessity of sending the road defaulter to jail, presumably because it was not thought expedient to subject to the degradation of imprisonment a man whose only offence was poverty. It was, however, clearly understood that the man was to be treated with the utmost rigour at a labour centre, presumably because he must be substantially punished for having failed to perform his duty to the State. This system was not of long duration, but there is reason to suppose that, had it continued much longer, it must have terminated in one or more criminal prosecutions. The scheme was based on the belief that prisoners would be properly fed, hard worked, and subjected to strict but impartial discipline, with no supervision but that of a road overseer, who was also in most cases the contractor for supplying diets. Several men escaped; they could not be tried

before a court, for no court could convict them; and an almost insurmountable difficulty immediately arose. It was obvious that a system such as this must, before long, come into collision with the law. When the labour centre system was abandoned, the present mode of treating the road defaulter was introduced. This system, without settling the vexed question which has been discussed for over twenty years, simply lays down the apparently incontrovertible doctrine, that if a man is sent to jail he must be treated while there in such a manner as to render it improbable that he will return. The results of this decision, arrived at in the end of 1890, are clearly apparent. The return for 1891 shows a falling off of 883, while that for 1892 shows a further diminution of 1,320. The figures for 1892 are over a thousand lower than those of any return on record. I venture to predict that if the present system be resolutely pursued, the road defaulter will have disappeared long before the final decision of the knotty question to which his imprisonment gave rise. It is however difficult to reconcile those figures with the theory of those who maintain that it is poverty, and not idleness, that sends the road defaulter to jail.

The first lesson drawn from the history of the road defaulter seems to be the danger of disregarding any considerable increase in any species of offence; the returns for 1878 and 1879 clearly indicated that something was wrong; in 1881 the warning was again repeated, but nothing was done till 1884. The rapid and continued increase in the number of persons convicted of any particular offence can bear but one meaning: the punishment inflicted, whatever it may be, is inadequate to deter persons from committing the offence.

The second lesson seems a still more important one: it is, that in this country imprisonment, unless accompanied by severity of treatment, is worse than useless. It is not, I think, assuming too much to suppose that, had the measures adopted in 1891 been taken in 1879, the number of men imprisoned might have been reduced to at least an average of 2,000 between 1879 and 1891; in point of fact the average was over 9,000. Seven thousand multiplied by twelve is a large number. The experiment tried with the road defaulter, costly and demoralising as it has been, may still bear valuable fruit if it is accepted as a permanent record of the results of the remunerative system of imprisonment. This system is based on the theory that prison rules are mere foolish pedantry; that it is waste to spend money on attempts to enforce discipline; that it matters little how or where the prisoner is employed; and that the sole questions for consideration are, How can the cost of maintenance be most reduced? How can the largest profits be shown from prison labour? The treatment of the road defaulter shows the system pushed to its extreme limits, and the returns of the road defaulters show the result. The system was no doubt based on mistaken ideas of humanity; it is to be feared that these ideas have not quite disappeared, but it is hoped that the present returns will induce those who favour a lenient treatment of prisoners to reconsider the question. No punishment can be merciful which is not deterrent: it is cruel to the man punished, because it is useless—the man will commit the offence again; it is doubly cruel to others whom this mistaken leniency may lure to the commission of the offence. It is well to pause before sending a man to jail, but once he has been sent there it is madness to treat him with leniency. The system has been tried, and the unnecessary imprisonment of over 80,000 men has been the result.

I annex a return of road defaulters from 1877. Previous to that the jail returns were not kept in a form which enables me to get accurate figures:—

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
3,251	8,129	7,532	8,611	14,839	15,147	15,283	14,838	12,654	*a* 5,529	2,653	3,240	3,932	3,261	3,505	2,185
									b 2,382	1,692	1,662	1,859	1,127	—	—
									7,911	4,345	4,902	5,791	4,388	3,505	2,185

a Jail. *b* Labour centre.

Dealing with Table 1, the most noticeable features are the falling off in the daily average and in the number of road defaulters. These figures have already been dealt with, but there is another point worthy of notice. Running the eye along the column which gives total of persons committed, deducting road defaulters it will be seen that the year 1884 is the first which gives figures lower than those for 1892, and in going back further it would appear that 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, were also remarkably free from crime. This view, however, will be somewhat modified by turning to Table 6, where it is startling to find that in 1884 the convictions before the Supreme and District Courts, that is, the convictions for serious offences, amount to 1,163 against 789 in 1892. The returns for each court for 1883, 1884, 1891, 1892, are as follows:—

	1883.	1884.	1891.	1892.
Supreme Court	635	598	216	413
District Courts	592	565	387	376
	1,227	1,163	603	789
Police Courts	4,556	5,257	6,624	5,849
Total ...	5,783	6,420	7,227	6,638

Comparing 1884 with 1892 it will be seen that an increase of 592 in Police Court cases is balanced, and in my opinion far more than balanced, by a diminution of 374 in convictions for serious offences. Bearing in mind the unquestionable improvements which have been introduced since 1884 in the system of administering justice and securing the punishment of offenders, I cannot on these figures find any reason to suppose that crime in Ceylon is materially increasing; indeed the returns of the last two or three years seem to show that it is steadily diminishing.

No. 1.—Return showing the Number of Convicted Prisoners committed to Prison from all Courts, and their Daily Average.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
1 Total of convicted persons committed to prison from all Courts	13,935	20,711	20,824	21,066	21,258	20,654	14,076	9,810	11,847	12,702	11,702	10,732	8,823
2 Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters	8,611	14,839	15,147	15,283	14,838	12,654	5,529	2,653	1,547	1,542	3,261	3,505	2,185
	5,324	5,872	5,677	5,783	6,420	8,000	8,547	7,157	10,300	11,160	8,441	7,227	6,638
3 Daily average in prison of convicted persons	2,051	2,422	2,603	2,688	2,673	3,448	3,627	3,314	3,531	3,433	3,509	3,353	2,684
4 Deduct women ...	22	27	25	15	17	29	32	23	26	28	32	33	26
5 Deduct Road Ordinance defaulters	114	194	182	213	188	128	40	27	56	125	152	260	148
6 Deduct those sentenced to simple imprisonment	5	7	8	6	5	30	46	31	41	21	24	21	16
7	1,910	2,194	2,388	2,454	2,463	3,261	3,509	3,233	3,408	3,259	3,301	3,039	2,494
8 Persons hanged ...	8	13	11	7	11	8	18	26	24	32	24	17	16

Tables 2 and 3 do not call for special comment. It is however worthy of remark that ten out of thirty-one escapes took place at Anurádhapura and six at Avisáwélla, a remand jail. Not a man escaped from the Convict Establishment, though more than half the prisoners of the Island are confined there. I venture to predict that 1893 will show a great falling off in the number of escapes. It will be seen that the return of recaptures is satisfactory: 31 escapes, 29 recaptures.

No. 2.—The following is a statement of the number of escapes in each of the last fifteen years:—

Year	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Year.	Escapes.	Recaptures.
1878	35	32	1886	53	47
1879	31	28	1887	37	42
1880	41	32	1888	52	52
1881	19	18	1889	30	28
1882	29	21	1890	29	28
1883	28	23	1891	27	20
1884	43	29	1892	31*	29
1885	47	47			

* Including one prisoner who escaped from the General Civil Hospital, Kandy.

No. 3.—The following is a list of prisons from which more than one escape occurred during 1892:—

Prison.	Escapes.	Recaptures.	Prison.	Escapes.	Recaptures
Negombo	2	1	Anurádhapura	10	10
Avisáwélla	6	6	Ratnapura	2	1
Nuwara Eliya	4	1			

Table 4, giving as it does only the total number of men in prison on the last day of the year, cannot throw much light on the question of the increase or decrease of crime. It is however satisfactory to note that we must look back to 1882 to find a return lower than that for 1892 :—

No. 4.—Return of Prisoners on the last day of December, 1892, in the Jails of Ceylon.

	Two Weeks and under.	Not over a Month, or under Two Weeks.	Not over Three Months, or under One Month.	Not over Six Months, or under Three Months.	Not over One Year, or under Six Months.	Not over Five Years, or under One Year.	Over Five Years.	For Life.	To be Hanged.	Total.	Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Total.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	6	40	71	124	55	151	232	2	—	681	10	671
Slave Island ...	—	—	10	43	35	73	123	—	—	284	—	284
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	18	30	73	73	1	—	195	—	195
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	18	22	54	—	—	94	—	94
Hulftsdorp ...	4	2	4	1	—	1	9	—	—	21	—	21
Negombo ...	—	2	—	17	21	38	75	1	—	154	1	153
	10	44	85	203	159	358	566	4	—	1,429	11	1,418
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	2	11	1	5	3	4	11	—	—	37	11	26
Bogambra ...	1	24	67	113	31	83	122	1	1	443	—	443
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	2	15	8	—	—	25	—	25
	3	35	68	118	36	102	141	1	1	505	11	494
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	1	9	4	21	29	14	27	—	—	105	6	99
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	—	11	23	19	8	14	18	—	—	93	10	83
Mátara ...	—	23	8	7	—	—	5	—	—	43	16	27
Tangalla ...	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	4	3
Hambantota ...	—	15	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	18	15	3
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	4	—	4
	1	53	31	26	9	18	27	—	—	165	45	120
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	1	6	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	15	4	11
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	—	10	21	27	10	24	16	—	—	108	4	104
Puttalam ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	—	6
Chilaw ...	—	2	3	—	1	4	2	—	—	12	—	12
	—	14	24	27	11	30	20	—	—	126	4	122
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	—	2	2	2	2	46	79	—	—	133	1	132
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	3	—	—	6	—	6
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	1	10	4	2	1	4	12	—	—	34	5	29
Kégalla ...	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	8	2	6
	2	12	4	2	1	8	13	—	—	42	7	35
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	18	175	218	401	247	579	882	5	1	2526	89	2,437

Table 5 has already been commented on. It is on the whole the most satisfactory return I have to submit :—

No. 5.—Return showing the Daily Average and Number of Admissions for each Month of 1891 and 1892 of the Convicted Prisoners in all the Jails of Ceylon.

	Daily Average.			Admissions.		
1891.	Total.	Deduct Road Defaulters.	Balance.	Total.	Deduct Road Defaulters.	Balance.
January	3,438	172	3,266	827	159	668
February	3,320	95	3,225	663	61	602
March	3,239	55	3,184	627	70	557
April	3,167	45	3,122	790	107	683
May	3,237	144	3,093	888	255	633
June	3,318	310	3,008	1,209	542	667
July	3,388	416	2,972	1,145	547	598
August	3,309	455	2,854	1,141	536	605
September	3,115	324	2,791	922	355	567
October	3,025	281	2,744	899	386	513
November	3,004	245	2,759	860	258	602
December	2,895	196	2,699	761	229	532
1892.						
January	2,763	149	2,614	594	82	512
February	2,683	72	2,611	572	74	498
March	2,520	35	2,485	591	47	544
April	2,509	34	2,475	540	47	493
May	2,559	93	2,466	780	211	569
June	2,712	196	2,516	887	268	619
July	2,735	189	2,546	839	243	596
August	2,845	309	2,536	991	424	567
September	2,786	232	2,554	864	302	562
October	2,815	234	2,581	895	293	602
November	2,700	140	2,560	622	93	529
December	2,588	89	2,499	648	101	547

Table 6 shows a considerable increase in the number of persons convicted of serious offences, but the returns are nevertheless the lowest on record, with the exception of 1891. Strangely enough there has been a decrease of 11 in convictions before the District Court in 1892 as compared with 1891, but there was an increase of 197 in convictions before the Supreme Court (see remarks on Table 1 and figures attached). This may be partially accounted for by several heavy cases, such as the Katugampola riot case, but it seems also probable that 1891 was an exceptional year as regards Supreme Court convictions, and that 1892 merely shows a return to the normal state.

Convictions before the Supreme Court run as follows :—

1883	635	1888	393
1884	598	1889	402
1885	699	1890	399
1886	449	1891	216
1887	335	1892	413

It will be seen that the numbers generally average about 400.

As the deterrent system of imprisonment only began in 1891, it cannot be expected to have produced much effect on long-sentenced prisoners. The treatment of those who were near the end of their terms in 1891 was much the same under the old and new systems ; those who came in after the beginning of 1891 experienced the rigour of the new system, but they have not yet had an opportunity of enabling any one to judge whether this rigour has had a deterrent effect, for they are still in jail. The advisability of treating the long-sentenced prisoner with great rigour is open to question ; this rigour cannot possibly be maintained ; no constitution could stand the strain of even twelve months under the present penal stage rules. It is to be feared that the eight or ten years' man has, long before his discharge, forgotten all about the severity of the penal stage and class IV. If this be the case, this severity exercises no deterrent effect, and is therefore useless. All useless punishment, however light it may be, is, because it is useless, cruel.

No. 6.—Table showing the Number of Committals received from the Supreme and District Courts.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Offences against the person	499	458	404	423	426	416	403	404	418	357	395	323	417
Offences against property :—													
(a) With violence	342	277	291	286	250	323	202	108	276	182	245	166	163
(b) Without violence — Cattle stealing	326	374	308	222	236	130	124	65	13	16	16	6	6
(b) Without violence — Others	264	299	251	200	143	221	198	169	75	150	65	71	115
Malicious injury to property	—	—	2	4	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency	64	47	39	50	38	47	46	51	31	46	46	27	32
Offences not included in foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances	89	66	39	42	64	78	47	104	55	81	88	10	56
Total	1,584	1,451	1,334	1,227	1,163	1,215	1,036	901	886	882	855	603	789

Table 7 is chiefly remarkable for the answer which it appears to contain to the views entertained by some persons, that the deterrent system, though desirable in itself, is one which is too expensive to be practicable in the present financial condition of the Colony. The expenditure on prisons in 1892 is the lowest since 1884, though the guards are better housed, better clothed, better paid, and better fed than they have ever been at any time in the history of the Island. I attach very little importance to financial results: it is undoubtedly satisfactory to find that the Colony has had to pay something like 50,000 rupees less for prisons in 1892 than in 1891, but the results of prison management are to be looked for neither in diminished expenditure nor in increased earnings, but in the repression of crime.

No. 7.—Statement of Expenditure for the last Nine Years.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	144,984	157,079	158,609	162,141	168,309	173,710	177,064	168,008	159,452
Dieting	193,908	235,917	260,898	244,324	245,650	234,899	235,369	217,064	192,828
Hospital Charges ...	7,088	8,231	6,405	5,647	7,275	5,715	5,337	6,338	6,351
Clothing and Bedding ...	24,663	39,651	34,633	31,190	30,009	31,785	29,489	30,415	19,483
Lighting	7,851	8,024	8,304	7,189	7,187	7,011	7,142	6,280	5,780
Materials for manufacture ...	3,992	12,384	4,002	2,403	5,014	10,345	16,938	44,965	22,489
Other expenditure ...	54,954	55,164	51,222	46,426	48,210	45,848	44,951	65,415	76,202
Total ...	437,440	516,450	524,073	499,320	511,654	509,313	516,290	538,485	482,585

Table 8 appears to bear out the principle laid down in my Administration Report for 1891. A diminished number of prisoners will show an increased, instead of a diminished, rate per head. Fifty prisoners will cost more than half what a hundred would cost: each prisoner of the fifty will therefore cost more than each prisoner of the hundred. I had hoped to be able to submit the accounts in a somewhat different form this year, but owing to my absence in England I find that I am unable to do so.

No. 8.—The following statement shows the Cost of Prisoners during the last Fifteen Years.

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	41	40	44½	43	45	45¾	46½	53½
Dieting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	61¾	66	66½	63	61½	60¾	60	64¾
Hospital Charges ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2¼	2	2	1½	2	1½	1¼	1¾	2
Clothing and Bedding...	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10¼	9	8½	7¾	8¼	7½	8½	6½
Lighting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2½	2	2	1¾	2	2	1¾	1¾	2
Other expenditure ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	18¼	14½	12	12½	12½	12	11½	18	25¼
Total ...	173	195	165	148	144	138	143	131¾	131	135¼	130¼	130¼	128½	136½	154

Table A cannot well be compared with the table for 1891, as under the new class rules prisoners are divided into five stages—the penal stage and four classes—whereas under the old rules there were only two classes besides the penal stage.

It is satisfactory to note that the daily average of juveniles has decreased as follows:—

1890.		1891.		1892.
38·39	...	31·19	...	14·53

This is not, however, a proof that the number of juveniles convicted was necessarily lower in 1892 than in 1891. The Reformatory at Haputalé having been opened, some juveniles were transferred there and others were sent direct from court. The report of this institution will be awaited with great interest, but it is unquestionable that a reformatory, and not a jail, is the right way of dealing with the juvenile criminal. I think it right, however, to point out a popular fallacy with reference to the treatment of the juvenile at the Convict Establishment. It is generally supposed that he is sent to "herd with abandoned criminals." This is entirely erroneous: the arrangements made are such that with the exception of one old long-sentenced prisoner who has to assist the officer on duty, the juvenile prisoner hardly ever sees a convicted criminal, and has no opportunity whatsoever of communication with him. The plan of a reformatory is not altogether free from danger: it is within the bounds of possibility that parents, anxious to be relieved of the burden of children whom they are perhaps unable to support, may induce the children to commit offences, and thereby secure an education and a start in life; but if this state of things were to arise it could not be long concealed, and it must be admitted that a reformatory, on whatever principles it be based, is a necessity for Ceylon.

The tables of sick and light labour prisoners illustrate very forcibly the enormous difficulty which lies in the way of arriving at a definite decision as to how much food is essential to the prisoner's health, and what food is best for him.

I annex a return on this subject, which gives the daily average of prisoners sick and on light labour per thousand, and the death-rate per thousand for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892:—

Return of the Daily Average per Thousand of Light Labour, Sick, and Deaths in Welikada and Kandy during the years 1890, 1891, 1892, omitting Fractions.

Light Labour.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Welikada	68 ...	69 ...	77
Kandy	117 ...	80 ...	43
Sick.			
Welikada	37 ...	50 ...	61
Kandy	48 ...	68 ...	46
Deaths.			
Welikada	28 ...	59 ...	50
Kandy	66 ...	65 ...	101

These figures are very singular. Dealing first with the sick rate, we find that in 1890, when both jails were on the old diet scale, the sick rate in Kandy was 11 per thousand higher than in Colombo. In 1891 Welikada was on the old diets for part of the year and on the new diets part of the year, while Kandy was on the old diets the whole year. The sick rate in Kandy, however, rose in 1891 to 18 per thousand above Welikada. In 1892 both jails were on the new penal diets. The health of Kandy, judged by the sick rate, was such that instead of 18 per thousand above Welikada the return shows 15 per thousand below Welikada, a gain of 33 per thousand as regards Welikada. Supposing the diets to have influenced health, we find that the introduction of the new diets produced an increase in sick of 11 per thousand at Welikada and a decrease in sick of 22 per thousand at Kandy. Dealing similarly with the deaths, we find exactly the opposite result. After the introduction of the new diets the death-rate fell at Welikada 9 per thousand and rose at Kandy 36 per thousand. Of these facts the medical officers can give no explanation.

The sick rate for the Island, however, shows unquestionably a very large increase during the last two years. The figures giving the daily average per thousand are :—

1889	27	1891	59
1890	33	1892	60

These figures seem, however, to indicate that it is the discipline and work rather than the diet that tells on the prisoner. The new system of discipline was in operation in nearly all jails during 1891, whereas the new system of diets was in force only in the Convict Establishment. The new system of diets became general in 1892, but is apparently accompanied by only a small rise in the sick-rate. The death-rate for the Island runs as follows :—

Deaths per Thousand.

1889	43	1891	46
1890	28	1892	54

The high death-rate of 1892 is due entirely to the abnormal death-rate in Kandy, a death-rate which, as I have shown, was accompanied by a very low sick rate. Excluding Kandy, the death-rate for the Island comes to 47 per thousand. I cannot find in the figures given above any evidence sufficient to establish the fact that the high sick and death-rates are the result of any change in the diet or treatment of the prisoner. The health of the prisoners is less satisfactory, but the reason remains for the present a mystery. Experiments are however now being tried, which cannot fail to throw much light on the question.

The only remarkable feature in Table B is the death column, which shows that out of 163 prisoners who died in 1892, 151 were admitted in that year, and had therefore been in jail less than twelve months. This seems to preclude the idea that there are any great sanitary defects in our jails. The sickness and death-rate falls almost entirely on the new admissions, and it is with this class of prisoner that experiments are now being tried.

Table C is only interesting as a comparative table to show the class of prisoner which causes the increase or diminution in the total number of admissions.

I annex a return giving the totals since 1889 :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Two weeks and under ...	3,041 ...	2,750 ...	2,460 ...	2,124
One month do. ...	3,874 ...	1,535 ...	1,451 ...	1,451
Three months do. ...	1,599 ...	1,536 ...	1,373 ...	1,221
Six months do. ...	1,743 ...	1,683 ...	1,269 ...	998
One year do. ...	361 ...	409 ...	335 ...	317
Five years do. ...	346 ...	355 ...	248 ...	370
Over five years ...	154 ...	138 ...	64 ...	130
Sentenced to be hanged ...	42 ...	35 ...	27 ...	27
Total ...	11,160	8,441	7,227	6,638

It will be observed that in every class of prisoner there has been a falling off except in that sentenced to over a year. This bears out the fact already pointed out, that the sole increase in 1892 has been in Supreme Court convictions.

The return is, however, on the whole a satisfactory one.

Table D.—Much importance has never been attached to this table, probably because the means of identification adopted in this country are vague and unreliable.

I cannot help thinking, however, that if the accuracy of the information supplied could be guaranteed, the return would be of the greatest importance.

The figures are satisfactory as far as they go :—

Previous Convictions.

1889 ...	2,645	1891 ...	1,668
1890 ...	2,009	1892 ...	1,440

Convictions of Habitual Criminals, that is, of Persons convicted at least Three Times previously.

1889	236	1891	242
1890	244	1892	157

It is very satisfactory to note that the number of habitual criminals convicted in 1892 was about 85, nearly one-third lower than in any of the previous three years.

The question of the mode of dealing with habitual criminals is, in my opinion, one of the most pressing in connection with the prison administration of the Island.

The following are the committals of habitual criminals from the Colombo Police Court during December, 1892, and January, 1893 :—

Name of Prisoner.	No. of Case.	No. of Previous Convictions.	Sentence passed.
Podi Sinho ...	23,063 ...	14 ...	Six months
Conay Appu ...	23,060 ...	4 ...	do.
Harron ...	23,058 ...	11 ...	One month
James ...	23,323 ...	6 ...	Six months
Paliani ...	23,469 ...	4 ...	One month
Jallal ...	23,492 ...	9 ...	Six months

It is not quite clear what end it is hoped to attain by these sentences. Here are a body of men who live, and have for years lived, by preying upon the community. It is apparent that imprisonment has no deterrent effect upon them. At the end of their sentences they emerge from jail, continue their old course of crime until again detected, and then again go to the jail ; and this hopeless mode of dealing with the case is repeated over and over again. I think it is very clear that there is but one way of dealing with such men. When severity has been tried and found useless, there is nothing to be gained by continuing it. The public has, however, a distinct right to protection ; they have a right to demand that when a man has shown that his presence at large is a constant source of danger to the person and property of his neighbours, he should be placed for a considerable length of time in such a position that he can do no harm. This is fully admitted in the case of lunatics ; but people shrink from applying it to persons who, though able, are unwilling to keep their evil propensities in control. Much mischief has, I believe, been done by allowing the value of the property stolen to become the chief factor in deciding the amount of punishment to be inflicted. It would be thought monstrous that A, a first offender, should receive a month for stealing a watch, value fifty rupees ; and that B, a man previously convicted, say twelve times, should get four years for stealing a cloth, value two rupees. Yet, in my opinion these sentences might be perfectly correct. A would be sentenced in the hope that a brief period of very severe imprisonment might be sufficient to deter him from crime in future ; B would be sentenced because, though there is little or no hope of his reform, the public has a right to be protected, and this can only be done by a lengthened period of detention.

The French system of identification has been introduced, and has proved a perfect success as far as it has gone. A difficulty has, however, arisen on the question of the legality of measuring prisoners before conviction. It is needless to point out that measuring prisoners after conviction is absolutely useless, except for statistical purposes.

The real object of identification is that the punishment awarded should be in accordance with the previous history of the prisoner, with the necessities of the case, and with the object in view when the prisoner is sentenced. After an old offender has been sentenced to a month it is very little use or satisfaction to discover that he has been ten times previously convicted.

The objects of imprisonment I take to be three :—

(1) To deter the prisoner from committing offences in future.
(2) To deter others from committing offences.
(3) To protect the public.

Any punishment which does not effect one or more of these three objects is useless. If the object in view be to protect the public, a short sentence very obviously fails in attaining that object.

I must express a strong hope that the question of identification and of dealing with habitual criminals is one that will before long occupy the attention of Government. The question is one of the utmost importance to the administration of justice generally.

Table E.—The figures in this table show an increase in 1892 over 1891. This was to be expected. Nearly all Supreme Court prisoners are remanded, and it has already been pointed that the only increase in convictions took place in the Supreme Court. The figures are as follows :—

Daily Average of Unconvicted Prisoners.

1890	354
1891	254
1892	292

Total Number of Unconvicted Prisoners admitted to Jail.

1891	6,566
1892	7,042

These numbers were not recorded in Table E for 1890. An attempt has been made in the course of last year to ascertain how many presumably innocent persons were remanded. The figures obtained, though not absolutely accurate, are sufficiently so to give a fair idea of how the case lies. The returns are not complete for the year, but as far as they go they are, I think, correct. They have been drawn up for ten months :—

Admitted	—	5,721
Of these :—		
Convicted	1,474	
Committed to higher courts	981	
Pending	230	
		2,685

leaving a balance of 3,036, against whom no case had been made out. Of these, 2,761 were discharged either on evidence or on account of the complainant's absence, while the cases against 236 were withdrawn. The balance is accounted for in various ways: escaped, died, absconded, found to be insane, &c. Here then we find 3,000 presumably innocent persons committed to prison in one year, while the presumably guilty who were committed did not amount to over 2,600. This does not seem satisfactory, and the matter appears to be one worth inquiring into. I cannot help thinking that many of these 3,000 persons were unnecessarily committed. An unnecessary remand is the almost inevitable consequence of an unnecessary warrant. The issue of warrant is a matter in which wide discretionary power is vested in the Magistrate: there seems to be some reason to doubt whether this power is always exercised with discretion. My own judicial experience leads me to the conclusion that in nine cases out of ten, if the offender intends to abscond at all; he will have taken this step before the warrant issues; if he does not intend to abscond, he will appear on summons. Of course cases arise in which the issue of warrants is necessary, but I believe that the number of such cases is comparatively limited.

The figures in Table F are satisfactory as regards admissions. The daily average of all prisoners convicted and unconvicted for the last four years are as follows:—

1889	...	.. 3,823	1891	...	... 3,607
1890	...	... 3,863	1892	...	... 2,976

There were 631 fewer persons in jail on each day of 1892 than on each day of 1891, and there were 887 fewer on each day of 1892 than on each day of 1890.

The deaths have already been commented on under Table B.

In Table G the figures are normal. I think it right again to invite attention to the success of the reward system in securing the apprehension of criminals. During 1892 the total number of escaped prisoners at large only increased by two.

The return H is in some respects misleading. It does not, for reasons that will be given, contain an accurate record of all punishments inflicted. The return is much fuller than those previously supplied, because the introduction of the new class rules has placed various additional punishments at the disposal of the Superintendent. It is to be noted, that while the corporal punishments in the Convict Establishment have been reduced from 759 in 1891 to 450 in 1892, the total return shows but a small diminution. The decrease in Colombo has been almost counterbalanced by the increase in Kandy and Kurunégala. The question of how to compel the prisoner to do his task still remains the great unsolved problem of prison management. While I was in England I made special inquiries with reference to this question, and I find that the difficulty does not arise because the class of prisoner does not exist. The power to inflict three days' solitary confinement on refractory diet is found amply sufficient to enable the Superintendent to compel the prisoner to do his work. The essence of the punishment lies, however, not in the diminished diet, but in the fact that the prisoner is confined within four bare walls and is given absolutely nothing to do. He finds this enforced idleness so irksome that it is rarely necessary to repeat the punishment. The Ceylon prisoner is perfectly willing to live for any length of time on twelve ounces of bread if he is allowed, what to him is the inestimable privilege, of complete idleness. The system was tried in Slave Island, where the prisoners were sentenced not to three but to seven days' solitary confinement. The Jailor was directed to go round every morning and to inform each prisoner that if he would undertake to do his task he might come out. The prisoners did not respond to this invitation, and the numbers in the cells increased so rapidly, that if the system had not been stopped half the prisoners in the jail would have been doing nothing in the cells. The problem is simply this. The penal stage prisoner earns no marks, has no privileges, and is given a quantity of food only sufficient to keep him in health. How is the man to be punished? There are only two ways: dietary punishment and corporal punishment. The first the prisoner defies. He is accustomed to short commons, and the effect of dietary punishment in this country is to produce apathy, rather than the sharp pang of hunger. I was informed in England that dietary punishments there are much more keenly felt in winter than in summer. In this country the prisoner when he begins to run down frequently becomes absolutely indifferent to results, and stolidly declines to make any effort. He never breaks out—he is perfectly submissive and respectful—but he will do nothing. It is also thoroughly well known that there is a limit to dietary punishments, this is, the limit imposed by the prisoner's health. And here I think it right to bear testimony to the very great forbearance and discretion with which the Medical Department has carried out a very difficult duty. An obstructive medical officer has it in his power to throw the whole management and discipline of the jail into a state of hopeless confusion. The medical officers have, however, recognised fully the absolute necessity of cordial co-operation with the Prison authorities in the attempts that are now being made to render imprisonment really deterrent, and they have never interfered except in cases of undoubted necessity. Such cases, however, do arise. What is to be done with the prisoner then? We cannot any longer reduce his diet; he still declines to do his task. Nothing is left but to move him to hospital, feed him up there, and bring him back again to a course of punishment. This cannot be considered a very satisfactory method of procedure, but can a better be suggested? I take it for granted that in this country mere imprisonment has little or no deterrent effect—the history of the road defaulter seems to prove this. Hard, monotonous task-work is indispensable. The dietary punishments, as I have pointed out, are not satisfactory. How is the prisoner to be compelled to work? If corporal punishment had been found to be effective I should not hesitate to advocate it, but the system was fully tried in 1891 in the Convict Establishment, and did not produce that improvement which alone could justify its use. A treadmill has now been got out, and is now being put up. It is proposed to use it entirely as a means of punishment, to put the obdurate idlers on it, and thus compel them to work whether they will or not. If the prisoner can stand the work, I have great hopes that this method will be found effectual.

The present return H is not absolutely correct, for the following reason: the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment being in charge of four prisons, could not possibly try daily the defaulters of each prison; the consequence was that three days' idleness was made into one offence and tried. This produced a bad effect—the prisoner idled on Monday. Either this must be passed over (in which case he will always idle on Monday) or he must be set down for report; once this was done, he cared

little whether his task was done on Tuesday and Wednesday, for he must, under any circumstances, come up for trial, and the sentences could not be modified so as to meet all cases. This system was therefore abolished, and every day each defaulter of the previous day is passed before the Assistant Superintendent, who calls on each prisoner to show cause why he should not be put for one day on penal No. 1, a diet of bread alone. It is only after a course of continued idleness, or on the prisoner's deliberately refusing to work, that he is brought before the Superintendent. The Assistant Superintendent never gives a sentence of more than one day: these single days do not appear in H, as they do not appear in the report books. The prisoner is thus placed in this position: as long as he will not do his task he can get no rice; one day's full task is immediately rewarded with a diet containing rice; and yet many men, day after day, and even week after week, prefer to live on bread—a food to which after a time they have a great objection—rather than complete their tasks. In order to show that the tasks set were within the reach of all, I had the careers of three hundred prisoners, consecutive admissions, traced. The following were the results of the three hundred:—

A.—57 never failed to do the task.
B.—121 only failed on less than ten occasions.
C.—65 failed more than ten times, but less than thirty times.
D.—57 failed more than thirty times.

The prisoners included in D were the only ones reported to the Superintendent, and constantly the only ones who received for any one offence a sentence more severe than one day's penal No. 1.

The return I is on the whole satisfactory. Compared with 1891 the figures are:—

	Dismissal.	Total Punishments.
1891	111 ...	780
1892	88 ...	661

The position of the guards has been very materially improved. Good quarters have been built in Kandy, and are being built in Colombo. Uniforms have been issued in Colombo, and are being made for Kandy. Half a full diet is issued to officers drawing less than 40 rupees a month at the following jails: Colombo, Kandy, and Anurádhapura. A scheme has been sanctioned, by which some or all of these advantages shall be given to the officers of penal stage jails, when those jails have been reported to be on a state of thorough efficiency.

In order to benefit the outstation jails a system was started, by which the Superintendent of each jail was to recommend each year a certain number of the most deserving officers for promotion to Welikada or Kandy, where really efficient officers have many opportunities of securing further advancement. The system failed for a very simple reason: the officers, with the exception of some seven or eight, refused to come. For years the hardships endured by these officers have been set forth by themselves and others: they were underpaid, underfed, overworked—in fact, their position was almost unbearable. They are offered increased pay, uniforms, quarters, diet, and the chance of still further promotion. They decline to accept this offer. They are now poorer than ever; they have lost what they probably valued most—their grievance. The whole tale is eminently characteristic of the Ceylon petitioner.

I am quite satisfied that the efficiency of the officers in the large jails has greatly increased, and is increasing. It is to be feared that undetected cases of corruption and trafficking not unfrequently occur, but on the whole the discipline of the jails is maintained with firmness, justice, and discretion. This is the great point.

The return K is really the medical officer's return, and I propose to consider with it the report sent in by the Medical Officer of the Convict Establishment, which is herewith annexed.

As regards the sick rate the returns for the Island show an improvement in 1892. The figures are as follows:—

Admissions to Hospital per Thousand on the Daily Average.

1891	3,156	1892	2,863

The Daily Sick per Thousand of the Daily Average Strength.

1891	59·32	1892	59·81

The figures for 1891 and 1892 cannot be compared with those of the previous years, for with the new system in 1891 a rule was introduced, by which convalescents were not allowed in the jails. Prisoners must either be at work or in hospital, and all light labour men are put to task work, so that the proportion of work which the doctor assigns may be exacted.

Taking the death-rate for the Island, there is undoubtedly an increase, but, as I have already pointed out, this is entirely due to an abnormal death-rate in Kandy.

The figures for the Convict Establishment do not seem to justify the gloomy view taken by the medical officer, who appears to think that in consequence of the introduction of the new diets there was a very marked increase in the sick-rate for 1892.

The figures, however, are as follows:—

	Death-rate per 1,000.
1891	65
1892	46
Decrease ...	19

— a manifest improvement.

Admissions to Hospital per Daily Average of One Thousand.

	Admissions
1891	3,108
1892	2,528
Decrease ...	580

This shows a still more manifest improvement.

The daily average sick-rate per thousand of the daily average strength is however as follows :—

1891	48
1892	60

It is probable that these latter are the figures which the medical officer had in his mind when he stated that sickness had greatly increased.

I am, however, unable to agree with the conclusion arrived at.

In 1892, although there was a greater number of prisoners in the Convict Establishment than in 1891, 743 fewer prisoners were admitted to hospital, but each prisoner was detained there so long that, in spite of the diminished admissions, the hospital was more crowded in 1892 than in 1891. I deduce from this not that sickness had greatly increased, but that it had considerably diminished, this diminution being accompanied by a greatly diminished rapidity in effecting a cure. This diminished rapidity may be accounted for in various ways : the prisoner may have been removed too soon from the hospital in 1891, thus causing a re-admission ; or he may have been sent too late to the hospital in 1892, thus rendering his recovery more slow ; but in default of other explanation we find that the singular effects of the new diets were greatly to diminish the number of persons attacked by sickness, and at the same time very greatly to increase the severity of the attacks, this increased severity being accompanied by a decrease of 19 per thousand in the death-rate. However this may be, I cannot agree in the view that the above figures show a great increase in sickness. I am unable to admit that an increase of sickness is indicated by the fact that one man is detained in hospital for a month, instead of five men for six days each.

In 1891, with a death-rate of 65 per thousand, and admissions amounting to 3,108 per thousand, one medical officer writes : "Notwithstanding the large increase in the sick-rate among the prisoners during this year the mortality can by no means be considered heavy, and will compare very favourably with that of any class of people outside the jail walls."

In 1892, with a death-rate of only 46 per thousand, and admissions amounting to only 2,528 per thousand, another medical officer writes : "The past year has been one of considerable anxiety * * * * * from the fact of the sick population of the Convict Establishment having increased greatly."

It is somewhat singular that opinions so divergent should be arrived at from a consideration of the same figures.

On another point I am unable to follow the medical officer. In paragraph 14 he says "the temporary jail at Bankshall has been, from a health point of view, all that is desirable," and from paragraph 12 it might be concluded that it was the severity of the penal stage which acted prejudicially on the prisoners.

What, however, are the figures (omitting fractions) ?—

Daily Average of Sick per Thousand of the Daily Average Strength.

Bankshall	73
Slave Island	68
Welikada	60
Mahara	43

This is also borne out by the column "Percentage of Sick to Strength." We thus find that Bankshall is the most unhealthy jail, though, "from a health point of view, it is all that is desirable ;" while both Bankshall and Slave Island, in which no penal stage prisoners are kept, are more unhealthy than Welikada, the only jail in which the severity of the penal stage is experienced.

The figures given by the medical officer in paragraph 11 are however well worthy of careful consideration.

It is very clear from these figures that the sick-rate and death-rate are unquestionably unduly high in the penal stage and class IV. ; but it is also to be observed that class III. is much more unhealthy than classes II. and I., though all three classes receive similar diet and treatment in jail. The true cause of this sickness has, I think, yet to be discovered. Experiments in diets with class IV. and the penal stage have now been sanctioned, and are being carried out. No expenditure is wasted which keeps the prisoner in health, but care must be taken that expensive diets, which do not result in diminished sick-rate, are not introduced into the jails. The plan now decided on is, I believe, admirable. It is to divide new admissions into three classes—A, B, C ; to give A two ounces of dhol, B three ounces of dry fish, and C four ounces of rice, in addition to the present penal diet No. 2 in the Convict Establishment. The effect of these additions on the health of the prisoner will be apparent in a few months. It must be borne in mind that not only were these diets introduced gradually from jail to jail on the recommendation of the medical officers, but the medical officers of the different prisons reported at the end of 1892 on the new diets and their effects. With the exception of the Medical Officer of the Convict Establishment, the Medical Officer of Negombo (who says that the penal diets are not suited to invalids), and the Medical Officer of Avisáwélla (who in very strong language condemns the diets), the reports have uniformly approved of the diets. A rule has now been introduced, by which the Medical Officer of Negombo can exempt convalescents from penal diets. The views of the Medical Officer of Avisáwélla do not seem worthy of consideration, as convicted prisoners are not kept more than forty-eight hours at that jail. This doctor's experience must therefore be extremely limited.

The return L is valuable as a record, but contains nothing calling for special remark. The falling off in the number of convictions seems to be distributed pretty equally over the different religions.

The return of the religions of unconvicted prisoners I cannot but regard as quite useless.

The following figures are worthy of remark in Table M :—

Number of Siphalese and Tamils convicted in each of the last Four Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Siphalese ...	10,247 ...	9,320 ...	8,234 ...	6,423
Tamils ...	1,506 ...	1,496 ...	1,657 ...	1,655

The Sinhalese and Tamils form about nine-tenths of the persons convicted. Here we find a steady, continuous decrease in the number of Sinhalese, while the number of Tamils shows a tendency to increase. Various reasons may be assigned for this curious fact. I am inclined to attribute it to the greater social isolation of the Tamil. The Sinhalese villager, on his return after discharge, communicates his experiences to his fellow-villagers, and the news quickly spreads; the deterrent effect of severe imprisonment is thus felt over an extended area.

The Tamil, on the other hand, has a very limited circle of acquaintances. He may not on his discharge return to his former place of residence at all, and few persons know or care what has happened to him. This theory may of course be quite erroneous; it is merely offered as a surmise.

The return N does not seem to call for special comment.

The particulars in Table O may be summarised as follows for the last four years:—

Convictions before the Supreme Court for the last Four Years.

	1892	1891.	1890.	1889.
Offences against—				
Person	218	102	184	167
Property, with violence ...	131	88	132	133
Property, without violence .	18	11	21	48
Forgery, perjury, coining ...	20	13	29	28
Unclassified	26	2	33	26

It will be seen from the above that the increase in 1892 is spread pretty evenly over all classes of offences.

It is singular, however, that though the offences against person were more numerous in 1892 than in any of the three preceding years, the murders and manslaughters were fewer. The figures are as follows:—

Murders and Manslaughters during each of the last Four Years.

1889	74
1890	86
1891	61
1892	58

Dealing with P as with O, the figures are as follows:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Offences against—				
Person	199	221	211	190
Property, with violence ...	32	78	113	49
Property, without violence ...	103	66	60	118
Forgery, perjury, coining ...	12	14	17	18
Unclassified	30	8	55	55

It will be seen from above that in nearly every class of offence the figures for 1892 are the lowest on the record.

Comparing the return Q with those of the previous years it will be convenient to summarise the convictions under the following heads:—

Strictly criminal (such as theft, assault), and quasi criminal, including such offences as coining, trespass, disorderly conduct, which are both prejudicial to the welfare of the community, and are also forbidden by law.

Breaches of Ordinances, such as Thoroughfares, Paddy, Salt Ordinances, &c.

Miscellaneous.

Dividing the convictions in this manner the figures are as follows:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Strictly Criminal	2,659	3,008	3,619	4,077
Quasi Criminal	2,833	3,199	2,744	2,800
Breach of Ordinances ...	2,328	3,712	3,473	4,193
Miscellaneous	214	210	1,011	800

These figures show a satisfactory diminution in all classes of offences. The low figures under the head "Quasi Criminal Offences" in 1889 and 1890 are explained by the high figures under the head "Miscellaneous." It is probable that offences which have been strictly classified in 1891 and 1892 and have been entered as "Miscellaneous" in 1889 and 1890. It is satisfactory to see that the committals from Village Tribunals have decreased from 734 in 1891 to 659 in 1892.

Tables R and S do not call for special consideration. I had hoped to present the accounts this year in a somewhat different form, but, as I have said before, it was too late to collect the necessary information after my return from England.

I regret to have to record the death of Mr. Marcus Mooney, which took place during my absence. This officer was for many years in charge of Mahara, and invariably discharged his duties with zeal and intelligence. It will be difficult to supply his place.

I was absent in England from 15th May till 1st December, during which time my duties were performed by Major Firminger.

Reports from the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment and the Medical Officer in charge of the Convict Establishment are annexed.

FRAS. R. ELLIS,
Director and Inspector-General of Prisons.

March 30, 1893.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1892.

THE daily average number of prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment was 1,361·11 in 1892 and 1,322·23 in 1891.

2. The expenditure was Rs. 248,073 in 1892 and Rs. 254,144 in 1891, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,071 for last year.

3. The value of prisoners' labour was Rs. 149,639, a decrease of Rs. 2,899 upon 1891.

4. The daily average number of prisoners employed on the Foreshore reclamation and other works of the Public Works Department during 1892 was 355·06, as compared with 198 in 1891.

WELIKADA.

5. Since my last report this jail has been made the penal stage jail for the whole Island, with the exception of the Central Province.

6. The average number of penal stage prisoners for 1892 was 350, who are employed at husk-beating in separate stalls.

7. The outturn of fibre during 1892 was 1,193 cwt. 82 lb. Stock in hand on December 31 was 145 cwt. 70 lb.

8. In addition to the above only artizans and prisoners required for jail service are kept in this jail.

SLAVE ISLAND.

9. As a market could not be found for broken metal, all the penal stage prisoners were transferred to Welikada on the 3rd March, 1892, and stone-breaking virtually abolished. Pending the erection of the new prison at Mutwal this prison is used principally for the location of prisoners employed on the reclamation works, thus enabling me to abolish the objectionable practice of marching a large body of prisoners from Welikada to the Foreshore and back, a distance of six miles.

BANKSHALL.

10. This is a temporary jail, with accommodation for 217 prisoners, consisting of seven association and one hospital ward, all being surrounded by a double cadjan fence. It was built entirely for the purpose of locating prisoners at the place where they are employed.

11. Owing to the centralisation scheme of the Director and Inspector-General of Prisons being carried out, the accommodation was soon found insufficient for the large number of prisoners drafted into Colombo, but as a large jail was to be built at Mutwal no additions were made to this one.

MAHARA.

12. The number of prisoners in this jail was still further reduced during this year, but all demands for rubble were fully met, and 3,000 tons remained on hand at the end of the year.

13. This prison was the healthiest in the Island, there being only one death during the year.

BORELLA CONVICT HOSPITAL.

14. I am of opinion that the accommodation at this hospital is not sufficient for the sick of the whole of the Convict Establishment jails.

CHANGES.

15. On the 16th May Mr. F. R. Ellis, the Director and Inspector-General of Prisons, having proceeded to England on leave, I was appointed to act for him during his absence, in addition to my own duties.

16. The Prisons Department lost an able and valuable officer by the death of Mr. M. Mooney, the Assistant Superintendent of Mahara, which took place in the General Hospital on the 22nd June. No officer has been appointed in his place.

17. During this year all prison officers have been supplied with uniform, which has greatly improved their appearance.

ESCAPES.

18. There were no escapes from any of the jails of the Convict Establishment during the year.

SPECIAL GANG.

19. There were no prisoners in the special gang or party during this year.

HEALTH.

20. I am glad to be able to report an improvement in the health of the prisoners of the Convict Establishment. There were only 49 deaths during the year as compared with 87 in 1891.

21. I attach the Medical Officer's report.

GENERAL REMARKS.

22. Discipline and good conduct of the prisoners in the jails of the Convict Establishment were fully maintained: there was not a single outbreak, assault on officers, or any serious crime during the year.

23. The Prison rules have again been revised by the Director and Inspector-General of Prisons and myself, and a few alterations and additions made, suggested by the experience of the past year.

24. The clerical work of the Convict Establishment has more than doubled during the last three years without any addition being made to the clerical staff. If the work is to be done efficiently the staff must be increased.

25. A better class of candidates are now offering themselves for employment in the Convict Establishment owing, no doubt, to the inducements held out to them of free quarters, uniform, and a daily half ration, but a greater improvement is still necessary.

R. E. FIRMINGER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT FOR 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for 1892 on the health of the Convict Establishment.

2. The past year has been one of considerable anxiety from the new scale of diets having been introduced into all the Colombo jails, visibly affecting the physique of a great majority of the prisoners, and from the fact of the sick population of the Convict Establishment having increased greatly.

3. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that the mortality has not been in proportion to the sick-rate, but on the contrary compares favourably with that of the previous year. There were admitted into the Convict Hospital 3,247 prisoners, against 3,064 in the previous year. Out of these, 2,396 were admitted into the sick list as the more serious cases.

4. The following table will show the numbers contributed in each of the two years by the more prevalent diseases :—

Diseases.	In 1891.	In 1892	Diseases.	In 1891.	In 1892.
Diarrhœa	524	1,063	Diseases of the eye	549	582
Dysentery	268	52	Injuries	239	132
Fevers	375	99	Debility	12	51
Pneumonia	100	6	Influenza	57	83

5. A glance at the above figures will show the great increase in diarrhœa, and a noticeable reduction in dysentery, pneumonia, fevers, and even injuries. The increase in influenza might have been greater if the prisoners suffered as much from this epidemic, which prevailed during the early months of the year, as the general population.

6. The increase of diarrhœa and of debility has been dwelt upon at length in a communication to the Inspector-General of Prisons, dealing with the subject of diet, so that it may not be necessary here more than to refer it.

7. There have been 69 deaths against 81 of the previous year, and the diseases which caused them are the following :—

Diseases	In 1891.	In 1892	Diseases.	In 1891.	In 1892.
Fevers	11	2	Hipatitis	2	1
Diarrhœa	9	34	Scurvy	—	1
Dysentery	21	6	Influenza	—	12
Debility	—	4	Injuries	5	—
Paralysis	1	—	Meningitis	—	2
Pneumonia	32	3	Apoplexy	—	1
Phthisis		3	Extravasation of urine	—	1

8. Nearly half the number of deaths was from diarrhœa, more than a third of the other half was from influenza. Dysentery carried away 6, which compares most favourably with 21 of the previous year; and pneumonia 3 against 32 of the previous year.

9. Twenty-five of the prisoners that died were sent in from the Welikada Jail, 22 from Slave Island, 1 from Bankshall, 6 from Hulftsdorp, 1 from Mahara, and the remaining 14 were sick men sent into Colombo from outstations, viz., 1 from Jaffna, 1 from Anurádhapura, 11 from Kandy, and 1 from Negombo.

10. Of those that died, 23 were in the penal stage; 30 in class IV., *i. e.* within the first year of imprisonment, but out of the penal stage; and 10 in the higher classes. There were three deaths, also amongst the unconvicted men of Hulftsdorp, and three amongst the simple imprisonment men of the same jail.

11. The following table will show the proportion in which the several stages contributed to the sick list :—

Daily Average of Prisoners in Convict Establishment and Hulftsdorp.		No. of Sick admitted.	No. of Deaths.
424·13	Penal stage	1,348	32
399·15	Fourth class	1,255	30
146·01	Third class	293	4
95·13	Second class	103	1
312·36	First class	248	5
10·88	Simple imprisonment	3	3
61·31	Unconvicted	57	3

12. These figures indicate the severity of the penal stage and its effect on the subsequent stage. The higher classes have not gone through anything so trying as the present penal stage.

13. A very large number of convalescents have been sent during the year to the convalescent jail at Negombo, and while a great number of them have returned to Colombo much benefited by the change, some twelve of them have died there.

14. The sanitary condition of the several jails in Colombo has been satisfactory. Even the Mahara prison has been remarkably free from malarial fever, and has fared much better than the neighbouring villages. The temporary jail at Bankshall has been, from a health point of view, all that is desirable, but its close proximity to an iron foundry subjected it to risks from fire that its contemplated removal to Mutwal becomes the more welcome.

SOLOMON FERNANDO,
Medical Officer, Convict Establishment.

March 13, 1893.

NOTE.—Admissions to the Convict Hospital do not include the prisoners treated exclusively at Mahara.

APPENDIX III.

A.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Convicted Prisoners confined within the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

Jails.	Prisoners in								Of this Total.			
	Penal Stage.	Class IV.	Class III.	Class II.	Class I.	Road Ordinance Defaulters.	Simple Imprisonment.	Total.	Females.	Juveniles.	Light Labour.	Sick.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	344·75	121·82	58·85	45·56	170·39	27·30	1·54	770·21	18·45	12·40	60·05	46·49
Slave Island ...	46·92	125·95	36·72	21·98	61·62	·03	—	293·22	—	—	6·44	20·30
Bankshall* ...	2·37	53·33	21·41	7·74	24·54	—	—	109·39	—	—	1·27	8·52
Mahara ...	2·29	73·64	25·67	20·08	63·91	—	—	185·59	—	—	·86	8·27
Hulftsdorp ...	·03	·19	2·11	5·24	4·91	—	7·63	20·11	—	·18	—	—
Negombo ...	12·50	43·39	23·75	15·54	38·23	·75	·30	134·46	·90	·07	—	28·69
Avisáwélla ...	·69	—	—	—	—	—	—	·69	·01	·02	—	—
	409·55	418·32	168·51	116·14	363·60	28·08	9·47	1,513·67	19·36	12·67	68·62	112·27
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail...	1·47	6·19	2·17	3·02	6·06	40·98	2·87	62·76	1·18	·45	·98	1·75
Bógambra ...	197·89	89·82	30·91	30·78	92·99	—	—	442·39	—	—	19·07	20·72
Nuwara Eliya ...	1·13	8·10	4·64	4·25	8·68	·39	·03	27·22	·08	·06	·21	1·19
	200·49	104·11	37·72	38·05	107·73	41·37	2·90	532·37	1·26	·51	20·21	23·66
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	25·71	15·38	1·19	3·19	28·92	10·11	·43	84·93	2·17	·46	·21	3·70
Mannár† ...	·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	·02	—	—	—	—
	25·73	15·38	1·19	3·19	28·92	10·11	·43	84·95	2·17	·46	·21	3·70
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	52·72	12·01	4·92	3·64	23·16	9·52	1·22	107·19	1·85	·62	·99	8·51
Mátara ...	17·87	4·87	—	—	7·01	14·54	·33	44·62	·09	·05	2·15	1·70
Tangalla ...	5·40	·40	·14	2·40	·92	·49	·28	10·03	·09	·09	·29	·43
Hambantota ...	1·56	·82	4·46	1·82	7·42	3·09	—	19·17	—	·03	·57	·24
Balapitiya ...	·46	—	—	4·09	—	·02	·01	4·58	·02	·03	·03	·10
	78·01	18·10	9·52	11·95	38·51	27·66	1·84	185·59	2·05	·82	4·03	10·98
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	6·46	·51	·18	1·07	1·05	10·09	·38	19·74	·43	·01	·40	1·02
Trincomalee‡ ...	1·00	·05	·51	·14	·27	·25	·60	2·82	·18	—	·05	·05
	7·46	·56	·69	1·21	1·32	10·34	·98	22·56	·61	·01	·45	1·07
N.-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	54·54	39·23	11·49	5·38	4·27	5·95	·12	120·98	·16	—	2·42	6·95
Puttalam ...	1·05	·10	1·71	·79	3·05	·34	·04	7·08	·03	—	—	·43
Chilaw ...	4·76	·60	4·59	·33	2·27	1·02	·19	13·76	·09	—	·08	·57
	60·35	39·93	17·79	6·50	9·59	7·31	·35	141·82	·28	—	2·50	7·95
N.-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura	12·57	9·47	23·16	32·70	46·76	·62	·01	125·29	·03	·03	·43	10·59
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	2·96	·66	·75	1·68	·60	·95	·25	7·85	·07	·02	·01	·31
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	18·98	3·54	·07	5·79	11·24	14·51	·15	54·28	·65	—	2·36	1·69
Kégalla ...	3·35	—	·87	3·09	1·51	6·71	·01	15·54	·01	·01	—	·50
	22·33	3·54	·94	8·88	12·75	21·22	·16	69·82	·66	·01	2·36	2·19
Total of all Jails ...	819·45	610·07	260·27	220·30	609·78	147·66	16·39	2,683·92	26·49	14·53	98·82	172·72

* Opened in June, 1892. † Closed in April, 1892. ‡ Closed in June, 1892.

B.—Return showing the Number of Convicts in the Jails of Ceylon, and their Disposal, during 1892.

JAILS.	Number of Prisoners on January 1, 1892.	Received during the year.				Total.	Disposed of during the year.						Number of Convicted Prisoners in Jail on January 1, 1893.
		By Sentence.	From other Prisons.	Recaptured. Prior to January 1, 1892.	Recaptured. During the year.		Discharged, Sentence expired.	Transferred to other Prisons.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.													
Welikada ...	678	1,967	3,173	—	3*	5,821	1,934	3,135	—	66†	4	5,139	682
Slave Island ...	292	—	1,721	1	—	2,014	220	1,513	—	—	—	1,733	281
Bankshall ...	—	—	633	—	—	633	45	395		—	—	440	193
Mahara ...	272	—	389	—	-	661	125	442	—	—	—	567	94
Hulftsdorp ...	22	488	56	..	—	566	476	71	—	—	—	547	19
Negombo ...	161	298	375	-	1	835	146	511	2	19	3	681	154
Avisáwélla ...	—	138	2	—	1	141	34	106	1	—	—	141	—
	1,425	2,891	6,349	1	5	10,671	2,980	6,173	3	85	7	9,248	1,423
Central Province.													
Kandy Old Jail...	123	578	228	—	4‡	933	666	231	—	1	—	898	35
Bógambra ...	454	940	836	1	1	2,232	1,041	701	1	42	4	1,789	443
Nuwara Eliya ...	28	103	390	—	—	521	17	470	4	1	—	492	29
	605	1,621	1,454	1	5	3,686	1,724	1,402	5	44	4	3,179	507
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ...	86	489	206	-	—	781	534	143	—	1	—	678	103
Mannár ...	--	4	—	—	--	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	86	493	206	—	—	785	534	147	—	1	—	682	103
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	165	758	411	..	—	1,334	742	494	..	3	2	1,241	93
Mátara ...	60	565	213	—	—	838	522	272	—	1	2	797	41
Tangalla ...	5	299	72	—		376	260	109	—	—	—	369	7
Hambantota ...	63	69	49	—	—	181	76	86	—	1	—	163	18
Balapitiya ...	5	37	9	—	—	51	18	29	—	—	—	47	4
	298	1,728	754	—	—	2,780	1,618	990	—	5	4	2,617	163
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	22	260	41		—	323	263	44	—	1	—	308	15
Trincomalee ...	8	42	10	—	—	60	31	29	—	—	—	60	—
	30	302	51	—	—	383	294	73	—	1	—	368	15
N.-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	178	424	28	1	1	632	502	17	1	6	1	527	105
Puttalam	10	33	15	1	..	59	37	16	—	—	—	53	6
Chilaw	15	126	46	—	—	187	111	64	—	—	—	175	12
	203	583	89	2	1	878	650	97	1	6	1	755	123
N.-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	124	127	123	—	4	378	130	97	10	8	—	245	133
Province of Úva.													
Badulla ..	15	334	255	—	—	604	307	290	1	—	—	598	6
P. of Sabaragamuwa.													
Ratnapura ...	45	464	50	—	1	560	490	34	2	—	—	526	34
Kégalla ...	17	280	7	—	2§	306	185	111	1	1	—	298	8
	62	744	57	—	3	866	675	145	3	1	—	824	42
Total of all Jails...	2,848	8,823	9,338	4	18	21,031	8,912	9,414	23	151	16	18,516	2,515

* One of Nuwara Eliya and two of Anurádhapura Prisons.

† These (made up of 39 from Welikada, 22 from Slave Island, 1 from Mahara, 1 from Bankshall, and 3 from Hulftsdorp) died in the Convict Hospital at Borella.

‡ The four prisoners recaptured were prisoners of Anurádhapura Jail.

§ One prisoner who escaped from Nuwara Eliya Prison.

C.—Return showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.	OTHERS.									GRAND TOTAL.
	Convicted under Ordinance No. 31 of 1884.	Sentence not exceeding Two Weeks.	Not exceeding One Month.	Not exceeding Three Months.	Not exceeding Six Months.	Not exceeding One Year.	Not exceeding Five Years.	Exceeding Five Years.	Sentenced to be Hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.											
Węlikada ...	424	332	477	223	214	121	118	50	8	1,543	1,967
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	389	45	15	13	—	22	4	—	488	488
Negombo ...	60	64	60	42	25	14	22	8	3	238	298
Avisáwélla ...	—	7	40	61	22	8	—	—	—	138	138
	484	792	622	341	274	143	162	62	11	2,407	2,891
Central Province.											
Kandy old Jail ...	405	105	33	15	3	3	14	—	—	173	578
Bógambra ...	—	255	249	197	117	28	48	41	5	940	940
Nuwara Eliya ...	18	28	25	25	7	—	—	—	—	85	103
	423	338	307	237	127	31	62	41	5	1,198	1,621
Northern Province.											
Jaffna ...	213	40	56	88	52	27	8	5	—	276	489
Mannár ...	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	4
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	213	40	58	89	52	28	8	5	—	280	493
Southern Province.											
Galle ...	159	198	107	89	98	31	67	4	5	599	758
Mátara ...	184	125	52	58	89	13	29	12	3	381	565
Tangalla ...	24	173	16	25	55	5	1	—	—	275	299
Hambantota ...	42	—	4	12	9	2	—	—	—	27	69
Balapitiya ...	4	11	7	9	6	—	—	—	—	33	37
	413	507	186	193	257	51	97	16	8	1,315	1,728
Eastern Province.											
Batticaloa ...	136	21	35	26	21	9	11	1	—	124	260
Trincomalee ...	3	11	4	11	8	3	2	—	—	39	42
	139	32	39	37	29	12	13	1	—	163	302
North-Western Province.											
Kurunégala ...	74	84	44	100	96	12	12	1	1	350	424
Puttalam ...	6	10	4	10	—	2	1	—	—	27	33
Chilaw ...	13	9	45	28	20	5	6	—	—	113	126
	93	103	93	138	116	19	19	1	1	490	583
North-Central Province.											
Anurádhapura ...	12	80	12	13	5	5	—	—	80	115	127
Province of Uva.											
Badulla ...	86	39	51	82	53	14	4	4	1	248	334
Province of Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura ...	217	82	52	58	40	11	4	—	—	247	464
Kégalla ...	105	62	31	33	45	3	1	—	—	175	280
	322	144	83	91	85	14	5	—	—	422	744
Total of all Jails ...	2,185	2,125	1,451	1,221	998	317	370	130	26	6,638	8,823

D.—Return showing the Former Convictions, as far as can be ascertained, of Prisoners, exclusive of Road Ordinance Defaulters received direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

JAILS.	Not previously Convicted.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times before.	Convicted more than three times.	TOTAL.
Western Province.						
Węlikada ...	1,140	198	91	40	74	1,543
Slave Island ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	402	61	12	7	6	488
Negombo ...	194	31	5	4	4	238
Avisáwélla ...	106	21	7	1	3	138
	1,842	311	115	52	87	2,407
Central Province.						
Kandy Old Jail ...	157	11	5	—	—	173
Bógambra ...	690	145	53	18	34	940
Nuwara Eliya ...	71	13	—	1	—	85
	918	169	58	19	34	1,198
Northern Province.						
Jaffna ...	197	46	10	12	11	276
Mannár ...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	201	46	10	12	11	280
Southern Province.						
Galle ...	469	90	16	8	16	599
Mátara ...	288	81	12	—	—	381
Tąngalla ...	238	31	5	1	—	275
Hambantota ...	15	10	1	—	1	27
Balapitiya ...	29	2	1	—	1	33
	1,039	214	35	9	18	1,315
Eastern Province.						
Batticaloa ...	116	7	1	—	—	124
Trincomalee ...	35	2	2	—	—	39
	151	9	3	—	—	164
North-Western Province.						
Kurunégala ...	315	26	4	4	1	350
Puttalam ...	25	2	—	—	—	27
Chilaw ...	83	20	6	3	1	113
	423	48	10	7	2	490
North-Central Province.						
Anurádhapura ...	93	20	1	—	1	115
Province of Uva.						
Badulla ...	204	31	9	3	1	248
Province of Sabaragamuwa.						
Ratnapura ...	201	36	7	—	3	247
Kęgalla ...	126	42	7	—	—	175
	327	78	14	—	3	422
Total of all Jails ...	5,198	926	255	102	157	6,638

E.—Return showing the Daily Average of all Unconvicted Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

JAILS.	Debtors.	Witnesses.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence, &c.	Accused Persons Arrested on Warrants.	Lunatics.	Total.	OF THIS TOTAL Females.	Juveniles.	Sick.	Total Number of Unconvicted received direct from Courts.
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	—	—	1·79	·47	·10	·04	—	2·40	1·36	—	1·04	55
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hulftsdorp ...	2·95	·46	33·10	33·22	3·16	·54	·89	74·42	—	·90	·61	1,950
Negombo ...	·03	·06	13·45	3·73	·22	·01	·44	17·94	1·14	·59	·35	458
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	13·13	·25	·02	·03	—	13·43	·01	·08	—	305
	2·98	·52	61·47	37·77	3·50	·62	1·33	108·19	2·51	1·57	2·00	2,768
Central Province.												
Kandy Old Jail ...	2·20	·04	20·39	15·60	·27	·30	·15	38·95	·85	·60	·46	847
Bógambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	4·53	·05	·06	·01	—	4·65	·14	·01	·07	137
	2·20	·04	24·92	15·65	·33	·31	·15	43·60	·99	·61	·53	984
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	—	—	7·04	3·43	·48	·19	—	11·14	·34	·07	·16	222
Mannár ...	—	—	·18	—	—	—	—	·18	—	—	—	4
	—	—	7·22	3·43	·48	·19	—	11·32	·34	·07	·16	226
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	·22	·02	10·94	5·49	2·32	·05	·10	19·14	·32	·48	·28	619
Mátara	—	—	20·41	7·99	1·02	·01	1·09	30·52	·46	·12	1·09	444
Tangalla ...	—	·05	2·56	·85	·13	—	·26	3·85	·23	·02	·22	115
Hambantota ...	—	—	·64	·01	·01	·01	—	·67	·02	—	—	26
Balapitiya ...	—	—	5·54	·38	—	·53	·06	6·51	·17	·07	·69	398
	·22	·07	40·09	14·72	3·48	·60	1·51	60·69	1·20	·69	2·28	1,602
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	—	—	4·00	1·20	—	·01	·12	5·33	·03	—	·09	126
Trincomalee ...	—	·24	·51	·43	·01	—	—	1·19	·01	—	—	40
	—	·24	4·51	1·63	·01	·01	·12	6·52	·04	—	·09	166
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	—	—	20·92	3·92	·33	·02	·25	25·44	·32	·06	·37	345
Puttalam ...	—	—	·64	·25	—	—	·06	·95	·06	—	·04	30
Chilaw ...	—	—	6·67	1·61	·09	·01	·08	8·46	·25	·09	·01	283
	—	—	28·23	5·78	·42	·03	·39	34·85	·63	·15	·42	658
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	—	·05	3·68	1·15	—	·01	·05	4·94	·25	·02	·11	60
Province of Uva.												
Badulla ...	·61	·11	7·44	1·66	·10	·01	·54	10·47	·36	·16	·53	269
Province of Saharágamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	·12	—	5·38	·88	·46	·07	·33	7·24	·25	·01	·03	202
Kégalla ...	—	—	3·71	·46	·07	—	·05	4·29	·19	—	·11	107
	·12	—	9·09	1·34	·53	·07	·38	11·53	·44	·01	·14	309
Total of all Jails ...	6·13	1·03	186·65	83·13	8·85	1·85	4·47	292·11	6·76	3·28	6·26	7,042

F.—Return showing the Daily Average, Admissions, and Deaths of all Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

JAILS.	DAILY AVERAGE. Convicted.	DAILY AVERAGE. Unconvicted.	DAILY AVERAGE. TOTAL.	ADMISSIONS. Convicted	ADMISSIONS. Unconvicted.	DEATHS. Convicted.	DEATHS. Unconvicted.	Cubic space per Prisoner.
Western Province.								
Welikada	770·21	2·40	772·61	1,967	55	66	3	Males 536 Female 2373
Slave Island	293·22	—	293·22	—	—	—	—	1,040
Bankshall	109·39	—	109·39	—	—	—	—	1,260
Mahara	185·59	—	185·59	—	—	—	—	736
Hulftsdorp	20·11	74·42	94·53	488	1,950	—	—	1,139
Negombo	134·46	17·94	152·40	298	458	19	1	996
Avisáwélla	·69	13·43	14·12	138	305	—	—	800
	1513·67	108·19	1,621·86	2,891	2,768	85	4	—
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail... ...	62·76	38·95	101·71	578	847	1	1	923
Bógambra	442·39	—	442·39	940	—	45*	—	921
Nuwara Eliya	27·22	4·65	31·87	103	137	1	—	786
	532·37	43·60	575·97	1,621	984	47	1	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	84·93	11·14	96·07	489	222	1	1	2,416
Mannár	·02	·18	·20	4	4	—	—	1,152
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	84·95	11·32	96·27	493	246	1	1	—
Southern Province.								
Galle	107·19	19·14	126·33	758	619	3	1	1,347
Mátara	44·62	30·52	75·14	565	444	1	—	772
Tangalla	10·03	3·85	13·88	299	115	—	—	2,804
Hambantota	19·17	·67	19·84	69	26	1	—	3,313
Balapitiya	4·58	6·51	11·09	37	398	—	—	756
	185·59	60·69	246·28	1,728	1,602	5	1	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	19·74	5·33	25·07	260	126	1	1	1,837
Trincomalee	2·82	1·19	4·01	42	40	—	—	813
	22·56	6·52	29·08	302	166	1	1	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	120·98	25·44	146·42	424	345	6	1	777
Puttalam	7·08	·95	8·03	33	30	—	—	4,025
Chilaw	13·76	8·46	22·22	126	283	—	—	1,257
	141·82	34·85	176·67	583	658	6	1	—
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	125·29	4·94	130·23	127	60	8	—	1,292
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	7·85	10·47	18·32	334	269	—	—	2,117
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	54·28	7·24	61·52	464	202	—	—	772
Kégalla	15·54	4·29	19·83	280	107	1	—	1,149
	69·82	11·53	81·35	744	309	1	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	2,683·92	292·41	2,976·03	8,823	7,042	154	9	—

* Including three deaths which occurred in the General Civil Hospital, Kandy.

G.—Return of Prisoners who have Escaped from Ceylon Prisons, and were still at large on December 31, 1892.

JAILS.	Number of Escaped Prisoners at large on December 31, 1891.		Escaped during the year 1892.		Recaptured during the year 1892.		Still at large on December 31, 1892.	
	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.								
Welikada	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Slave Island	5	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Bankshall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Kalutara	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Avisáwélla	1	2	1	5	1	5	1	2
	13	2	3	5	4	5	12	2
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bógambra	9	—	2*	—	2*	—	9	—
Núwara Eliya	7	1	4	—	1	—	10	1
Mátalé	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
	20	6	6	—	3	—	23	6
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southern Province.								
Galle	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1†
Mátara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—
Balapitiya	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—†
	2	2	—	1	—	1	2	1
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Trincomalee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	2	1	1	—	2	—	1	1
Puttalam	3	—	—	1	1	1	2	—
Chilaw	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
	7	3	1	1	3	1	5	3
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	2	2	10	—	10	—	2	2
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	5	1	1	—	—	—	6	1
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	1	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
Kégalla	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
	4	—	3	—	2	—	5	—
Total of all Jails ...	56	17	24	7	22	7	58	15

* One prisoner escaped from the General Civil Hospital, Kandy. He was recaptured and brought to Bogambra Jail.
† Struck off, being over ten years.

H.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for Breaches of Prison Rules within the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

Jails.	By Superintendent.																							By Prison Visitors.			By Court.	Grand Total.	Total Number of Prisoners Punished
	Reduction to Penal Stage.	Forfeiture of Marks.	Lashes with Cat, not exceeding 12.	Strokes with Rattan.	Penal Diet to 1 to 14 days.	Disrated from Constable's Office.	Reduction to Class IV.	Refractory Diet.	Reduction to Class IV. and Ordinary Diet No. 1.	Reduction to Penal Stage and Penal Diet No. 2.	Penal Diet No. 1.	Sentenced to Hard Labour.	Reduction to Penal Stage and Penal Diet No. 1.	Placed in Punishment Cell	In Leg Fetters.	Extra Husk-beating.	Solitary Confinement and Refractory Diet.	Solitary Confinement.	Forfeiture of Bathing.	Penal Diet No. 2.	Reduction to Class II.	Penal Diet Nos. 1 and 2.	Otherwise.	Total.	Lashes and Strokes.	Additional Imprisonment.	Total.	Additional Imprisonment.		
Western Province.																													
Welikada ...	100	45	4	315	531	8	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	46	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	1,182	3	4	7	—	1,189	822
Slave Island ...	3	26	1	103	—	2	82	—	50	3	637	—	520	—	—	—	38	—	—	4	—	—	4	1,473	—	—	—	—	1,473	818
Bankshall ...	—	9	1	11	—	5	58	—	—	—	—	—	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	295	120
Mahara ...	46	24	1	14	—	3	79	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	290	—	477	—	—	—	—	477	290
Hulftsdorp ...	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	—	—	—	—	31	27
Negombo ...	6	11	—	17	—	1	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	125	—	—	—	—	125	102
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	155	117	7	461	535	19	334	122	50	3	637	1	731	1	—	46	38	22	1	4	—	290	9	3,583	3	4	7	—	3,590	2,179
Central Province.																													
Kandy Old Jail...	4	—	—	3	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314	—	—	—	—	—	1	486	—	—	—	—	486	359
Bógambra	151	21	2	323	—	13	—	1,484	—	—	3,826	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	5,851	—	8	8	—	5,859	979
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	1	17	15
	155	21	2	331	164	16	—	1,492	—	—	3,826	—	—	—	—	—	314	31	—	—	—	—	1	6,353	—	8	8	1	6,362	1,353
Northern Province.																													
Jaffna ...	3	—	—	2	100	—	—	2	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	165	2	—	2	—	167	167
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	2	100	—	—	2	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	165	2	—	2	—	167	167
Southern Province.																													
Galle ...	1	17	—	70	—	6	3	247	—	—	95	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	451	—	1	1	1	453	258
Mátara ...	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	206	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	279	—	—	—	—	279	131
Tangalla ...	2	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	11
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	4
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	21	—	77	3	6	3	457	—	—	154	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1	—	—	745	—	1	1	1	747	404

Eastern Province.																														
Batticaloà ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
Trincomalee ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	6
N.-Western Province.																														
Kurunégala ...	15	1	1	107	478	1	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	635	—	—	—	—	635	183
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	46	46
	15	1	1	109	478	1	—	44	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	681	—	—	—	—	681	229
North-Central Province																														
Anurádhapura ...	13	10	—	19	60	—	—	22	—	—	133	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	2	—	—	2	265	265
Province of Uva.																														
Badulla	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	—	—	—	—	15	15
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																														
Ratnapura	—	4	—	7	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	56	—	1	1	—	57	43
Kégallà ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	2
	—	4	1	10	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60	—	1	1	—	61	45
Total of all Jails...	345	174	11	1,010	1,391	43	337	2,143	50	3	4,800	35	731	1	6	46	352	61	1	22	3	290	16	11,871	7	14	21	2	11,894	4,663

1.—Return showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by Officers of the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Prison Authorities.			Grand Total.	Total Number of Officers punished.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	By Dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.		
Western Province.								
Wélikada	1	1	2	17	119	136	138	120
Slave Island	—	—	—	9	61	70	70	65
Bankshall	—	—	—	4	30	34	34	20
Mahara	—	—	—	1	34	35	35	16
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	3	18	21	21	13
Negombo	—	—	—	1	19	20	20	15
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	3
	1	1	2	38	281	319	321	252
Central Province.								
Kandy Old Jail... ...	—	—	—	2	9	11	11	11
Bógambra	4	—	4	22	78	100	104	62
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3
	4	—	4	25	89	114	118	76
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	8
Mannár	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	8
Southern Province.								
Galle	—	1	1	6	102	108	109	35
Mátara	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5
Tangalla	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1	1	6	109	115	116	42
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	—	—	—	2	6	8	8	8
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	2	6	8	8	8
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	—	1	1	3	30	33	34	19
Puttalam	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	3
Chilaw	—	—	—	—	5	5	5	5
	—	1	1	4	37	41	42	27
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	1	—	1	6	15	21	22	22
Province of Uva.								
Badulla	—	—	—	2	6	8	8	8
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	—	—	—	5	13	18	18	9
Kégalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	5	13	18	18	9
Total of all Jails ...	6	3	9	88	564	652	661	452

K.—Return of Prisoners of all Classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during 1892.

JAILS.	Remained on December 31, 1891.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged in 1892.	Hanged.	Died from Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital on December 31, 1892.	Average Daily Strength of all Prisoners.	Average Daily Strength of all Sick.	Percentage of Sick to Strength.	Percentage of Deaths to Strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada ...	59	2,118	2,090	4	39	44	772·61	47·53	6·15	5·05
Slave Island ...	13	698	659	—	22	30	293·22	20·30	6·92	7·50
Bankshall ...	—	278	268	—	1	9	109·39	8·52	7·79	·91
Mahara ...	13	345	351	—	1	6	185·59	8·27	4·46	·54
Hulftsdorp ...	—	63	57	—	6	—	94·53	·61	·65	6·35
Negombo ...	28	540	507	3	20	38	152·40	29·04	19·05	13·12
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	14·12	—	—	—
	113	4,042	3,932	7	89	127	1621·86	114·27	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy Old Jail	11	151	160	—	2	—	101·71	2·21	2·17	1·97
Bógambra ...	27	2,580	2,543	4	45*	15	442·39	20·72	4·68	10·17
Nuwara Eliya...	—	65	63	—	1	1	31·87	1·26	3·95	3·14
	38	2,796	2,766	4	48	16	575·97	24·19	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna ...	1	187	176	—	2	10	96·07	3·86	4·02	2·08
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	·20	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	187	176	—	2	10	96·27	3·86	—	—
Southern Province.										
Gallé ...	6	430	418	2	4	12	126·33	8·79	6·96	3·17
Mátara ...	11	110	116	2	1	2	75·14	2·79	3·71	1·33
Taggalla ...	1	45	46	—	—	—	13·88	·65	4·68	—
Hambantota ...	1	12	12	—	1	—	19·84	·24	1·21	5·04
Balapitiya ...	—	19	19	—	—	—	11·09	·79	7·12	—
	19	616	611	4	6	14	246·28	13·26	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa ...	2	53	53	—	2	—	25·07	1·11	4·43	7·98
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·01	·05	1·25	—
	2	53	53	—	2	—	29·08	1·16	—	—
N.-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	20	349	346	1	7	15	146·42	7·32	5·00	4·78
Puttalam ...	—	9	8	—	—	1	8·03	·47	5·85	—
Chilaw ...	—	17	17	—	—	—	22·22	·58	2·61	—
	20	375	371	1	7	16	176·67	8·37	—	—
N.-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura	12	288	278	—	8	14	130·23	10·70	8·22	6·14
Province of Uva.										
Badulla ...	—	23	21	—	—	2	18·32	·84	4·58	—
P. of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura ...	—	108	106	—	—	2	61·52	1·72	2·80	—
Kégalla ...	—	33	32	—	1	—	19·83	·61	3·08	5·04
	—	141	138	—	1	2	81·35	2·33	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	205	8,521	8,346	16	163	201	2976·03	178·98	—	—

* Including three deaths which occurred in the General Civil Hospital, Kandy.

L.—Return showing the Religions of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

Jails.	Convicted.							Unconvicted.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.														
Welikada ...	167	218	1,135	262	162	23	1,967	1	8	28	17	1	—	55
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	12	92	217	100	66	1	488	52	268	1,282	180	167	1	1,950
Negombo ...	2	130	140	18	8	—	298	11	186	238	10	13	—	458
Avisáwélla ...	1	6	106	—	2	23	138	2	15	271	—	5	12	305
	182	446	1,598	380	238	47	2,891	66	477	1,819	207	186	13	2,768
Central Province.														
Kandy Old Jail ..	1	32	450	58	35	2	578	8	34	578	153	72	2	847
Bógambra ...	17	59	607	177	76	4	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	6	69	28	—	—	103	1	5	83	34	14	—	137
	18	97	1,126	263	111	6	1,621	9	39	661	187	86	2	984
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ...	1	68	—	417	3	—	489	5	26	1	188	2	—	222
Mannár ...	—	3	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	4
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	71	—	417	4	—	493	5	29	1	189	2	—	226
Southern Province.														
Galle ...	10	13	685	6	44	—	758	2	6	586	1	23	1	619
Mátara ...	2	1	553	5	4	—	565	1	1	436	2	4	—	444
Tangalla ...	—	—	297	—	2	—	299	—	1	112	1	1	—	115
Hambantota ...	—	—	62	1	6	—	69	—	—	18	4	4	—	26
Balapitiya ...	—	—	34	3	—	—	37	2	3	381	12	—	—	398
	12	14	1,631	15	56	—	1,728	5	11	1,533	20	32	1	1,602
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	1	22	10	158	69	—	260	2	9	16	67	32	—	126
Trincomalee ...	—	2	2	24	14	—	42	—	—	5	25	10	—	40
	1	24	12	182	83	—	302	2	9	21	92	42	—	166
N.-Western Province.														
Kurunégala ...	1	19	381	11	12	—	424	—	27	293	13	12	—	345
Puttalam ...	—	14	6	5	8	—	33	—	10	8	3	9	—	30
Chilaw ...	3	62	58	2	1	—	126	1	137	126	13	6	—	283
	4	95	445	18	21	—	583	1	174	427	29	27	—	658
N.-Central Province.														
Anurádhapura ...	—	3	100	7	17	—	127	—	3	42	12	3	—	60
Province of Uva.														
Badulla ...	1	7	276	28	22	—	334	3	7	203	28	28	—	269
Province of Sabaragamuwa.														
Ratnapura ...	2	11	424	20	7	—	464	4	3	171	10	13	1	202
Kégalla ...	—	5	258	5	12	—	280	—	2	103	1	1	—	107
	2	16	682	25	19	—	744	4	5	274	11	14	1	309
Total of all Jails...	221	773	5,870	1,335	571	53	8,823	95	754	4,981	775	420	17	7,042

M.—Return showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted direct from the Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

Jails.	Convicted.								Unconvicted.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province.																
Welikada ...	76	17	1,352	329	136	30	27	1,967	—	—	34	20	1	—	—	55
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	5	5	290	124	53	5	6	488	22	18	1,504	229	150	14	13	1,950
Negombo ...	1	—	253	36	8	—	—	298	—	—	421	24	13	—	—	458
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	98	37	1	1	1	138	—	—	286	14	4	1	—	305
	82	22	1,993	526	198	36	34	2,891	22	18	2,245	287	168	15	13	2,768
Central Province.																
Kandy Old Jail ...	—	2	470	69	33	2	2	578	—	8	594	172	61	8	4	847
Bogambra ...	—	7	637	215	71	4	6	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	71	31	—	—	1	103	—	—	88	34	14	—	1	137
	—	9	1,178	315	104	6	9	1,621	—	8	682	206	75	8	5	984
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	486	3	—	—	489	—	1	2	217	1	—	1	222
Mannár ...	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Vavuniya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	489	4	—	—	493	—	1	2	221	1	—	1	226
Southern Province.																
Galle ...	12	3	685	12	38	6	2	758	—	4	585	6	21	2	1	619
Mátara ...	1	—	555	5	3	1	—	565	—	—	438	2	4	—	—	444
Tangalla ...	—	—	297	—	2	—	—	299	—	1	112	1	1	—	—	115
Hambantota ...	—	—	62	1	4	1	1	69	—	—	18	4	3	—	1	26
Balapitiya ...	—	—	36	1	—	—	—	37	—	—	383	15	—	—	—	398
	13	3	1,635	19	47	8	3	1,728	—	5	1,536	28	29	2	2	1,602
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ...	—	3	10	178	69	—	—	260	1	—	16	77	30	—	2	126
Trincomalee ...	—	—	2	26	12	2	—	42	—	—	5	25	6	3	1	40
	—	3	12	204	81	2	—	302	1	—	21	102	36	3	3	166
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala ...	—	—	400	12	12	—	—	424	—	—	310	22	10	3	—	345
Puttalam ...	—	—	13	12	8	—	—	33	—	—	14	7	9	—	—	30
Chilaw ...	—	—	115	10	1	—	—	126	—	—	257	21	5	—	—	283
	—	—	528	34	21	—	—	583	—	—	581	50	24	3	—	658
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	103	8	15	1	—	127	—	—	42	15	2	1	—	60
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	—	2	280	30	20	2	—	334	—	2	211	28	28	—	—	269
Province of Sabaragamuwa																
Ratnapura ...	—	1	434	22	6	—	1	464	—	—	175	13	13	—	1	202
Kégalla ...	—	—	260	8	12	—	—	280	—	—	103	3	1	—	—	107
	—	1	694	30	18	1	—	744	—	—	278	16	14	—	1	309
Total of all Jails...	95	40	6,423	1,655	508	55	47	8,823	23	34	5,598	953	377	32	25	7,042

N.—Return showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted direct from Courts into the Jails of Ceylon during 1892.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.								
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 and upwards.	Total.
Western Province.																		
Welikada ...	61	417	640	518	238	65	24	4	1,967	4	15	16	7	9	3	—	1	55
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	27	80	209	95	43	22	7	5	488	34	220	1010	434	144	80	21	7	1,950
Negombo ...	—	43	116	84	35	17	3	—	298	9	55	223	105	34	21	10	1	458
Avisáwélla ...	4	17	67	26	13	9	1	1	138	3	36	151	66	33	9	4	3	305
	92	557	1032	723	329	113	35	10	2,891	50	326	1400	612	220	113	35	12	2,768
Central Province.																		
Kandy Old Jail ...	44	112	208	126	63	24	—	1	578	28	127	390	179	87	30	5	1	847
Bógambra ...	—	94	425	250	96	59	13	3	940	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	2	7	49	26	9	7	2	1	103	1	9	76	31	9	8	2	1	137
	46	213	682	402	168	90	15	5	1,621	29	136	466	210	96	38	7	2	984
Northern Province.																		
Jaffna ...	7	54	150	146	80	48	4	—	489	3	15	105	63	31	4	—	1	222
Mannár ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	4
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	54	151	149	80	48	4	—	493	3	16	107	64	31	4	—	1	226
Southern Province.																		
Galle ...	21	110	287	164	79	55	30	12	758	22	92	230	138	72	32	19	14	619
Mátara ...	—	45	250	123	105	31	10	1	565	1	41	242	105	35	15	3	1	444
Tangalla ...	6	60	134	56	21	20	2	—	299	1	20	55	26	6	6	1	—	115
Hambantota ...	1	6	39	12	9	1	1	—	69	—	5	17	—	1	3	—	—	26
Balapitiya ...	—	5	13	9	4	5	1	—	37	8	49	188	74	37	20	13	9	398
	28	226	723	364	218	112	44	13	1,728	32	207	733	343	151	76	36	24	1,602
Eastern Province.																		
Batticaloa ...	—	20	92	79	41	21	6	1	260	1	10	66	28	13	5	2	1	126
Trincomalee ...	1	4	12	13	11	1	—	—	42	2	4	16	11	7	—	—	—	40
	1	24	104	92	52	22	6	1	302	3	14	82	39	20	5	2	1	166
N.-Western Province.																		
Kurunégala ...	—	67	231	93	22	8	3	—	424	4	52	184	77	17	10	1	—	345
Puttalam ...	—	5	15	8	3	2	—	—	33	—	5	14	6	5	—	—	—	30
Chilaw ...	—	25	58	30	9	2	1	1	126	3	26	163	57	25	7	1	1	283
	—	97	304	131	34	12	4	1	583	7	83	361	140	47	17	2	1	658
North-Central Province.																		
Anurádhapura ...	2	4	49	60	11	1	—	—	127	1	3	37	18	—	1	—	—	60
Province of Uva.																		
Badulla ...	18	33	154	81	37	10	1	—	334	8	23	126	74	28	9	1	—	269
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																		
Ratnapura ...	—	62	159	109	83	42	8	1	464	3	45	80	43	24	5	1	1	202
Kégalla ...	1	30	136	68	34	8	3	—	280	—	12	56	25	6	7	1	—	107
	1	92	295	177	117	50	11	1	744	3	57	136	68	30	12	2	1	309
Total of all Jails ...	195	1300	3494	2179	1046	458	120	31	8,823	136	865	3448	1568	623	275	85	42	7,042

O.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1892, on Conviction before the Supreme Court, classified according to Crimes.

Jails.	Offences against the Person.										Offences against Property with Violence.								Offences against Property without Violence.				Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.			Miscellaneous	
	Murder and Manslaughter	Assault. Aggravated.	Rape.	Abduction.	Riot.	Kidnapping.	Unnatural Offences.	House-breaking, Robbery, & Voluntarily Causing Hurt.	Assaulting by using Criminal Force to Public Servant	Total.	Highway Robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and Robbery.	Robbery.	House-breaking and Theft.	Highway Robbery, and Wrongful Confinement.	Rioting, being armed with deadly Weapons.	Total.	Theft.	Contempt of Court.	Dishonestly Retaining Stolen Property.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	Grand Total.
Western Province.																											
Welikada ...	20	36	6	5	25	2	—	—	—	94	—	1	—	25	31	—	—	57	8	—	—	8	1	2	3	12	174
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	—	5
Negombo ...	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	25	38	6	5	25	2	—	—	—	101	—	1	—	33	34	—	—	68	8	3	—	11	2	2	4	12	196
Central Province.																											
Kandy Old Jail ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Bógambra ...	13	16	2	—	—	—	—	35	—	66	—	1	1	8	4	—	—	14	5	—	1	6	3	4	7	—	93
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	16	2	—	—	—	—	35	—	67	—	1	1	8	4	—	—	14	5	1	1	7	4	4	8	—	96
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	9
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	9
Southern Province.																											
Galle ..	5	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	—	3	—	1	—	5	17	26	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	13	51
Mátara ...	7	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	20	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	32
Tangalla ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hambantota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	15	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	30	5	5	—	1	—	5	17	33	—	—	—	—	3	4	7	14	84
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa ...	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Trincomalee ...	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
North-Central Province.																											
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.																											
Badulla ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																											
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	58	78	11	5	25	3	1	36	1	218	5	11	2	47	44	5	17	131	18	4	1	18	10	10	20	26	413

P.—Return showing the Number of Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1892, on Conviction before the District Courts, classified according to Crimes.

Jails.	Offences against the Person.									Offences against Property with Violence.					Offences against Property without Violence.													Forgery, Perjury, and Offences against Coining.				Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.
	Rioting.	Assault. Aggravated.	Kidnapping.	Using Criminal Force to a Woman intending to outrage her Modesty.	Criminal Trespass and Voluntarily Causing Hurt.	Voluntarily causing Hurt and House Trespass.	Wrongful Confinement.	Abduction.	Total.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and Robbery.	Highway Robbery.	Total.	Cattle Stealing.	Theft.	Arson.	Committing Mischief.	Criminal Breach of Trust.	Dishonestly Receiving Stolen Property.	Fraud.	Contempt of Court.	Lurking House Trespass.	Dishonestly using a forged Document.	Cheating.	House-breaking and Theft.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Total.	Unclassified, including breaches of Ordinances.	
Western Province.																																	
Welikada ...	—	37	1	—	—	—	—	1	39	2	—	—	—	2	—	23	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	17	44	—	—	—	—	3	88
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bankshall ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Negombo ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	19
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	44	2	—	—	—	—	1	47	2	—	—	—	2	—	25	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	1	1	23	57	—	—	—	—	3	109
Central Province.																																	
Kandy Old Jail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bógambra ...	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	4	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	9	—	2	—	2	3	35
Nuwara Eliya...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	4	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	10	—	2	—	2	3	36
Northern Province.																																	
Jaffna ...	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	13	42
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	13	43
Southern Province.																																	
Galle ...	—	33	—	1	4	5	2	—	45	2	8	2	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	5	12	—	—	—	—	7	76
Mátara ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	2	2	31
Tangallá ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	10
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	56	—	1	4	5	2	—	68	6	10	2	—	18	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	5	17	—	3	2	5	9	117
Eastern Province.																																	
Batticaloa ...	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
Trincomalee ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	13
North-W. Province.																																	
Kurunégala ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chilaw ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	2	4	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	2	—	22
	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	2	—	2	6	6	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	11	—	2	—	2	—	29
North-C. Province.																																	
Anurádhapura	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9
Provinces of Uva.																																	
Badulla ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																																	
Ratnapura ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	12
Kégalla ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	1	15
Total of all Jails	12	172	2	1	4	5	2	1	199	12	16	2	2	32	6	42	3	1	1	3	6	3	6	1	1	30	103	3	7	2	12	30	[illegible]

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit for the information of Government the Annual Administration Report of the Civil Medical Department for the year 1892, with the usual statistical tables.

1.—POPULATION.

Although the third Census of the Island was taken in February, 1891, the complete figures were not available until 1892. The enumeration showed 3,007,789 persons, against 2,759,738 in 1881, an increase of 248,051, or 9 per cent., in the decade. The increase from 1871 to 1881 was 14·9 per cent.

The density varied from only 8 in the square mile in two districts of the Northern Province to 580 in the District of Colombo, the average for the whole Island being 119.

The figures for the nine Provinces for 1881 and 1891, with the increase in each, are shown in the following table :—

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	1881. Persons.	1891. Persons.	Increase.	Increase per cent.
Western	1,432	671,500	762,533	91,033	13·5
Central	2,300	473,669	474,487	818	·2
Northern	3,363	302,500	319,296	16,796	5·5
Southern	2,146	433,520	489,799	56,279	13·0
Eastern	4,037	127,555	148,444	20,889	16·4
North-Western	2,997	293,327	320,070	26,743	9·1
North-Central	4,002	66,146	75,333	9,187	13·9
Uva	3,155	165,692	159,201	— 6,491	— 3·9
Sabaragamuwa	1,901	225,829	258,626	32,797	14·5
Ceylon	25,333	2,759,738	3,007,789	248,051	9·0

The Eastern Province shows the largest increase (16·4 per cent.), due, I should say, more to immigration than to increase of births over deaths. The Province of Sabaragamuwa stands second with an increase of 14·5, due to a similar cause. The North-Central exhibits the third largest increase (13·9), due to immigration and the wise irrigation policy of the Government, especially during the previous decade. The Western Province comes fourth with an increase of 13·5, and the Southern fifth with 13. The North-Western increased 9·1 per cent., the Northern 5·5, and the Central only ·2, the small increase being probably due to emigration to other Provinces. Uva shows a decrease of 3·9 per cent., caused by movement of its inhabitants, and no doubt to some extent disease and poverty.

The following table shows the proportion in 1,000 of each nationality born in Ceylon of each sex :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Europeans	330	267	443
Burghers	983	976	990
Sinhalese	999	999	999
Tamils	675	627	734
Moors	875	818	947
Malays	987	984	991
Veddahs	1,000	1,000	1,000
Others	408	322	567

Of the Europeans, 33 per cent. were born in the Colony, in the proportion of 27 males to 44 females, in every thousand. 595 came from Europe, 45 from Asia, 9 from Africa, 9 from America, and 8 from Australasia.

From England and Wales 1·609 came, comprising 1,114 men and 495 women. From Ireland 168 men and 86 women, and from Scotland 468 men and 145 women. From France there were 93 men and 43 women, and from Germany 50 men and 11 women.

The Registrar-General has kindly placed the following statistics at my disposal.

The estimated population of the Island at the end of the year 1892, inclusive of Indian immigrant coolies, was 3,119,979, an increase of 57,152 over the previous year, or 1·9 per cent. 85 per cent. was due to excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies, and 8,296, or 15 per cent., to excess of births over deaths.

The births registered in 1892 numbered 93,233, and were in the proportion of 30·9 to 1,000 persons living, against 32·1 of the previous year.

The deaths registered in 1892 amounted to 84,937, and correspond to an annual rate of 28·2 per 1,000, against 28·5 in 1891. Of the 84,937 deaths registered, 15,087 (equal to 18 per cent. of the total) occurred under 1 year, 30,161 (or 35 per cent.) under five years. One hundred and fifty-four persons were reported as centenarians.

The following table gives the population, birth-rate, and death-rate for the several districts of the Island for 1892 :—

District	Average Birth-rate of Ten Years (1881–1890).	Average Death-rate of Ten Years (1881–1890).	Vital Statistics of 1892.								
			Estimated Population at the middle of 1892.	Number of Births registered.	Number of Deaths registered.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
								Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Ceylon	29·4	24·3	3,015,624*	93,233	84,937	30·9	28·2	5	—	16	—
Western.											
Colombo	22 2	15·8	450,402	12,185	7,979	27·1	17·7	22	—	12	—
Negombo	35·3	18 7	135,042	4,696	2,676	34·8	19·8	—	1	6	—
Kalutara	25·9	18·6	185,910	5,532	4,135	29·8	22·2	15	—	19	—
Central.											
Kandy	24·4	23·6	287,811	8,306	8,854	28·9	30·8	18	—	30	—
Mátalé	32 4	34·7	76,408	2,755	3,111	36·1	40·7	11	—	17	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	24·4	18·4	109,951	3,100	3,163	28·2	28·8	16	—	57	—
Northern.											
Jaffna	31·0	21·9	282,845	8,726	6,395	30·9	22·6	—	·3	3	—
Mannár	33 7	38·3	23,727	655	1,401	27·6	59·0	—	18	54	—
Mullaittívu and Vavuniya ...	31·9	40·5	15,093	536	709	35·5	47·0	11	—	16	—
Southern.											
Galle	27·9	21·5	225,386	7,330	5,874	32·5	26·1	16	—	21	—
Mátara	29·7	19·2	177,678	4,833	4,168	27·2	23·5	—	8	22	—
Hambantota ...	34·1	25·2	87,188	2,247	2,676	25·8	30·7	—	24	22	—
Eastern.											
Batticaloa	41·4	28·3	123,590	5,006	4,529	40·5	36·6	—	2	29	—
Trincomalee ...	30·1	31·0	25,482	821	884	32·2	34·7	7	—	12	—
North-Western.											
Kurunégala ...	36·5	38·1	227,421	7,153	8,322	31·5	36·6	—	·14	—	
Puttalam and Chilaw ...	27·9	23·6	89,430	2,491	2,242	27·6	25·1	—	·1	6	—
North-Central.											
Anurádhapura ...	36·9	37·1	74,561	2,801	4,198	37·6	56·3	2	—	52	—
Uva.											
Badulla	31·7	30·3	159,113	6,599	6,187	41·5	38 9	31	—	28	—
Sabaragamuwa.											
Ratnapura	30·9	31·4	107,597	3,645	3,805	33·9	35·4	10	—	13	—
Kégalla	24·2	23·0	150,989	3,816	3,629	25·3	24·0	4	—	4	—

* This estimate is based on the Census of February 26, 1891, and the subsequent returns of births and deaths.

From the above table it will be seen that the average birth-rate of ten years (1881–1890) was 29·4 and the death-rate 24·3. The birth-rate for the whole Island for 1892 was 30·9 per 1,000. The highest birth-rate is recorded at Badulla (41·5) and the lowest at Kégalla (25·3). The death-rate for 1892 was 28·2. Colombo shows the lowest (17·7); the highest (59) per 1,000 at Mannár; Anurádhapura comes next with 56·3; Mullaittívu and Vavuniya 47, and Mátalé 40·7.

The causes of death registered were as follows :—

Specific, febrile, or zymotic diseases	47,633
Parasitic diseases	2,916
Dietetic diseases	550
Constitutional diseases	6,621
Developmental diseases	1,638
Local diseases	18,604
Violence	1,672
Ill-defined and not specified causes	5,303
Total ...	84,937

Of the deaths, 96 were Europeans, a death-rate of 15·0; 211 Burghers, a death-rate of 9·9; 55,174 Sinhalese, a death-rate of 26·9: 22,291 Tamils, a death-rate of 27·9, 6,836 Moors, a death-rate of 34·6; 229 Malays, a death-rate of 22·7; and 100 others.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Cholera.

Cholera, which broke out in 1891, and to which I referred in my report for that year, continued more or less to the year under review. At the commencement of the year the disease was prevailing at different centres in the Eastern, Central, and North-Central Provinces.

The outbreak which commenced at Batticaloa in November, 1891, lasted in that district till January, 1892, when it ceased. On March 19 a fresh outbreak was reported from the Kalmunai District. It was found on inquiry that the disease had commenced about a fortnight previously, but that it was carefully concealed. It broke out among persons engaged in harvesting operations in the plains of Chalampai, and as they were inhabitants of the surrounding villages they fled to their respective homes with the infection. Several centres of infection were thus established at one and the same time. To cope with the disease the Medical Officers in charge of the rural dispensaries were concentrated at the different centres with a supply of medicines and disinfectants, and their efforts proved successful, and the disease disappeared about the middle of April. In June again three fatal cases occurred at Kanthalai, in the Trincomalee District, among carters from Mátalé, but the measures adopted by the Medical Officer in charge at Trincomalee effectually checked the spread of the disease.

In the Central and North-Central Provinces sporadic cases were recorded at thirty different stations. Cases continued to be reported till November among the immigrants in the cooly route. The immigrant stations were all strengthened, and Dr. Vandersmagt was detached for special cholera duty, with instructions to inspect the hospitals, to supervise the medical arrangements, and to adopt such measures as were necessary to check the spread of the disease.

The Northern Province was free from cholera from October, 1891, but on January 1 of the year under review a few cases were reported from Vankalai and Mankulam among the immigrant Malabars. On January 12 an outbreak occurred at Maliady, about seven miles from Mannár. This outbreak appears to have had no connection whatever with the cases reported previously among the Malabar immigrants. It was a new importation entirely, and from a different source. There was reason to believe that the infection was brought to the place by some people who came to Maliady from a Moorish village near Paumben, where the disease was prevalent at the time. The first cases occurred among the Sinhalese engaged in fish-curing operations, who, when cholera broke out, dispersed in different directions leaving the sick behind and carrying the infection wherever they went. Cases appeared at Arippu, Mannár, and Pésálai. At the last-mentioned place the epidemic broke out in a severe form, and the mortality was large in spite of the vigorous measures adopted by the Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province, who was at once on the spot with the necessary staff. This outbreak was stamped out on February 6, and Dr. Attygalle and the officers under him deserve great credit for their energetic action in dealing with it. About the early part of May fresh cases were reported among immigrants landed at Pésálai. Almost all the cooly stations along the immigrant route reported stray cases till the 23rd of the month, when a severe outbreak occurred among the immigrants at Pésálai. The disease was introduced into several villages, and assumed an epidemic form at Erukalampiddi, a Moorish village about half a mile from the immigrant route. It was stamped out in fifteen days from its first appearance.

Early in July cholera was introduced into the peninsula of Jaffna by pilgrims returning from Sithamparam temple in South India. The first cases occurred in Karavetti, in the Vadamarachchi division, and from this the infection was carried to two adjoining villages, Karanavai and Alvai. Although the epidemic lasted four weeks, it was not allowed to spread to other villages.

About the middle of July there was a fresh outbreak in the villages along the immigrant route. The disease was chiefly among the immigrants at the commencement, but gradually it was imported to Silavatturai. The Northern Province was entirely free from the epidemic after September.

In the Province of Uva there was a localised outbreak of cholera in August among coolies long resident on an estate. The infection appeared to have been conveyed by a gang of coolies from India, who remained healthy themselves. Sporadic cases were reported from different localities in the Province, but the disease was not allowed to assume an epidemic form.

In the Southern Province a few stray cases occurred about the middle of the year. The infection was probably brought from the Central Province.

The number of cases of cholera reported to this Department in the whole Island during the year under review was 1,712, against 2,574 in the preceding year, or 862 less. Of these, 1,100 proved fatal and 643 were discharged. The percentage of deaths to cases treated was 63·11, against 59·90 in 1891. The Central Province reported 479 cases, of which 280 proved fatal; the Northern 706, of which 490 died; the Southern 11 cases with 5 deaths; the North-Western 7 cases with 4 deaths; the Eastern 189 cases with 124 deaths; the North-Central 269 cases with 168 deaths; and the Province of Uva 51 cases with 29 deaths. In the appendix is a table marked IV. showing the particulars relative to cholera in 1891 and 1892. I have also appended a table, marked V, showing the different villages where outbreaks of cholera occurred during the year 1892, the number of cases reported and died in each village, and the dates of the first and last cases. It is not to be concluded that the disease was continuously present in all instances between these dates. There were in many cases several fresh importations, the villages being free in the intervals.

Acute Diarrhœa.

An outbreak of acute diarrhœa occurred in several places in the Province of Uva during the early part of the year. It first broke out at Kumbukkan among the road coolies, apparently due to the use of bad rice and badly cooked Indian corn. There were also cases reported from Haputalé, Koslanda, Wellawáya, and Passara, caused by unwholsome food and exposure. The measures adopted were the same as for an outbreak of cholera, and the disease soon disappeared from the Province.

About the middle of January a few cases of what was alleged to be cholera were reported from the Pettah of Colombo and Slave Island, but on investigation it was found that they were cases of acute diarrhœa, due to the weather then prevalent—the intensely cold nights with hot days.

Smallpox.

The outbreak of smallpox, which commenced in Colombo in October, 1891, and to which I referred in my report for that year, continued to March, 1892, when it subsided; on May 5 a fresh outbreak was reported from the Pettah of Colombo. The source of infection could not be traced in this instance, but it was no doubt due, as usual, to importation from India.

From the Pettah the infection was carried to the surrounding wards, and cases were reported from St. Sebastian, Grandpass, and Kollupitiya. Notwithstanding the extraordinary measures resorted to by the patients and their friends to defeat the detective skill of the Sanitary Department of the Municipality, the disease was not allowed to assume a serious epidemic form. There were sporadic cases reported till the close of the year at Moratuwa, Pánaduré, Negombo, Hanwella, and Minuwangoda. At the last-mentioned place the disease first appeared in a Chetty newly arrived from the Coast, who was kept in concealment in a boutique, where trade was carried on freely until concealment was no longer possible. Owing to the free communication that had been permitted until the case was detected, the infection spread. As soon as the outbreak was brought to the notice of this Department the Colonial Surgeon of the Province, with the necessary staff of vaccinators and attendants, at once repaired to the spot and successfully adopted all possible measures to arrest the further spread of the disease. A temporary hospital was erected for the reception of the patients. Vaccination direct from the calf was established, and the persons responsible for concealing cases of smallpox were brought to justice. The disease was entirely stamped out in September.

In the Central Province the disease prevailed off and on in a sporadic form, and no difficulty was found in effectually stamping it out. There were cases reported from eleven stations, but Teldeniya was the only centre which reported a large number of cases, namely 23. The Medical Assistant in charge, assisted by a medical practitioner specially engaged for the purpose, and a vaccinator sent from Kandy, adopted all the necessary measures to check the spread of the disease.

In the Northern Province there were three separate outbreaks of the disease reported: one occurred at Batticotta in January, one at Kayts in August, and one at Sarasalai near Chavakachchéri in the same month, all in the Jaffna peninsula. In every instance the disease was imported from India. The first two outbreaks were most effectually stamped out with the very first cases, but at the last-mentioned place the disease lingered on till the end of the year. It was, however, not allowed to assume an epidemic character. The cases were generally isolated ones, and they were, in all but two instances, promptly removed to hospital as soon as they were discovered. Vaccination and re-vaccination were vigorously carried on in the infected villages and in their neighbourhoods.

The Southern Province reported a few cases of smallpox, of which some were imported into this Province from other Provinces, and some occurred on persons connected with the shipping in the port. In the latter cases the infection was derived from the vessels. Beyond the first cases the disease was not allowed to spread. This circumstance, the Colonial Surgeon is of opinion, was due to most of the people in the localities in which the cases occurred being vaccinated. Had any of these occurred in a locality occupied by Moors there was every probability of its spreading, as they were, he regrets to say, not sufficiently protected by vaccination.

The North-Western and North-Central Provinces and the Province of Uva enjoyed perfect immunity from the disease. At all events, no cases were reported to the Medical Department.

The Province of Sabaragamuwa reported 20 cases of smallpox from three different centres, viz., Karawanella, Kégalla, and Avisáwélla. The infection appears to have been brought from the Coast by coolies on estates. The Medical Officers in charge of the respective stations adopted all necessary measures to check the spread of the disease, which was stamped out in the first centres.

With the exception of the occurrence of two modified cases of smallpox at Batticaloa and Kalmunai, the Eastern Province was free from the disease.

The number of cases of smallpox reported in 1892 in the whole Island was 355, or 1,527 less than in 1891, when 1882 cases were reported. The number of cases that proved fatal was 56, against 421 in the preceding year, or 365 less. The percentage of deaths to cases treated was 15·77, against 22·25 in 1891, or a decrease of 6·48 per cent. I give below the number of cases reported from the different Provinces and the deaths:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Western	205 ...	37
Central	105 ...	13
Northern	18 ...	2
Southern	5 ...	1
Eastern	2 ...	—
Sabaragamuwa	20 ...	3

In the appendix will be found a table, marked VI., showing the different stations from which smallpox was reported during 1892, and the number of cases and deaths in each station. I also append a table, marked VII., showing the different types of smallpox and the deaths therefrom with the percentage of deaths to cases treated, separating the cases into males and females, classifying the different ages in which they were attacked, and specifying the nature of vaccination.

From this table it will be seen that there were satisfactory marks of vaccination on 15 cases of confluent smallpox among males, of whom 3 died, giving a death-rate of 20 per cent. Among females there were 14 cases with 4 deaths, or a death-rate of 28·57 per cent. With unsatisfactory marks of vaccination there were 25 males, of whom 6 died, the percentage of death to cases being 24; and the females were 20 with 5 deaths, or a death-rate of 25 per cent.

The number of confluent cases which had no marks of vaccination was 52, of which 34 were males and 18 females. Of the former 17 died, or a death-rate of 50 per cent., and of the latter 10 died, or a death-rate of 55·55 per cent. There were 43 non-fatal cases of distinct smallpox in males, but among 30 females there was one death, the percentage of deaths to cases being 3·33. With unsatisfactory marks of vaccination there were 20 cases of distinct smallpox with 5 deaths, or a death-rate of 25 per cent. There were six cases of distinct smallpox without any vaccine marks, of which 2 proved fatal, giving a death-rate of 33·33 per cent. The number of modified cases of smallpox was 130, of which 3 proved fatal, giving a percentage of 2·37.

The most severe outbreak of smallpox of recent years in Great Britain occurred at Sheffield and as the statistics have been compiled with great care I give them here:—

Out of every 1,000 unvaccinated children under 10 years, 101 were attacked; out of every 1,000 vaccinated children, 5 only were attacked. Unvaccinated children are therefore 20 times more liable to attack than vaccinated.

Out of every 1,000 unvaccinated persons over 10 years of age, 94 were attacked; out of every 1,000 vaccinated, only 19 were attacked. Over 10 years of age, therefore, unvaccinated persons are 5 times more liable to attack.

Death-rate amongst those attacked.

Out of every 100 unvaccinated children attacked, 44 died; out of every 100 vaccinated children attacked only 2 died. A child under 10 who has not been vaccinated, therefore, is not only 20 times more liable to be attacked, but the attack is 22 times more likely to end fatally. The danger of an unvaccinated child dying from smallpox during an epidemic is more than 440 times as great as that of a vaccinated child.

Out of every 100 unvaccinated persons over 10 years of age attacked, 54 died; out of every 100 vaccinated over 10 years of age attacked only 5 died. Therefore unvaccinated persons over 10 years of age are not only 5 times more liable to attack by smallpox, but 11 times more likely to die if attacked. The danger of such a person, if unvaccinated, dying from smallpox during an epidemic is 55 times greater than that of a vaccinated person.

To sum up. During the prevalence of smallpox an unvaccinated child under 10 years of age is 440 times more likely to die of the disease than a vaccinated child. An unvaccinated person over 10 years of age is 55 times more likely to die than a vaccinated person.

Chickenpox.

Chickenpox is, as a rule, a non-fatal disease, but it is extensively prevalent in Ceylon. The number of cases of chickenpox reported to this Department during 1892 in the whole Island was 947, or 365 more than in the preceding year, when 582 were reported. Of these, the Western Province contributed 132, the Central 621, the Northern 5, the Southern 28, the Eastern 19, the North-Western and North-Central Provinces 1 each, the Province of Uva 96, and the Province of Sabaragamuwa 44. These figures only represent the number of cases of this mild infectious disease reported to this Department. There were two deaths reported from this disease, one from Kandy and the other from Teldeniya, but they were most probably smallpox. The table marked VI. in the appendix shows the different stations from which chickenpox was reported, with the number of cases in each.

Dysentery.

At Ittampana, in the Kalutara District, dysentery prevailed to a great extent during August with unusual mortality. A medical assistant was stationed at the affected locality to treat the sick; under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Beruwala, who frequently visited the place. He was able to afford all necessary medical aid to the sufferers and to effectually stop the progress of the disease.

During the month of September dysentery broke out in a severe form at Udukawa, Koggalla, Malalagama, and other villages in the Southern Province. The Medical Officer in charge of Weligama paid regular visits twice a week to the infected villages and rendered medical aid. As the inhabitants, however, preferred native to European treatment, it was not considered necessary to detach a special officer for the duty. The Medical Officer advised the vedarálas to disinfect the stools, clothes, mats, &c., of the patients who were under their treatment with a solution of carbolic acid (1 in 5), which was distributed in sufficient quantity for the purpose to each dwelling-house, but as the disease still continued to prevail the Medical Officer stationed himself at the spot with trained attendants and adopted such strict measures that effectually checked the spread of the disease and restored the normal condition of health in November.

During the months of November and December the disease occurred in an epidemic form in certain villages in the Tangalla District. The Medical Officer in charge of Tangalla treated the sufferers and adopted all precautions possible to arrest the spread of the disease.

Malarial Fevers.

In the Western Province, during the month of May, fever was reported to be prevalent in several villages in the Kalutara District. A medical practitioner was despatched with the necessary fever medicines to treat the sick. During November and December the disease was prevalent to a great extent at Halpé, in the Negombo District. The Medical Officer in charge of Minuwangoda frequently visited the locality and afforded relief to the sufferers. At Já-ela and the adjoining villages the disease broke out in an epidemic form in the latter part of the year, and a medical practitioner was engaged temporarily to assist the Medical Officer in charge in treating the sick. During the month of December an outbreak was reported from Negombo. In addition to the medical aid rendered by the Medical Officer of the station, the Assistant Government Agent was supplied with the necessary fever powders for distribution among the sufferers.

In the Central Province fever was reported from Lenadora, a village between Nálanda and Dambulla, where the patrols meet from their respective stations. The Medical Officer stationed at Nálanda visited the village once a week and treated the sick. At Damananter, a village near Galwela, there was an outbreak in an epidemic form during the latter part of the year. The Medical Officer stationed at Galwela itinerated in the affected village and rendered medical aid to the sufferers. A Mohammedan attendant was also engaged to nurse the sick.

During the month of January fever and dysentery were prevailing to an unusal extent among the villagers in several parts of the Jaffna peninsula. The medical practitioner in charge of Valuvettiturai was detached for duty to visit the affected localities and afford medical relief to the sufferers. During the month of February fever, catarrh, and pneumonia were reported to be prevalent to a great extent in every house in the parishes of Karachchi and Elutumattuval, and a medical practitioner was specially engaged to treat the sick. During February the villagers at Kalmunai, Mannithalai, Kavutharimunai, and Venasiodai were subject to fever and enlargement of spleen. The medical practitioner in charge of the dispensary at Punakári visited the villages at regular intervals and afforded relief to the sufferers.

During the early part of the year fever was reported to be prevalent in the Kotumbe Vidáne Arachchi's division (Mátara District), in the Southern Province, and a medical practitioner was despatched for duty to itinerate in the villages and treat the sick. About the close of the year fever broke out in the Tangalla District, and the Medical Officers in charge of the dispensaries close to the affected localities visited the fever-stricken patients and afforded relief.

About the commencement of the year the villages in Pandarigaveli, Padarkandaveli, Arasaditurai, Kadukaimunai, and Mutalaikuda, in the Eastern Province, were subject to fever, catarrh, and pneumonia. The two Moorish vaccinators in the district were directed to suspend vaccination and to attend on the sick. In addition to this, the medical students who were sent down from Colombo for cholera duty were told of, after the disappearance of cholera, to treat the fever-stricken patients. They itinerated in the villages, distributing fever medicines and rendering all possible relief to the sufferers. At Ninthavúr, a considerably large village about six miles to the south of Kalmunai, populated entirely by Moors and Tamils, fever broke out about the middle of April and continued till the middle of June. The Medical Officer at Kalmunai, assisted by other officers, relieved from cholera duty, treated the fever patients and re-established the normal condition of health. In October fever broke out in the villages of Tirukoil and Tambiluvil, and the Medical Officer at Karunkoditivu visited them and afforded relief to the sufferers. In November fever, accompanied by diarrhœa, was prevailing among a large number, mostly children, in the villages of Panama and Hekere. The Medical Officer in charge of Potuvil visited the villages and treated the sick.

During the early part of the year fever was reported to be prevalent at Pitigal Kóralé South, in the North-Western Province. The Medical Officer in charge of Máráwila visited the affected localities and rendered medical aid to the sufferers. A supply of fever medicines was also left with the Kóralé Mudaliyár for distribution. During the latter part of the year fever broke out at Węudawili hatpattu and Demala hatpattu. In the former place a medical practitioner was specially engaged to treat the sick; the latter was visited frequently by the Medical Officer in charge of the field hospital at Anamaduwa, who distributed fever medicines and afforded relief to the sufferers.

At Kaláwęwa, in the North-Central Province, fever and pneumonia having been reported to be prevalent among the colonists who recently arrived, a medical practitioner was stationed to treat the sick.

During the month of December fever was reported to be very prevalent in Kongala Bintęnna, in the Province of Uva. The Medical Officers in charge of Haldummulla and Tanamalwila were directed to itinerate in the villages distributing fever medicines. The disease soon subsided.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa, about the end of the year, fever and distress were widespread in Kinigoda kóralé, and at the instance of the Assistant Government Agent, Kęgalla, an itinerating Medical Officer was sent to itinerate in the villages and treat the sick; and food when necessary was given at his request by the headmen.

Influenza.

The first quarter of the year under review was marked by the extensive prevalence of influenza in an epidemic form in various parts of the Island, notably in the Western and Central Provinces. This was a continuation of the epidemic which prevailed in 1890–91, and which I referred to in my report for the latter year; while the febrile symptoms, headache, pain in joints, catarrh, and prostration were well marked, and convalescence was often protracted, complications were fewer than in the epidemic of 1890–91, and I have had no report of those serious after-consequences which characterised the disease in Europe.

III.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces.

		Western Province.	North-Western Province.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total.
Hospitals	Civil	5	4	2	11
	Estate or District	—	—	3	3
	Field or Paraṇgi	—	2	2	4
Dispensaries	Civil	25	19	10	54
	District	1	—	4	5
Asylums		2	—	—	2
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics		1	—	—	1
Jails		6	3	3	12
Estimated population		771,354	316,851	258,586	1,346,791
Birth-rate per 1,000		30·5	29·5	29 6	29·8
Death-rate do.		19·9	30·8	29·2	26·6
Number of successful vaccinations		33,205	6,297	10,838	50,340

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D., who reports as follows:—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

The general health in the towns of the Western Province was affected by the continuance of the epidemic of influenza, which prevailed in the previous year; and malarial fever also prevailed during the first quarter. From the middle to the end of the year dysentery prevailed in several places, there being a large mortality in the city of Colombo, particularly among children, even among the well-to-do classes. It could not have been due to atmospheric causes, as patients in our large institutions in Colombo were particularly free from it. One medical practitioner traced some cases to the milk of diseased cows.

During the last quarter malarial fevers appeared simultaneously all over the Western, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces. In December the nights and mornings were colder than usual, the days being hot and dry. The daily variations of temperature causing much discomfort and *mālaise*, even in those who were apparently in good health.

The epidemic of smallpox, which commenced in October, 1891, continued to March, 1892, and a few cases were treated during the middle of the year. In December 15 cases were admitted. Total for the year 125, of which 19 died and 94 were discharged.

The cases were all infected from concealed cases; some of them were discovered by the Sanitary Officer and police, the parties being prosecuted and fined, but the fines were not deterrent, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 only.

There were 14 cases at Hanwella, infection traced to Colombo; a Moorman being fined for removing a case from Colombo. Three cases at Avisáwélla were traced to infection from the Coast. Seven cases treated in the suburbs around Colombo.

Influenza and malarial fevers prevailed at Pánaduré and Kalutara during the first quarter; and during the last quarter, with the onset of the north-east monsoon, there was an outburst of malarial fever simultaneously with the epidemic in other malarious districts.

The attendance at the outdoor dispensaries being very large, so many as 230 attending daily at Kalutara. A glance at the annual returns will show how readily the natives flock to our rural dispensaries, even Moorish women coming readily with their children Moratuwa, Pánaduré, and Bandaragama have a large attendance.

In the middle of the year there was an epidemic of dysentery at the village Ittapana near Beruwala. The villagers deserted the place, leaving three bodies unburied. On receiving information the Medical Officer of Beruwala proceeded to the spot, got the corpses disinfected and buried, and attended to the sanitation of the place. The outbreak was due to the use of bad water and accumulation of filth. On my representation the headman was dismissed for neglect of duty.

A minor dispensary was established at Moragala, between Bentota and Matugama; this is visited once a week by the Medical Officer of Beruwala. An outdoor dispensary was built by private subscription at Pánaduré.

When the new District Hospital is opened at Néboda the Matugama outdoor dispensary will be closed.

There were four cases of smallpox at Moratuwa and eleven at Pánaduré. Animal vaccination was carried on at Kalutara.

At Negombo during the first quarter malarial fever and influenza prevailed. In the middle of the year there was a small epidemic of smallpox in Minuwangoda, where a temporary hospital, for twelve patients, had to be erected promptly. A Chetty trader in oil and copperah concealed a case in his godown, while a large number of people were working in his yard. The patient had recently come from the Coast. After his death, only, it was known to be smallpox. The Medical Officer, Mr. Raux, took immediate steps to disinfect and close the godown and oilyard. Several had been already infected, and day by day cases were found in the adjoining boutiques, which were also closed. A temporary hospital having been quickly erected the patients were removed into it.

Altogether 46 persons were affected by this outbreak: 40 at Minuwangoda, 2 at Negombo, and 4 at Henaratgoda.

Animal vaccination was carried on in the village, and the disease was stamped out. The hospital was burnt down when no longer required. Mr. Raux worked with zeal and energy in checking the disease by searching for cases and removing them promptly to hospital, a few being segregated when there was no objection to it on sanitary grounds.

The owner of the oilyard was prosecuted and fined.

During the last quarter malarial fever appeared throughout the district, a large number flocking to the outdoor dispensaries for treatment.

The outdoor dispensaries at Negombo, Minuwangoda, and Halpé are well attended.

There is a good attendance at the outdoor dispensaries along the railway line, from Mahara to Rambukkana. The dispensary at Mahara (Ragama) is attended to by the Medical Officer in charge of the Quarry Jail at Mahara, twice a week.

Mr. W. S. Anthonisz, Itinerating Medical Officer, resides at Henaratgoda. He visits Polgahawela on Monday, Mirigama on Tuesday, Henaratgoda on Wednesday, Véyangoda on Thursday, Ambépussa on Friday, and Rambukkana on Saturday. There is a resident dispenser at Polgahawela, Mirigama, Henaratgoda, and Véyangoda. These dispensers itinerate around their respective dispensaries in the afternoon, inquiring for sick persons, searching for paraṇgi cases, and giving sanitary directions to headmen. In the morning they attend to urgent cases and those requiring a repetition of medicines.

There is an outdoor dispensary at Kótté and at Já-ela, with a resident Medical Officer. The Itinerating Medical Officer of Hanwella resides there and visits Kaduwela once a week. There is a resident dispenser at each place. These dispensaries are largely attended.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

The general health was satisfactory until the last two months of the year, when there was an extensive prevalence of malarial fevers. The hospitals and dispensaries were crowded daily with patients suffering from fever and its sequels. An itinerating officer was sent to Wéuda and to Wariyapola in the Kurunégala District. Cases of distress were reported to the headmen. Vaccination had to be suspended.

No cases of smallpox occurred.

Seven cases of cholera occurred early in January in the Kurunégala District, with four deaths.

The pilgrimage to St. Anna's festival, Talavila, passed off without any outbreak of disease.

Two trained nursing sisters, connected with the Kurunégala Convent, were appointed as nurses for the Kurunégala hospital; they took up duties on January 1. The Medical Officer bears testimony to their attention and zeal in the discharge of their duties, and recommends an addition to the staff of one day and two night nurses.

The paraṇgi wards at the Kurunégala hospital were converted into permanent wards and covered with Cannanore tiles, which is a great improvement.

New quarters were built for the resident Medical Officer and dispenser, the old quarters having been improved for the nursing sisters.

The itinerating officers in charge of the rural dispensaries are doing good work. Two new dispensaries were built at Balalla and Mahagalkaduwela. Waiting-rooms, for persons coming from a distance, will be built at Balalla and Ma-eliya. A field hospital will be built at Nikaweratiya, I believe.

New dispensaries are to be built at Ma eliya and Nikawęwa, as the road officers' bungalows are not suited for dispensaries.

Dandugamuwa hospital has been improved. A new dispensary has been built at Makandura.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Malarial fevers were the prevalent diseases during the year, but with the onset of the north-east monsoon there was a sudden increase all over this Province, as well as in the other Provinces under my supervision.

In addition to the Itinerating Medical Officer, another had to be sent to the Kuruwiti kórálé. Large numbers of patients flocked to the outdoor dispensaries.

At Ratnapura and Balangoda there were a few cases of acute diarrhœa, due to the use of bad water, in some of the villages.

Smallpox appeared at Karawanella and Kégalla, due to infection from the Coast. Nine cases were treated at Karawanella and eight at Kégalla. Owing to the prompt measures adopted the disease was stamped out in the first centres.

A new female ward was built at the Ratnapura hospital. A site was selected, near the little town of Rakwána, for a new hospital, the old one being unfit for repair. This will be in a more sheltered locality, and less exposed to cold winds and rain. The Kolonná hospital was closed for a few months until the roof was repaired. An additional ward will be built at Balangoda. The Karawanella hospital accommodates 80 patients, but a larger number sought admission. A new ward has been estimated for. The Medical Officer's quarters are being erected opposite the hospital. The improvement of the Kégalla hospital has been recommended.

VACCINATION.

In the Western Province during the year 1892 there were 28.912 primary vaccinations. Of these, 15,304 were males and 13,608 were females. A classification of this number into races shows that 27 were Europeans, 521 Burghers,, 22,135 Sinhalese, 2,013 Tamils, 1,069 Malabars or Coast coolies, 2,814 Moors, 151 Malays, and 182 others. A division of the total primary vaccinations into ages, as defined in the Vaccination Ordinance, shows that 582 were infants up to 3 months, 24,208 were children above 3 months and up to 12 years, and 4,122 were adults, or those above 12 years of age. Of the 28,912 operations, 24,620 were successful, 1,394 were unsuccessful, and the result of 2,898 remain unascertained owing to absence on the day of inspection. The ratio of successes to the number inspected has been 94·64 per cent., and that of failures has been 5·35 per cent. The percentage of successes would have been higher and that of failures lower if there were not so many absentees.

There have been 12,367 re-vaccinations, of which 8,585 were successful, 1,297 unsuccessful, and the result of 2,485 remain unknown.

The total number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations in the Western Province during the year under review has been 41,279, against 48,822 in 1891, when, owing to the occurrence of an epidemic of smallpox, many voluntarily submitted both to vaccination and re-vaccination, so that there was an unprecedently high number, and consequently the number in the year following has been less.

The number of primary vaccinations in the Municipality of Colombo has been 7,857, and re-vaccinations amounted to 5,033, making a total of 12,890 ; of these, 63 per cent. were performed with calf lymph.

The objectionable system of collecting people at police stations for vaccination was done away with during the year 1892, and regular vaccination depôts were established in the several wards. These are provided with chairs and benches for the accommodation of the people attending for vaccination ; and a vaccinator is stationed at each. A few more benches and chairs are necessary for each station, and I have applied to the Mayor for the same.

There have been 196 prosecutions in the Western Province during 1892, and I subjoin a tabular statement showing particulars :—

	Prosecutions for not getting Vaccinated.			Prosecutions for not attending for Inspection.			Other breaches of the Vaccination Ordinance.		
	Number.	Convictions.	Acquittals or Discharged.	Number.	Convictions.	Acquittals or Discharged.	Number.	Convictions.	Acquittals or Discharged.
Colombo	64	29	35	40	28	12	3	—	3
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	8	6	2	1	1	—
Pasyála	5	4	1	12	12	—	—	—	—
Negombo	7	6	1	7	5	2	—	—	—
Pánadurá	19	14	5	3	3	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	14	11	3	13	8	5	—	—	—
Total ...	109	64	45	83	62	21	4	1	3

ANIMAL VACCINATION.

The lymph supply at the animal vaccination depôt was steadily kept up during the year. The number of persons vaccinated in Colombo with calf lymph during the year has been 8,131, and stored lymph sufficient to vaccinate about the same number of persons was sent to outstations. A new method of preparing lymph for storage was adopted during the year with great success. Formerly by means of expression forceps the lymph was squeezed out of the vesicles and stored in tubes either with or without glycerine or lanoline. By this process a quantity of fluid matter was apt to get mixed up with the lymph, and hence its activity was impaired. The present method is to cut off the vesicles, put them into a mortar, and adding four times their weight of glycerine pound up until the whole thing becomes perfectly homogeneous, and then store it up in large tubes (not Dr. Husband's), a quantity of which was got out from Saigon. The lymph prepared in this manner has been found to retain its activity for more than a fortnight. Directions how to use the paste have been printed, and are issued with the lymph.

The number of calves supplied by the contractor during the year has been 98, at a cost of Rs. 1,078. Of these, 6 were vaccinated and sent to Negombo, Minuwangoda, and Kalutara to start animal vaccination and sold there ; 6 died before vaccination ; 18 after vaccination during the twelve months ; and 68 were sold here.

The amount realised by the sale of vaccinated calves has been :—

	Rs.	c.
At Colombo, 68 calves	253	50
At Negombo, 9 calves	33	75
At Minuwangoda, 7 calves	27	50
At Kalutara, 25 calves	103	50
Total ...	418	25

This amount, minus Rs. 14·05 expended as criers' fee, &c., has been deposited to the credit of Government.

At Negombo 1,235 persons were vaccinated primarily direct from the calf. In 1,037 of these the operation was found to be successful. There were 1,165 re-vaccinations, of which 966 proved successful.

Owing to an outbreak of smallpox at Minuwangoda, animal vaccination was established there during the month of May, and before the end of June 832 persons were vaccinated and re-vaccinated. It is scarcely necessary to say that the outbreak did not continue long.

At Kalutara there were 1,259 primary vaccinations and 2,431 re-vaccinations direct from the calf. Of the former 1,357 and of the latter 1,981 were ascertained to have been successful.

In the North-Western Province 7,872 persons were vaccinated and re-vaccinated during 1892, against 6,840 in the previous year. Of the 7,872 only 13 were re-vaccinations. Dividing the primary vaccinations into races, I find that 6,867 were Sinhalese, 461 Moors, 420 resident Tamils, 44 Malabars or Coast coolies, 34 Burghers, 29 Malays, 1 European, and 3 others. A classification into ages shows 5 were infants, 6,959 children, and 895 adults. Of the cases inspected, 96·13 per cent. of the primary cases were successful and 3·37 per cent. were failures.

An Inspector of Vaccination was appointed for the North-Western Province in January, 1892.

I subjoin a statement of prosecutions in the North-Western Province during 1892 under the Vaccination Ordinance :—

Police Court.	Number of Cases Instituted.	Number of Cases Fined.	Number of Cases Discharged.	Total.
Kurunégala ...	30 ...	10 ...	20 ...	30
Galagedara ...	30 ...	25 ...	5 ...	30
Chilaw ...	17 ...	12 ...	5 ...	17
Total ...	77	47	30	77

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa 13,251 persons were vaccinated and re-vaccinated during 1892—of the former 11,631 and the latter 1,620. There has been an increase in the numbers vaccinated in 1892 as compared with the previous year, there having been 11,631 primary vaccinations in 1892 against 10,885 in 1891. Of the numbers vaccinated 9,658 of the primary, or a ratio of 94·71 per cent., were found to be successful, and 541, or 5·29 per cent., were failures. The absentees amounted to 1,428. 5,964 were males and 5,667 were females. The subjects comprise 57 infants, 9,227 children, and 2,347 adults. A classification according to races shows, 2 Europeans, 3 Burghers, 9,268 Sinhalese, 266 Tamils, 1,549 Malabars or Coast coolies, 526 Moors, 12 Malays, and 5 others.

There have been 11 vaccinators employed in the Province, of whom three were stationed in Ratnapura, one in Rakwána, one in Balangoda, one in Ruwanwella, two in Yatiyantota (one for estates), and three were stationed in Kégalla.

During the year an estate vaccinator was specially appointed to carry on vaccination among the coolies in the Kelani Valley, where estates are rapidly increasing.

An Inspector of Vaccination was also appointed for the Province in January, 1892.

I subjoin a statement of prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance during the past year in the Province of Sabaragamuwa :—

	No.	Convictions.	Acquittals or Discharges.
Prosecutions for not getting vaccinated ...	49 ...	30 ...	19
Prosecutions for not attending for inspection ...	76 ...	57 ...	1
Prosecutions for other breaches of the Vaccination Ordinance	3 ...	3 ...	—

Central and North-Central Provinces.

		Central Province.	North-Central Province.	Total.
Hospitals ...	Civil ...	5	--	5
	Estate or District	6	—	6
	Immigrant ...	1	2	3
Dispensaries	Civil ...	15	10	25
	District ...	20	--	20
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics		1	—	1
Jails		2	1	3
Estimated population ...		474,170	74,561	548,731
Birth-rate		31·3	37·6	34·4
Death-rate		33·4	56·3	44·8
Number of successful vaccinations		21,970	2,119	24,089

These Provinces are under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon F. Keyt, M.D., who submits the following report :—

The health of the two Provinces during the year under review was, I am glad to say, more satisfactory than during the preceding year.

Cases of eruptive fevers continued to be prevalent from the earlier months of the year, the infection having been evidently derived from the cases that remained over at the end of the previous year. This was markedly so with regard to chickenpox, which prevailed more or less uninterruptedly since the beginning of 1890.

During the early months of 1892 the disease broke out in the jail as an epidemic, necessitating the removal and isolation of sick prisoners almost throughout the year. These had to be removed to the infectious diseases hospital for treatment.

In the town of Kandy, in the villages adjoining it, and in the district generally, the disease prevailed in an epidemic form during the whole year.

It was chiefly to this cause, that is, to the source of infection being outside the jail, that it was found impracticable to check the spread of the disease among the prisoners.

This disease prevailed off and on in several districts in the Central Province, but only in a sporadic form; and no difficulty was found in effectually stamping it out.

Seventy-one cases were registered during 1892 from 11 stations, as against 331 in 1891 from 18 stations.

Measles broke out during the first few months of the year among children and infants. The epidemic was a mild one, and calls for no special comment.

During the first quarter of the year influenza prevailed in the town of Kandy and its environments, but neither in character nor in extent was the epidemic of such severity as during the previous year.

I am glad to be able to report that the visitation of cholera during the year was of a mild and tractable form.

Sporadic cases were recorded in 30 different stations in the Central and North-Central Provinces. The sources of infection were the old cases remaining at the end of the previous year and the new cases that broke out amongst the immigrants on the great cooly route along the North road.

A Medical Officer, the late Dr. Vandersmaght, was detailed for special duty on this occasion when the disease was at its height.

He was instructed to inspect the hospitals, to supervise the existing arrangements, and to adopt such measures as in his opinion were necessary to check the spread of the disease.

The epidemic, though never alarming, had a protracted course, and cases continued to appear till the end of November.

The total number of cases recorded in 1892 in thirty different centres was 748, as against 594 in twenty-nine centres during 1891. Of the 748 cases registered, 448 died and 300 were discharged cured. The percentage of deaths was 59·60 in 1892, as against 57·07 in 1891.

On an analysis of the 748 cases admitted during the year, 634 were found to be Malabars, of whom 467 were immigrants, 11 were emigrants, and 156 were residents. The cases of nationalities other than Malabars were distributed as follows :—Tamils 16, Moors 43, Sinhalese 55.

These figures are not only instructive but significant, as they show that from a total of 748 cases admitted during the year no less than 467 were those of persons who came over from the mainland of India with the infection, and the remaining 281 were of persons who, either by direct dealings or by communication with them, contracted the disease.

It is with pleasure that I am able to state that owing to the vigilance observed, and the prompt and effective measures adopted by the medical staff under me, the disease was stamped out in most of the stations before it could assume an epidemic form.

Malarial fevers did not prevail to any unusual extent during the year in any district of either Province except, as is generally the case, in the North Mátalé and Galawella districts.

These were the only places where, on account of fever, it was found necessary to send extra medical aid.

The number of hospitals under my supervision in both the Provinces is 19.

As a result of periodical inspections, both by visits of surprise and of appointment, I am able to say that these institutions are well organised and carefully managed.

Three new hospitals—one at Náwalapitiya, one at Anurádhapura, and the third at Mulhalkele, which were in course of construction—were completed by the Public Works Department before the end of the year and handed over to us.

These new hospitals were fully equipped and fitted up as soon as they were taken over, and those at Anurádhapura and Mulhalkele were opened to the public without délay. The one at Náwalapitiya, though fully equipped, will not be ready for occupation till arrangements for providing it with water are perfected.

The hospital at Uda Pussellâwa, which was for some time in a very insecure state, was thoroughly repaired, and is in a very satisfactory condition.

In accordance with my suggestion an additional ward was built at the hospital at Madulkele. This contributes greatly to the comfort of the patients, and adds to the value and usefulness of this important institution.

An improvement has also been made to the Lindula hospital by the addition of a temporary ward. I should have preferred a permanent ward in its stead, as temporary structures are not only a source of constant trouble, but, in a district like Lindula, I doubt whether they will keep off the cold and damp sufficiently, so as to afford the patients the required comfort and shelter.

There were 29 civil and district dispensaries in the two Provinces at the end of 1891.

Three new dispensaries were opened to the public during the year under review at Kotmalé, Kekirâwa, and Kaláwewa respectively, bringing up the total number now available to 32.

The appreciation of European treatment and the demand for it are becoming so pronounced that it will be very desirable to open more dispensaries, especially in populous villages, for the benefit of the natives of the Island.

Arrangements have already been made to establish dispensaries at Wattegoda, Nánu-oya, Kadugannáwa, and Gamaduwa. These will chiefly benefit the cooly population.

Permanent infectious diseases hospitals exist in all the principal stations, and temporary hospitals are scattered throughout the Provinces, wherever they have been found necessary.

I would repeat my suggestion to provide all stations, especially those along the Nánu-oya railway route, with permanent infectious diseases hospitals having separate accommodation for males and females.

The only jail of any importance in the Central and North-Central Provinces is the one at Bogambra. The jails at Nuwara Eliya and Anurádhapura are only for short-sentenced prisoners. The jail at Mátalé was closed during the year 1891.

The health of the jails has, on the whole, been satisfactory.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Bogambra jail during the year was 442·39 and in the Old jail 101·71.

The diet supplied to the prisoners consists of :—

1. Penal : rice, congee, and bread.
2. Penal : congee, bread, and rice.
3. Ordinary.

The Medical Officer in charge of the jail, in his annual report, remarks : "I have no complaint to make against the dieting system now in force. I think it is quite sufficient to sustain the strength of the prisoners and to keep them in a healthy condition."

I have to add that since the introduction of the new system of diets into the Kandy jail I watched its effects on the prisoners closely, and have come to the conclusion that it is good and sufficient. I have not been able to trace any deleterious results from it, so far, on the health of the prisoners.

The prevailing diseases among the prisoners during the year were chicken-pox and bowel complaints, *e.g.* dysentery and diarrhœa.

With regard to dysentery the Medical Officer states in his report : "The number of dysentery cases was considerably less than in the previous year, the figures being 131 for 1892 as against 213 for 1891."

The total number of sick treated during the year was 1,052 and the number of deaths 46, with a percentage of 4·37.

The mortality for the year was larger than during the preceding year, owing to the smaller number of admissions into the hospital and the poor and sickly class of prisoners convicted. A very large proportion of the prisoners who died during the year were from the malarial districts of Mátalé, Kurunégala, Galagedara, and Kégalla.

With regard to the high rate of mortality, the Medical Officer of the jail, in his report, states : "The total number of admissions during 1892 has been small, compared with that of the previous year, and the cases admitted have been of very bad types. In the histories of these cases I find that large numbers of them suffered from a complication of diseases other than those for which the patients were admitted.

"The post-mortem examinations of the dysentery cases have proved that in nearly all the cases there was severe ulceration and gangrene of the bowels, and even perforation in some cases—a fact to be borne in mind in order to arrive at a correct judgment as to the malignancy of the cases under consideration.

"It is distinctly seen that the cases of pneumonia that proved fatal were also of a bad type. In some instances one lung was entirely solidified, whilst the other was congested—a very unfavourable type of the disease.

"Under the circumstances described above, I believe that a high mortality was unavoidable, especially in weak and debilitated men, who had more than once suffered, before conviction, from malarial fever, leading to visceral changes."

The vaccination work during the year has been satisfactory. There were four fixed estate vaccinators at the end of 1891. To this number another was added in the course of the year. Two more have since been appointed, one is still required to complete the number (eight). It was, however, found difficult, with five estate vaccinators, to meet the demands made by the planting community. I would therefore repeat my suggestion that the staff of estate vaccinators be increased.

I am glad I am able to speak favourably of the estate vaccinators, as they performed their duties to my entire satisfaction, and there were no complaints against any of them.

The staff of vaccinators for village vaccination was distributed as follows: 9 Vaccinators for the Central and 3 Vaccinators for the North-Central Province.

Owing to the abatement of the smallpox epidemics no extra vaccinators were employed during the year. However, I am still of opinion that the number of village vaccinators should be increased by two additions to the North-Central Province and two for the Central Province.

The number vaccinated during the year under review was 32,393 and that during the previous year 39,505, showing a decrease of 7,112. This difference is due to the fact that seven extra vaccinators were appointed during the smallpox epidemic in 1891, and their work helped to augment the grand total for that year.

I have every reason to believe that the village vaccinators have done their work conscientiously, as the results of their operations have been satisfactory.

The percentage of the successful cases during the year has been 76·30.

With regard to the lymph supply used in the Central Province, I have no hesitation in stating, from inspections made by me, that it was quite genuine.

I would again urge the necessity of establishing a depôt for calf lymph at Anurádhapura, whence supplies may be distributed throughout the Province.

I have nothing to add to my suggestion in the last report with regard to training the Inspector of the North-Central Province for this work, and entrusting him with the necessary materials. I have no doubt this method will give satisfactory results.

I made a careful inspection during the year of all the immigrant hospitals and stations along the North-Central road in the Central and North-Central Provinces, and am able to say that the arrangements for the comfort of the coolies and the treatment of the sick are quite perfect.

The hospitals are well equipped, and provided with medical comforts, stimulants, disinfectants, &c., and the road from end to end is unremittingly watched and patrolled by trained men, who carry way-bills, which are scrutinised and signed by the Medical Officers and kanganies stationed along the road. These way-bills are finally passed into the kachchéries at Anurádhapura and Mátalé.

I would repeat the suggestion made in my last report, which has not yet been carried out, of providing more sheltering accommodation at the halting-stations for the coolies.

Those which now exist in the shape of small bungalows are not sufficient to give shelter for more than a few dozen people.

During wet and cold weather coolies have, for want of accommodation, to resort to such protection as they can get from adjoining jungles; this compulsory exposure cannot but be a frequent cause of chest and bowel affections, not unfrequently a predisposing cause of cholera.

In my opinion the dharma lines throughout the route should be enlarged so as to give ample room for all incoming and outgoing coolies.

I would also suggest that to the dharma lines be attached suitable kitchens.

The sanitation of the principal towns and villages was most carefully attended to by the Medical Officers.

During times of epidemics extra precautions were taken. It is to the vigilance of the Medical Officers in matters sanitary, and to the prompt co-operation of the Revenue Officers in times of need, that I attribute the immunity from severe epidemics during the past year.

The only stations where there was some danger of overcrowding, Lindula and Madulkele, were supplied with an additional ward each; and now the accommodation in all hospitals is fully sufficient.

The hospital expenditure was carefully looked into during my inspections, and the average expenditure allowed for the year was not exceeded.

The condition of the latrines, urinals, and bathrooms in most of the stations was satisfactory. There is room, however, for improvement under this heading, in the old District Hospitals at Lindula and Dikoya, which, it is to be hoped, will be effected in course of time.

The drainage, sewerage, and general sanitary condition of the vicinity of the jails and hospitals throughout the Provinces have been satisfactory.

I have had no complaints with regard to the food of the people, except from the Galewella district. In this instance I caused an inquiry to be made through the Government Agent, and was satisfied that the rumours which were brought to my notice were not well founded.

The dieting of the patients in the different hospitals and of the prisoners in the jails has been good and sufficient.

The new system of diets, which was lately introduced into the jails, has not, in my opinion, proved inimical so far to the health of the prisoners.

The water supply everywhere was good and abundant. That for Madulkele has been placed on a satisfactory footing by the Superintendent of the Oonoonagalla estate without any expense to Government.

At Dambulla some inconvenience was felt for a time during the dry months, and water had to carted for use from a great distance.

The work performed by the prisoners is now chiefly stone-breaking and husk-beating. It has not proved injurious to their health.

The arrangements with regard to nursing have been improved, and the principal hospitals are now provided with trained nurses for both day and night duty.

Remarks which afford a retrospect of the year's proceedings are given in the body of the report.

For a programme for the coming year I would suggest (1) the establishment of hospitals at Teldeniya and Ramboda; (2) of dispensaries at Madawaka, Padupolla, and Wattegama; and (3) of a system of calf vaccination in the North-Central Province.

Northern Province.

Hospitals	Civil	4
	Immigrant	4
Dispensaries, Civil		27
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics		1
Jails		2
Estimated population		321,665
Birth-rate, per 1,000		31·3
Death-rate, per 1,000		42·8
Number of successful vaccinations		9,343

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon J. Attygalle, M.D., who submits the following report:—

The health of the Northern Province during the year 1892, save in the Mannár District, where several outbreaks of cholera occurred, was on the whole satisfactory, as compared with the preceding year. In the Jaffna peninsula there was very little sickness in most of the divisions. In Vadamarachchi West there was an outbreak of cholera in the month of September, which will be referred to at length under the head "Cholera." There were

a few cases of smallpox in the Batticotta division during the early part of the year, and some cases were also reported from Kayts in August, and from near Chavakachchéri during the months of October, November, and December. In the months of January and February there was rather an unusual prevalence of fever, accompanied by derangement of the bowels, in some villages about Varany. These were visited by a special Medical Officer, who rendered aid to the sufferers in their own homes. The disease disappeared by the beginning of March. There was also an outbreak of fever in Valikámam North in the month of June. The affected villagers were visited by a Medical Officer, and the epidemic ceased in about six weeks. The other divisions of the peninsula were free from any unusual amount of sickness throughout the year.

Mullaittivu District.—The health of this division of the Province was very satisfactory as compared with the previous year. No cases of smallpox or cholera were reported from any part of it. The chief ailments of the district are malarial fever and paraṇgi, both of which are endemic here, and nearly all the patients treated in the hospital at Mullaittívu are affected by these diseases.

Vavuniya District.—This division of the Province, too, was entirely free from cholera and smallpox during this year. There was an unusual outbreak of fever in some villages during the months of January and March. These were visited by the Medical Officer of the district, and necessary medical aid was promptly rendered to the sufferers.

Mannár District.—The health of this portion of the Province was not satisfactory. There were several outbreaks of cholera both among the Malabar coolies and permanent residents of the place. There was also a good deal of malarial fever among the villagers after the north-east monsoon rains. There were no cases of smallpox in this district during the year under review.

Smallpox.—During the year 1892 the total number of cases of smallpox reported from all the parts of the Province was 18. Of these, 2 died, 12 were discharged, and 4 remained still under treatment at the close of the year. Altogether there were three separate outbreaks of the disease, of which one occurred at Batticotta in January, one at Kayts in August, and one at Sarasalai near Chavakachchéri in October, all in the Jaffna peninsula. In every instance the disease was imported from India. The first two outbreaks were most effectually stamped out with the very first cases; at Sarasalai the disease lingered on for some time, but was not allowed to assume at any time a serious epidemic character. The cases reported were generally isolated ones, and they were, all but two, promptly removed to hospital for treatment as soon as they were discovered, and vaccination and revaccination were vigorously carried on in the infected villages and the neighbourhood.

Cholera.—At the close of the preceding year, and for some days previously, there were no cases of cholera reported from any part of the Province, but on the very first day of the year under review two cases were reported, one from Vankálai and the other from Mankulam. A case was also reported from Kumpanchanchakulam near Puliadiyirakkam in the Mannár District, and they were all Malabar immigrants. The first serious outbreak of the disease occurred at a place called Maliady on the south-west coast of Mannár island, about seven miles from Mannár town, and the first case was reported on the 12th January. It had no connection whatever with the four cases that had occurred previously among the Malabar immigrants. It was a new importation entirely, and from a different source, and there was reason to believe that the infection was brought to the place by some people who came to Maliady from a Moorish village near Paumben, and where the disease was prevalent about this time. The first victims to the disease were some Sinhalese who were engaged in fish-curing operations here, as they usually do about this time of the year. No reliable information could be obtained as to the origin of the disease: all that is known is that several of the men were attacked with it almost simultaneously, and their comrades dispersed in different directions carrying the infection with them and leaving the sick to themselves. Of these runaways one was attacked with the disease at Arippu, another at Mannár, one at Narianvady, and a fourth at Pésálai. At the first-mentioned three places the disease was stamped out at once, and it ended with the first cases. But at the last-mentioned place (Pésálai) it broke out among the permanent residents of the place. Full details of this outbreak were given in a report furnished to the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the time, and it is therefore only sufficient to mention here that it lasted from 17th January to the 7th February, and during that time as many as 151 persons were attacked with the disease. Of these, 101 proved fatal; a very serious loss for a village which numbered not more than about 1,200 people, all told. At the time the disease was prevalent at Pésálai, cases were reported from some other villages in the Mannár island, viz., Elanthaiadi, Peruntharavai, Narianvadi, and Konnaiankudirippu. But these were all, so to speak, off-shoots of the outbreak at Pésálai introduced by runaways from there, and the disease was soon checked at these places.

After the disappearance of the disease from Pésálai the whole of the Northern Province was free from cholera for nearly two months or a little more, and on the 8th of May a case was reported from Pésálai among some newly-arrived coolies. From this time up to the 23rd May cases continued to be reported from nearly all the cooly stations along the immigrant route, but they were one and all among the Malabar coolies and few and far between. But on the 23rd, after the arrival of a large number of coolies at Pésálai (over a thousand), there was a severe outbreak of the disease among them. On this date and the following three days more than 60 persons were attacked with the disease. At first the attacks were confined entirely to the two large batches of coolies that arrived at Pésálai and some emigrants who encountered them on the way up the road, but unfortunately the disease soon found its way to one or two villages, and it assumed a severe epidemic form, particularly at Erukalampiddi, a Moorish village, situated about half a mile from the immigrant route and midway between Pésálai and Mannár town. In a few days a large number fell victims to it here. Prompt measures were taken at once to arrest the disease, and it was successfully stamped out practically in about fifteen days, though sporadic cases continued to occur for about another fifteen days.

The total number of persons attacked during this outbreak, both among the permanent residents and Malabar coolies, was 349. Of these, 167 were residents, chiefly Moors, with 125 deaths; immigrants 163, with 116 deaths; and emigrants 19, with 12 deaths. The disease finally disappeared on this occasion about the end of June, and the Province was once more free from cholera till the middle of July, when two cases among immigrant coolies were reported from Kallar. These were among a batch of coolies who landed at Pésálai two days previously. From these some road coolies contracted the disease, and from them again it spread to several of the villages. In all the villages except Silavatturai the disease was stamped out with the first cases. At Silavatturai it attacked several residents and lasted for some days. The total number of cases reported at this outbreak was 78, of which 8 were immigrants with 4 deaths, 21 emigrants with 14 deaths, and 49 residents with 34 deaths. After this outbreak, which finally ceased in the latter part of September (22), the District of Mannár was quite free from the disease till the close of the year.

The Jaffna peninsula was entirely free from cholera during the whole of the first six months of the year. At the beginning of July it broke out in some villages about three miles from Point Pedro in Vadamarachchi West. It was brought to the place by some returning pilgrims from South India, where the disease was then prevalent. The first person attacked was a child who accompanied its parents to India and landed at Valluvettiturai, apparently well, about the 6th. It was taken ill on the 9th and recovered. But the disease spread from this to the neighbouring villages. It lasted altogether for about four weeks, but with the prompt measures adopted by the Medical Department it was prevented from spreading into the other parts of the peninsula, and was entirely limited to a few adjoining villages, Karavetti, Karanavai, and Alvai, within an area of about one square mile. The disease ceased finally in the first week of August, and no cases were reported from any part of the peninsula for the rest of the year.

Before closing my remarks on cholera, I think it is as well to mention that the infection in every instance was traced to new-comers from India. In the Mannár District on every occasion but one it was brought in by the immigrant coolies. The exception was the outbreak which occurred in January at Maliadi, and spread to Pésálai afterwards. In this instance it was doubtless brought in by some people, as has been previously stated, coming to Maliadi from a Moorish village near Paumben, for there was evidence to show that there was intercourse

between the people there and the Sinhalese who were engaged in fish-curing on the Mannár coast at the time the disease broke out among them. In the Jaffna peninsula the disease was brought in by some returning pilgrims, and I may observe that this is the third time in succession to my knowledge this has been done by these pilgrims, who go to Sithamberam temple in South India about this time of the year. It is absolutely necessary that some steps should be taken by Government to prevent this annual importation of cholera into the Jaffna peninsula by the pilgrims returning from India. I understand that a very large number of them go there every year regularly about the month of July, and it is those that bring the disease on their return. I purpose inviting the attention of Government to this matter again in a special communication when the time comes for taking some action with regard to these pilgrims this year.

Of the several outbreaks of cholera that occurred during the year three were of a very severe character, of which two occurred in the Mannár District and one in the Jaffna peninsula. In all these it is worthy of remark that the disease was chiefly confined to one particular class or caste of people. In the two outbreaks in the Mannár District one was confined to the fishers or Paravas of Pésálai, and in the other it was limited to the Moors. In the outbreak at Vadamarachchi in the Jaffna peninsula it was almost entirely confined to low-caste Pallars, though there were a good many Vellalas and other caste people living about the place. This character of the disease for grouping was most clearly shown in the outbreak of the disease at Silavatturai in August. Here the residents were composed of two classes, Moors and Tamils, living in the same locality, and although the Tamils greatly outnumbered the Moors, the number of cases among the latter were considerably more. This peculiarity for grouping, to which attention has been called by Dr. MacCleod in a recent number of the "British Medical Journal," I have noted in almost all the outbreaks of cholera I have had to deal with, and, as remarked by him, is a factor that should be borne in mind in any investigations regarding its etiology which is not satisfactorily explained by any of the theories as yet put forward, according to my experience, and it is still to my mind involved in much obscurity.

I annex hereto a return of all the cases of cholera that occurred during the year 1892 in the whole of the Northern Province. It speaks for itself, and gives full particulars as to the localities of the several outbreaks, number, duration, &c., and it needs only to be added here, that the total number of cases treated in hospital was 528, of which 344 died. The percentage of deaths to total treated in hospital was 65·15. The number treated in private houses was 178 with 146 deaths, giving a percentage of 82·02. The percentage of deaths to total treated of both the classes was 69·40, which, considering that these included a large number of cases reported either after death or in a moribund state, is very satisfactory; and I have much pleasure in adding that the Medical Officers engaged in dealing with these several outbreaks of cholera deserve much praise for the very efficient manner in which they discharged the duties imposed upon them, and of these Messrs. Moonyiah, Naraynasamy, and Tambymuttu are to be specially commended in that respect.

The vaccination of the Province is carried on by native vaccinators, and the staff was increased during the year by one vaccinator and an Inspector of Vaccination. There are now in all nine vaccinators, of whom seven are in the Jaffna peninsula and the Islands, one in the Mullaittívu and Vavuniya Districts, and one in the Mannár District In the Mannár District vaccination was interrupted on two or three occasions owing to the prevalence of cholera. In the Jaffna peninsula it was regularly carried on throughout the year. Vaccination was also carried on at several of the outdoor dispensaries. The total number vaccinated was 10,529. Of these, 9,300 have been returned as successful. The greatest number of subjects were operated on by Vaccinators Velupulle, Chinnappo, and Tamber, and they have also shown the best results.

The number of medical institutions in this Province at the close of the year 1891 was 32, and they consisted of 4 Civil Hospitals, 4 Immigrant Hospitals, and 24 Outdoor Dispensaries. These were increased during the year under review by three dispensaries, of which two are in the Jaffna peninsula and one in the Vavuniya District. Two practitioners were also added to the number of officers in charge of the cooly stations on the immigrant route between Mankulam (the last cooly station in this Province) and Pésálai. At present there are altogether six Medical Officers in this part of the immigrant route, a distance of fifty-two miles, or, in other words, medical aid is available within four or five miles from every place on the route All the stations are provided with medicines and equipment and other necessaries for the sick, and I have also a number of experienced attendants available for service at a moment's notice in any part of the Province where an outbreak of cholera or other epidemic disease is reported from. I think the medical arrangements along the cooly route here now are as satisfactory as they could be made practically, having regard to local conditions and the inveterate habits of the class of people for whose special benefit they are intended.

The number of outdoor dispensaries in the Jaffna peninsula at present is twelve; they are situated at convenient distances from each other, and there is no portion of this division of the Province where medical aid is not now available to a villager within five or six miles from his residence. The District of Mannár is also equally well served with dispensaries, and there are only two or three places in the whole of the Northern Province where such institutions are further wanted: they are at Punkudítivu, one of the islands which has a population of over 4,000, to which none of the existing dispensaries are easily accessible, and at Karachchi, to the south of Elephant Pass on the mainland, where there is an isolated group of villages inhabited by about 2,000 people, who have no means of obtaining medical aid nearer than Pallai, which is about fourteen miles distant. A dispensary at Kokulai, about 25 miles from Mullaittívu on the road to Trincomalee, is also required. These dispensaries should be opened as funds are available, and I recommend, if practicable, those at the two first-mentioned places be taken in hand during the current year.

There is still one great want in this Province with respect to medical aid to the people, and that is a first-class civil hospital well equipped, worked on modern principles, and managed by the qualified and experienced Medical Officers stationed at Jaffna. I regret very much that my repeated requests for the establishment of an institution of this kind have not met with that attention I have a right to expect at the hands of Government. It must be borne in mind that this town of Jaffna has the largest population of all the towns in the Island next to Colombo, and, unlike the generality of the other Provinces, the means of communication here with the metropolis are very difficult, and therefore there should be a first-class hospital in the chief town of the Province, where people from all parts of it could obtain the best and most skilful medical aid available in the place. I maintain that the recent appointment of a Visiting or Supervising Surgeon to the Friend-in-Need Society's Hospital here has in no way remedied the evil complained of, and that that institution, though no doubt doing some useful work in its own way, is not fully equal to meet all the medical and surgical requirements of a large population like that which obtains in Jaffna and its environs, and I trust that steps will be taken to supply this long-felt want at an early date.

In my report for the year 1890 I stated that I failed to see any reason why Government should hesitate to establish a Civil Hospital at Jaffna alone, when such institutions are found in all the other towns in the Island, without a single exception. If the present arrangement were more economical, or the work were carried on more efficiently than it would be by the Government Medical Officers, there might be then perhaps some justification for its continuance. But it is neither. I have shown in my report for 1891 that for the sum of Rs. 6,000 contributed by Government to the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital, a first-class hospital with a daily average sick of over 50 could be maintained, and that the number of sick treated at this institution was only 41. Since then its report for the year 1891 has been published, from which it will be seen that the average number of sick treated, excluding the so-called self-supporting patients, is only 35. I consider the contribution of so large a sum as Rs. 6,000 from the public revenue for the maintenance of so small a number of patients as simply monstrous, and calls for the strictest inquiry at the hands of the authorities; for instead of its being only a moiety of the cost of the indoor patients treated, as it should be, it is even more than their entire cost as compared with what obtains in that respect in Government hospitals elsewhere, such as Kandy, Gampola, and Mátalé, at all of which, it is well known, the cost of provisions is much more than at Jaffna; and yet the total cost per head per

annum at these places respectively during the year 1891 was in round figures Rs. 162, Rs. 142, and Rs. 152, whereas at the Friend-in-Need Society's hospital, Jaffna, it was so high as Rs. 171, which clearly shows a most useless expenditure of Government money, and this without taking into consideration at all a further sum of Rs. 2,000 recently allowed by Government as salary to a special officer to supervise the work of this institution. I submit, in view of the presence of two highly paid and experienced officers of the Department in the place, under whose supervision this institution may be placed without the expense of an additional cent to Government, the salary of Rs. 2,000 now paid for that purpose to a special officer is money simply thrown away, and I beg also most respectfully to point out that it is anamolous in the extreme, to say the least of it, to have a hospital here practically supported by Government entirely, and in charge of a Medical Officer exclusively paid by them, without being supervised by the head of the Medical Department or the Colonial Surgeon of the Province. And this is the more strange when institutions such as the Kandy and Colombo hospitals, in charge of the most qualified and experienced officers of the Department, are not exempted from such supervision.

The total number of patients treated in the four civil hospitals of the Province was 1,327. Of these, 50 died, 1,214 were discharged, and 63 still remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of these the largest number was treated at Mullaittívu and the smallest at Point Pedro.

The total number of patients treated at the four immigrant hospitals was 849. Of these, 59 died. The largest number was treated at Pésálai and the smallest at Mannár, which will be observed is practically a civil hospital, in that out of the 129 patients admitted during the year no less than 108 were residents and only 21 were either emigrants or immigrants.

Of the patients treated in the immigrant hospitals, 25 were immigrants, 600 emigrants, and 224 mixed races. The majority of these, it will be seen, were emigrants, and I may mention, so far as my observation goes, that there is a good deal more sickness and destitution among the emigrants than immigrants.

The number of patients treated in the outdoor dispensaries was 37,541. The total number of visits paid by these was 62,274, and the amount of collections was Rs. 1,702·54, an increase of Rs. 469·66 over the preceding year, which is very satisfactory. The largest amounts were collected at the Point Pedro and Jaffna dispensaries. The collections in the remote parts of the Province, such as Chempianpattu, Marichchukadi, and the two Mankulams and Silavatturai were very small. The villagers in these places are extremely poor, and have little or no money in their possession; and I have instructed the Medical Officers to be very considerate with them, and not to insist on strict payment for medicines issued to them, for if it were done the very object for which these dispensaries are established—viz., to render medical aid to the poor villagers—will be defeated.

The majority of the diseases treated in the several hospitals and dispensaries in this Province were malarial fevers, ulcers, rheumatic affections, and diseases of the skin. In fact, those formed nearly half the number of all the patients treated at the several institutions. Leprosy is all but unknown in this Province. The returns show four cases of this disease having been treated during the year. Of these, two are reported from Vavuniya, one from Point Pedro, and the fourth from Jaffna dispensary. Except the case reported from Jaffna, which was that of a person who came with the disease from Colombo to his relations here, I am not satisfied that these were all true cases of leprosy. One of the cases reported from Vavuniya was seen by me, and it was more a case of paraugi in an advanced stage than leprosy, to my mind, and I believe the case reported from Point Pedro was also of the same category. Cases of anæmia shown in the returns are mostly those of malarial cachexia, and there is a conspicuous paucity, if not an entire absence, of that form of anæmia which is said to be very common in other parts of the Island and attributed to the presence of dochmius duodenalis (anchylostomum). The cases of worms reported, considering the large population in the Jaffna peninsula, are also comparatively few, and it would seem as if there was some local condition in this Province inimical to the presence of entozoa of all kinds in the human intestines.

Jails and Jail Hospitals.—There is only one jail in this Province now of any importance, viz., that at Jaffna, and all the other jails have been reduced to mere lock-ups, and no convicted prisoners are confined at these for any length of time. At Mannár no sick prisoners were treated at all; at Mullaittívu one patient was treated during the year; and three at Vavuniya. At the Jaffna Jail hospital 186 patients were treated, and there were two deaths. Both these patients died from complicated lung disease. Although the return shows 186 patients having been admitted to the Jail hospital at Jaffna, in reality there were only 125 individual sick prisoners, in that several of them were re-admissions for the same disease. This was especially the case with regard to asthma. The 32 cases returned under this head really refer to three prisoners who have been admitted to hospital for fresh attacks of it at different times.

Southern Province.

Civil Hospitals	...	5
Dispensaries { Civil	...	30
Dispensaries { District	...	1
Houses of Observation for suspected lunatics	...	1
Jails	...	5
Estimated population	...	490,252
Birth-rate, per 1,000	...	28·5
Death-rate, per 1,000	...	26·7
Number of successful vaccinations	...	22,658

This Province is under the supervision of Colonial Surgeon W. Dias, M.D., who reports as follows:—

The year under review was rather a dry one. There have been no severe epidemics of smallpox or cholera during the year. Five cases of smallpox occurred, the persons attacked coming to this Province either with the disease on them or after being infected. In each instance the case was isolated, and the infection was successfully prevented from spreading. This is mainly due to the satisfactory state of vaccination of the inhabitants of the town.

The water supply of the town of Galle has been occupying the attention of the Municipal Council for many years. Unfortunately the Council has adopted a scheme to supply only the Fort, leaving out the thickly-populated portions as Kaluwella, Magalla, &c., unprovided, although the water supply is equally unsatisfactory in these localities as in the Fort. What is worse, this scheme for supplying only a small area necessarily compelled the adoption of a source near at hand, but precarious and uncertain. Although the reservoir and pipes, &c., are all laid and ready, the insufficiency of the rainfall has not as yet accumulated sufficient water for service. Whereas, if a more comprehensive scheme had been adopted, water could have been obtained in abundance from a never-failing stream, and of unexceptionable quality, from a distance from the town.

The water supply of Mátara is unsatisfactory, being from surface wells. A large river falls to the sea here, but its conservancy is quite neglected and the water is too polluted for use; in addition, being near its fall to the sea the water is brackish during the dry season.

The water supply of Tangalla is very unsatisfactory, being obtained from a tank in which the storm water of the town is collected, and from a little stream which is a stagnant backwater in the dry season.

The water supply of Hambantota is also unsatisfactory, being obtained from rain water which accumulates by the sand hills along the seabeach. These hills being largely composed of fragments of sea shells the water is highly charged with carbonates.

This Province being one in which there is a fair rainfall, with the exception of the Hambantota District, and there being many rivers and streams, there could be no difficulty in obtaining satisfactory supplies of water to all the towns.

The conservancy of the towns and crowded villages is also unsatisfactory. In thinly-populated places the disposal of excreta by being scattered on the surface of the ground does not seriously affect the health of the inhabitants, but in crowded localities when this practice is adopted, it not only affects their health by lowering their vitality, but when an infectious disease finds its way to such localities it spreads with rapidity and is with difficulty controlled.

During the year under review dysentery broke out in certain villages in Talpé pattuwa of the Galle District, and many deaths occurred. This outbreak perhaps may be due to bad water as the locality is one of the great centres of the coir industry. This unfortunately requires that the cocoanut husk should be steeped in water and left to ferment for several months, and is generally done in the backwaters or gobbs which extend along the sea-coast, which, after being so used, acquires a blue-black colour and emits a very disagreeable odour. The soil in these places consists of sand, or a sandy loam, below which there is hard coral or sand stone. The contaminated waters of the backwaters or lagoons necessarily permeate the soil for considerable distances. The water supply for drinking, &c., is obtained from surface wells, and these are in all probability polluted by soakage from the contaminated water, which in seasons of drought appears to act very deleteriously on the health of the people. This disease occurred in an epidemic form in certain villages in the suburbs of the town of Tangalla, Polommaruwa, (30 cases, 3 deaths), Medilla (50 cases, 17 deaths), Madaketiya (37 cases, 18 deaths), Danketiya (9 cases, 2 deaths), Kotuwegoda (59 cases, 10 deaths), besides 3 cases and 1 death in other places, or a total of 188 cases and 51 deaths.

Five cases of smallpox occurred during the year. Of these, two were imported to this Province, one from Hatton and the other from Colombo. The other three occurred in Galle in localities frequented by persons who frequent the shipping in the port, and the probability is that the infection was derived from the vessels they boarded. Beyond the first cases the disease was not allowed to spread. This I have no doubt is due to most of the people in the localities in which the cases occurred being vaccinated. Had any of these occurred in a locality occupied by Moors, there was every probability of its spreading, as they are, I regret to say, not sufficiently protected by vaccination.

Eleven cases of cholera occurred during the year: 1 in Hambantota (a man who came either with the disease or infected from the Province of Uva) and 10 cases in Hatuapiadigama, a village in Talpé pattuwa in the Galle District. This was an isolated outbreak of a mild type, and it fortunately did not spread.

A few cases of chickenpox and measles occurred in many places, of a mild type.

Several cases of enteric fever occurred in overcrowded and unclean localities in the town of Galle during the year. I regret to have to state that almost every year during the last eight years this disease has claimed its victims in the town of Galle, where neither a regular system of sewers nor a water supply exists, excreta being either left to accumulate in cesspits, or pigs being reared to serve as scavengers, and these when slaughtered are used as human food.

Malarial fever occurred as usual in the early months of the year in the localities in which it occurs, as in Hinidum pattuwa, on the banks of the Gin-ganga in its upper reaches, in some parts of Morawak kóralé, in Giruwá pattuwa east and west, and in Mágam pattuwa.

At the commencement of the year there were 12 vaccinators, including a female vaccinator. During the year 2 vaccinators were appointed in place of 2 resigned, and the female vaccinator died. At the close of the year there were only 11 vaccinators.

23,698 persons were vaccinated during the year; of these, 9 were Burghers, 23,287 Sinhalese, 12 Tamils, 3 Malabars, 382 Moors, and 5 Malays. Of these, 20,877 were successful, 754 were unsuccessful, and 2,067 were absent. 343 re-vaccinations were performed with 262 successes. The percentage of successes in primary vaccination was 88·09, and in re-vaccination 76·38.

The compulsory obtaining of family lists from headmen had been of great assistance in enforcing vaccination, although we did not receive the assistance we fairly expected from the Revenue Officers in the Galle District.

The number of prosecutions under the Vaccination Ordinance has been 94 in the Galle District, 175 in the Mátara District, 1 in Hambantota District, and 10 in Balapitiya District, in all 280. Of this number 215 were fined.

In the Government Civil Hospital, Galle, 1,957 persons (1,385 males and 572 females) were under treatment during the year under review, the daily average being 45·75 males and 18·95 females, against 1,615 in the previous year, when the daily average was 42·07 males and 13·47 females. The cubic space allowed during the year has been for males 1,796·02 cubic feet, and superficial area 116·18 square feet; and for females 1,666·11 cubic feet, and superficial area 113·66 each.

The number treated during the year under review is larger than that of the previous year by 342; the percentage of deaths is less by ·62. The total deaths during the year is 108, or a percentage of 5·51 to the number treated, while that of the previous year was 99, or a percentage of 6·13 to the number treated

The following table shows the chief diseases which caused the mortality:—

Disease.	Number Treated.	Number Died.	Percentage of Deaths to Number Treated.
Anæmia ...	147	15	10·20
Dysentery ...	42	12	28·57
Diarrhœa ...	52	12	23·07
Debility ...	92	8	8·69
Tubercle of Lung ...	46	7	15·21
Anchylostomiasis ...	29	5	17·24
Inflammation of Connective Tissue ...	12	4	33·33
Simple continued Fever ...	13	3	23·07
Peritonitis ...	2	2	100·00

The female wards are to be protected by permanent screens of woodwork and glass shutters instead of the unsightly cadjan ones which had hitherto to be put up during the south-west winds. The work was progressing towards completion at the close of the year. The dead-house is also being converted into a ward, and a dead-house is to be constructed. A permanent covered way was completed between the wards and the operating room. These works have added greatly to the comfort of the patients.

The Female Hospital, Kaluwella, may be considered a branch hospital, as there is no separate vote for it, but the accounts are paid from the vote to the Civil Hospital, Galle.

During the year under review 142 cases were under treatment, whereas in the previous year the number treated was 137. The Medical Officer reports that "none of the cases admitted were of any special importance. Gonorrhœa and ulcers of the vulva contributed the largest admissions. Eight cases of well-marked secondary syphilis were also admitted, and were all confined exclusively to country prostitutes. No case of gonorrhœa was attended with any serious pelvic complication, although three-fourths of those treated were admitted time after time for the same complaint."

The Government Civil Hospital, Mátara, contains 78 beds. During the year under review 875 patients were under treatment in its wards; 46, or 5·25 per cent. of deaths to the total treated, occurred, while in the year previous 809 patients were under treatment with 58, or 7·16 per cent., deaths.

In his annual report the Medical Officer (Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Thomasz) states that "numerous minor repairs were attended to. A new well has been sunk. The surface drains have all been cemented. Cannanore tiles have replaced the old flat tiles. The female ward has been converted into a strong room to be used in case violent patients or prisoners had to be admitted to hospital." He complains of the low-lying ground between the hospital and the river bank as affecting the sanitary state of the hospital.

The Medical Officer states: "The mortality has been greater amongst the estate coolies, the percentage of deaths to total treated being nearly 36·36. This is made more prominent when compared with other Malabars with a percentage of 8·82, and mixed races with a percentage of 4·57. This excessive mortality is largely due to the fact that the cases are sent in for medical treatment too late, after the system has thoroughly broken down, the patients being mere wrecks of their former selves."

In the Government Civil Hospital, Tangalla, 212 patients were admitted during the year. Of these, 206 were mixed races and 6 Malabars, with a mortality of 6, or 2·83 per cent. deaths; (5, or 2·42, among mixed races; and 1, or 16·66 per cent., among Malabars). In the previous year the number treated was 234 with 26, or 11·11 per cent., deaths. Of the cases treated during the year under review 49 were for general diseases and 84 for injuries, the rest being for local diseases. In his annual report the Medical Officer states that it is a small hospital, consisting of three wards with four beds in each.

193 patients were treated in the Civil Hospital at Hambantota during 1892, this being 65 less than the number treated in the year previous. The number of deaths was 12. The Medical Officer in charge (Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr Oorloff) attributes the smaller number under treatment to "the healthier condition of the place."

In the Civil Hospital, Balapitiya, 501 patients were under treatment during the year 1892, with a mortality of 6 per cent.

The Medical Officer, in his report, urges the sanctioning of much needed extensions and improvements. A water supply, bathrooms, and a dead house are urgently needed.

During the year 1,814 prisoners were admitted to the Galle prison: 443 sick prisoners were admitted to the prison hospital: this is 21 more than in the year previous. Of those admitted, 423 were discharged and 4 died. The Medical Officer in charge (Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Huybertsz) states: "Fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa contributed, as usual, the largest number of admissions."

In addition there were 24 cases of influenza admitted, and of these 2 died. Both were in feeble health, and rapidly succumbed to succeeding pneumonia. Sore eyes, too, prevailed to an unusual degree, 59 cases having been admitted for treatment. This affection, originally introduced by prisoners who were transferred from Colombo to Galle, caused a deal of trouble, especially as some of those affected apparently preferred remaining in hospital with sore eyes to performing their labour, and consequently resorted to various subterfuges to prolong their complaint, and some even deliberately encouraged re-infection to ensure re-admission to hospital.

The Mátara prison is situated close to and on the low bank of a very dirty river, with unsatisfactory drainage. 838 prisoners were confined during the year with a daily average of 75·14. 124 cases were treated in hospital, as against 337 in the year previous. The Medical Officer in charge (Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Thomasz), states "the diseases most prevalent were diarrhœa and dysentery, which together formed a total of 68 cases; so that bowel complaints have been greatly on the decrease, and the health of the jail, compared with previous years, might be even said to be very satisfactory."

During the year under review 498 persons were confined in the Tangalla prison. 45 were admitted to hospital for treatment, the largest number being 13 for diarrhœa. No deaths occurred. The Medical Officer in charge (Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Rudd) states "the number of cases admitted into hospital show a great decrease compared with 1891, but the large number in 1891 was apparently due to malarial intermittent fever."

207 prisoners were confined in the Hambantota prison in 1892, with a daily strength of 19·84. 14 were admitted to hospital, the daily average being ·29, with 1 death. The Medical Officer in charge (Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Oorloff) states: "There was no special prevalence of any disease among the prisoners, and no prisoners were transferred for medical reasons to other jails."

The Bathfield House infectious hospital is admirably situated for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases, being in a large garden and well away from the road, and with a hill behind protecting it from the north-west winds. The water supply is abundant and excellent.

Six cases were under treatment in it during the year under review, two of smallpox, three of chickenpox, and one of measles.

The Buona Vista infectious hospital is situated on a hill by the Galle harbour, and is exposed to the full force of the north-west winds. The water supply is unsatisfactory, and the approach to it is by a precipitous and very steep path. In this three cases were under treatment during the year under review, two of smallpox and one of chickenpox.

The accommodation in the house of observation was for three persons: this having been found insufficient an additional ward was constructed in the year previous to the one under review. During the year the latrine and bathroom collapsed, having been undermined by the sea, and a more substantial bathroom and latrines were constructed. The boundary wall was raised 2 feet, and other improvements were made.

During the year 33 persons were under observation, 27 males and 6 females. Of the 27 males, 16 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum and 11 were discharged. Of the 6 females, 3 were sent to the Lunatic Asylum and 3 were discharged.

The Medical Officer states: "The majority of the patients that were admitted suffered from mania, either acute, chronic, or intermittent. One case of acute mania proved especially troublesome and dangerous: a strong, powerful man, who broke open his cell door, assaulted the attendants and walked about the public roads, alarming all passers by by his wild and dangerous behaviour. He was ultimately captured with the aid of several policemen and lodged in one of the cells of the Galle prison."

Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Rudd was in charge of the Port of Galle as Port Surgeon from the beginning of the year till about the end of September; from October Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Weinman was Port Surgeon. 523 vessels entered the port None of these brought immigrant coolies, nor were any cases of infectious disease found in the vessels.

Eastern Province.

Civil Hospitals	3
Dispensaries	12
Jails	2
Estimated population	149,072
Birth rate, per 1,000	36·3
Death-rate, per 1,000	35·6
Number of successful vaccinations	7,591

This Province is under the supervision of Senior Medical Officer P. F. Solomons, M.R.C.S., who furnishes the following report :—

The year was not a healthy one, fever having been reported from various parts of the Province from time to time. It was extensively prevalent during the first three months of the year, and the outbreak attained such dimensions that all the vaccinators were directed to suspend their usual work, and were altogether employed in the task of distributing fever medicines to the sick.

In June fever was prevalent at Rukam among the pioneers working in the tank, and the Medical Officer of Eraur visited the village once a week and treated the sick.

During October and November there was an outbreak of fever at Tirukovil and Tampiluvil, and the Medical Officer of Karunkodditivu was directed to visit these villages once a week and treat the sick.

Finally, in December, there was an outbreak of fever in two villages in the Panama District, and the Medical Officer of Pottuvil was directed to treat the sick.

The epidemic of cholera, which commenced on November 4, 1891, dragged its objectionable length into this year and ended in January. 27 cases occurred in the Batticaloa District with 23 deaths, and 38 cases in the Trincomalee District with 26 deaths.

Of the four students and four servants who were sent from Colombo on cholera duty, two students and two servants returned in January, one student and two servants left in February, and the last remaining student on March 8.

On February 4 the agents of the local steamers were informed that they might resume the business of booking native passengers.

On March 19 a fresh outbreak of cholera was reported from the Kalmunai District, and it was found on inquiry that the scourge had commenced about a fortnight before, and that it was carefully concealed. It broke out among the people engaged in harvesting operations on the plains of Chalampai, and as these workers are inhabitants of the surrounding villages several centres of infection were reported at one and the same time. 106 cases were reported with 72 deaths, and the outbreak came to an end in the middle of April.

In June again 3 fatal cases occurred at Kantalai, in the Trincomalee District, among some carters coming from Mátalé. The Medical Officer of Trincomalee proceeded to the spot and adopted every necessary measure to check the spread of the malady, which he did successfully.

Ten cases of acute diarrhœa were reported in April by the Medical Officer of Pottuvil. The patients were all Moorish women, and the outbreak was said to have been caused by unwholesome food taken after a religious fast. He treated 8 of them and they all recovered, but the remaining 2 preferred native treatment, and they of course died.

In August, 2 deaths from acute diarrhœa occurred in Kalmunai.

In September cases of diarrhœa, occurring both among children and adults, were reported by the Vannahs of Batticaloa and Porativu.

One case of modified smallpox occurred in Batticaloa, the patient being a Sinhalese man from Kalkuda, and another at Kalmunai. Both of them were discharged cured.

Sixteen cases of chickenpox occurred in Batticaloa. Vaccination was performed at the outdoor dispensary by the Medical Officers in charge of them and by seven vaccinators in the interior villages.

The total number vaccinated by the vaccinators was 6,783, of whom 5,988 were successful cases, 295 were failures, and 500 were absent, the percentage of successful vaccination having thus been 88·39. The total number re-vaccinated by them was 938, and of these 780 were successful cases.

At the outdoor dispensaries the total number vaccinated was 1,120, and of these 807 were successful cases, 168 were failures and 145 were absent, the percentage of successful vaccination having been 72·05. Only 19 were re-vaccinated—all in the Trincomalee District—and of these 16 were successful cases.

The work of the vaccinators was greatly interrupted, more especially at the commencement of the year, by the prevalence of cholera and fever.

63 cases were instituted during the year under the Vaccination Ordinance, and the fines amounted to Rs. 92.

Province of Uva.

Hospitals	Civil ...	1
	Field or Paranga ...	3
	District or Estate ...	2
Dispensaries	Civil ...	9
	District ...	7
Jails ...	...	1
Estimated population	...	159,113
Birth-rate, per 1000	...	41·5
Death-rate, per 1,000	...	38·9
Number of successful vaccination	...	15,434

This Province is under the supervision of Government Medical Officer H. Thornhill, M.B., who makes the following remarks :—

The population by the Census of 1891 of the combined divisions was 159,201, against 165,692 in 1881. The estate population (all races) is given in the Census report as 32,092, and the Tamils alone as 29,967.

Malarial fevers are very prevalent—almost universal and constant throughout the year (though more severe and widespread at certain periods, generally immediately after the rains). With a combination of debilitating conditions—malarial fevers, poverty, hunger, and dirt—it is scarcely necessary to say that disease and sickness is widespread.

I would urge that quinine should be far more largely distributed in 5-grain powders amongst the villages in the malarial-stricken portions of Uva—this alone, I am confident, would sensibly and materially reduce the present high death-rate.

Wells should be sunk by Government in all places where good water is not available, and an effort, too, might be made to induce the people in malarial places to build these houses on pillars as to raise them some 6 ft. to 10 ft. from the ground. I fear, however, that unless large rewards be given for houses thus constructed, or unless it be made compulsory, it is hopeless to expect that villagers and chena cultivators will do so.

The mortality amongst the Malabars in hospital was as usual terribly high, ranging from 28·31 in Haputalé to 16·45 in Buttala; the mortality amongst the estate labourers being 21·57 in Badulla, 27·69 in Haputalé, 20·71 in Lunugala, and 57·14 in Buttala, or 24·16 per cent. for all the hospitals combined.

The causes of this excessive Malabar mortality in hospitals were as usual the long duration of disease prior to admission to hospital, many cases, especially from estates, being admitted moribund or in the very last stages of advanced disease, many dying in consequence within a few hours or days of admission.

Out of the 427 who died in the hospitals during 1892, 204, or nearly 50 per cent., were more than twenty days ill previous to admission, and of these 96 were over thirty days ill; and again, of these 427 who died, no less than 22, or 5·15 per cent., of all the deaths, died within twenty-four hours of admission, and 52 more, or a total of 12·18 per cent., died within five days of admission.

The direct cause of the high hospital mortality among estate labourers is the sending to hospital of large numbers of Malabars when in a hopeless or moribund state; this has been recognised as "the cause" for many years. The old Medical Aid Committee of Planters in Badulla sent round a notice to superintendents in 1878 asking them not to send these cases to hospital. The indirect causes—*i. e.*, the causes of these hopeless or moribund admissions—are

(*a*) Non-observance and non-enforcement on estates of the provisions of the Medical Wants Ordinance, clause 20 (*b*) and (*d*) and clause 21, and disregard of the recommendations of the 1886 Medical Conference Report as to superintendents personally seeing sick coolies and causing kanganies to do their duty.

(*b*) The extensive prevalence on estates of anchylostomiasis.

With regard to (*a*), in many cases kanganies fail to inform superintendents in time; superintendents, too, frequently when informed do not personally see the sick, either to treat them while remaining on the estate or even before starting them off to hospital; and many kanganies, who in the early stages failed to report a cooly's illness or persuaded him to refuse to go to hospital, get him hurried off to hospital as soon as he finds he is dangerously or hopelessly ill, as he is then a trouble and expense to him (the kangany).

Clause 20 (*b*) and (*d*) are impracticable. Superintendents cannot discharge these and their other duties satisfactorily. Superintendents are not unfrequently necessarily absent, sometimes on business, sometimes on pleasure, and no one is left responsible. These duties will never be done properly till there is a special person on each estate or small group of adjoining estates solely to attend to these duties. Hospitals in the planting districts should be large, so that they can be well managed, have a good staff of trained nurses and attendants, and have room for all cases to be sent in for treatment in the early stages of illness. On no account should local estate or small hospitals be thought of: they cannot be officered or managed properly, and they would merely serve to detract from the usefulness and appreciation by sick coolies of large, thoroughly-well managed hospitals. Hospital treatment should be made free to the estate, being charged against the Medical Aid Fund Visits to estates should be charged Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, according to distance, and Re. 1 per cooly seen.

The Assam Hotel System for providing coolies for payment with good cooked meals should be established, especially so that they might have a hot meal early in the morning before going to work, and also that a meal might be sent to them in the field, as the long fast from 6 A.M. to 5 or 6 P.M. is deleterious.

With regard to (*b*) above, anchylostomiasis is most extensively prevalent on estates (and in villages) owing to the absence of any latrines, and the consequent universal pollution of the surface of the ground.

Sanitation on estates is not satisfactory:—

(*a*) Latrines on estate are absolutely necessary.

(*b*) Wells should be surrounded with walls and be covered, and lined with cement.

(*c*) Springs should be similarly protected, and water should be taken from streams at a point beyond possibility of pollution, and should be conveyed in closed pipes to proper cisterns.

I am satisfied that at least one-half of the deaths on estates and in hospitals which are now returned as diarrhœa, dysentery, anæmia, dropsy, debility, fever, &c., are in reality cases of anchylostomiasis, the reason being that the existence of this disease and its signs and symptoms are not yet generally recognised, and that these affections are the most prominent symptoms of the final stages of this disease, and hence the symptom is mistaken and returned for the disease.

Personally I consider the spread of anchylostomiasis is chiefly—mainly in fact—directly from the soil to the mouth by means of fingers, utensils, or food soiled with minute particles of the earth containing the encapsuled larvæ of the parasite; no doubt, too, infection takes place through the water, but the water is infected from the soil; hence it is manifest that to prevent or limit the spread of the disease the pollution of the soil must be prevented or limited.

At present this pollution is universal round every line on estates (and in villages), and can only be prevented by the introduction of latrines. These, I assert, would be used freely by estate coolies, provided only (1) they are properly constructed and placed near enough to the lines, so that they will be a convenience and not a trouble to go to them; (2) that they are provided separately for males and females; and (3) that they are kept clean. I would refer to Dr. Kynsey's memorandum on the subject, paragraphs 11 and 16, and I think it is time that the observance of the measures there pointed out as necessary was made compulsory on all estates by law.

The deaths of 667 labourers on estates were reported. Of these, 615 were on estates other than Spring Valley or Gonamotawa, and 313, or over 50 per cent., of these were not seen by the superintendents during the illness which proved fatal; and of the 185 estate labourers who died in the hospitals, 47 were not seen by the superintendents before being sent there.

During the year the Medical Officers directed 400 estate labourers to be sent to hospitals, as the cases were serious, 200 of these arrived there—200 did not arrive—and of these 149 were not seen again (no request to do so having been sent by the superintendent); 45 were seen subsequently at the dispensary, and the deaths of 6 were reported.

In 526 instances the Medical Officers visiting sick labourers on estates recorded that "they should be sent for again to see their sick a second time or oftener;" that they were so sent for again to see 202, and were not sent for again for 312 (47 of these, however, being sent to hospital instead, but contrary to the Medical Officer's advice), and that the deaths of 65 of these 312 were reported.

I submit that pending the amendment of the present Medical Wants Ordinance, and the establishment of medical kanganies or dispensers on small groups of estates as suggested in paragraphs 42 and 43 of my 1890's annual report, it will be necessary to insist upon superintendents personally visiting all cases before they send for the Medical Officer, and before ordering the patient to be carried to hospital. The manager of Spring Valley estate has seen the necessity of this, and has given such orders to his superintendents even though there is a dispenser on the estate.

I would also specially refer to Dr. Swan's remarks in his 1891's report as to the danger and suffering caused by the sick being carried to hospital huddled up in a cumblie slung to a pole. The necessity for proper stretchers for the conveyance of sick from estates has been acknowledged over and over again, but nothing has been done.

Six superintendents and seventeen kanganies were prosecuted at the Badulla and Haldummulla courts; four superintendents were convicted and fined Rs. 14, one was acquitted, and one was not to be found; eight kanganies were convicted and fined Rs. 37·50, six were acquitted, one was not to be found, and two cases were pending.

During the year 17,354 persons were vaccinated (primary) in the Province, being an increase of 1,125 over 1891, of 9,566 over 1890, and of 10,989 over 1889. Of these, 7,143 were done by civil vaccinators, 3,093 by estate vaccinators, and 7,118 by medical officers at dispensaries. The results were satisfactory, viz., 92·41 per cent. were successful.

445 (207 adults and 238 parents or guardians) cases were instituted. Of these 322 were convicted, 16 were acquitted, 39 were withdrawn, 64 accused were not found, and 18 were still pending on December 31, 1892.

Headmen are very careless and indifferent with regard to their vaccination duties. During 1892 thirty-six headmen were prosecuted for such neglect, thirty-two were convicted and fined Rs. 97·52, one was acquitted, one withdrawn, and two were not to be found. To these prosecutions of headmen is mainly due the large increases in the numbers vaccinated. It will be necessary to enforce the penal provisions of clauses 7, 17, and 18 of the Vaccination Ordinance against headmen even more frequently, if vaccination is to be satisfactorily carried on.

The numbers vaccinated and the increase would have been much larger were it not that there were only two civil vaccinators employed for a great part of the year.

There are, I fear, still large numbers of unvaccinated adults in the Province. I am therefore again calling for special lists of them, and am again directing the attention of Medical Officers and vaccinators to this matter.

The causes of death at present registered are altogether unreliable and misleading as indicating the prevalence of certain disease. As instances I would refer to the huge numbers of cases of rickets and to the almost total absence of anchylostomiasis; the truth being that the numbers should be reversed.

Improvement can, I fear, be effected only by a careful revision and extension of the lists of native names of diseases with English equivalents—this I am now engaged on—and by appointing Medical Officers to be registrars of births and deaths on estates and in towns and for the rural districts where dispensaries are now established.

No cases of smallpox. 105 of chickenpox, 17 of measles, 294 of influenza, 51 of cholera (with 29 deaths), and 281 of sporadic cholera and acute diarrhœa (with 105 deaths) were reported during the year. I am satisfied there were many more cases of chickenpox, measles, and influenza.

I think there can be no doubt that every epidemic of cholera derives its origin from one or other of two sources, viz., immigrants from India or pilgrimages.

During the existence of cholera in Southern India at places where the immigrants come from or pass through, or when it occurs at any place along the North road, I submit that immigrants should be all received at a quarantine station, that there they should be stripped of all clothing and deprived of every box and article they bring with them, and that these should be burnt, unless they be thoroughly disinfected in a proper steam disinfector or with a chloride drench; that each individual be personally disinfected and supplied with new clothing, and compensation for anything destroyed; that properly cooked food be provided at each of the halting-places along the road, and be given free to any cooly not provided with food; that another quarantine station should be provided at or about Mátalé, and that detention there be compulsory

That in the case of gangs or individuals arriving there without having come in contact with cases of cholera along the North road, their clothes and every article should be properly disinfected in a steam disinfector and be returned to them at once, and that they will be then allowed to proceed.

In the case of gangs or individuals who had come in contact with cases of cholera that the sick should be sent to a hospital, and the suspects detained under observation for fourteen days from the date of the last exposure to infection, and that they be not allowed to proceed sooner, and that before starting they should be again stripped and deprived of everything, and that each individual be then personally infected and provided with new clothes and compensation for anything destroyed.

One-half or three-fourths the cost of this to be provided by an increase in the present export duties on tea, coffee, &c.

These, I think, are the measures that were considered as necessary, in the case of cholera-infected persons, vessels, and routes, by the International Congress of Hygiene and the Venice Conference, and as have been adopted in India (*vide* Bombay Notification published at page 1,739 of the *Ceylon Government Gazette* of August 7, 1891), and which I think should be adopted and rigidly enforced in Ceylon in the case of all arrivals by sea or land from any cholera-infected place.

With regard to pilgrimages I submit that no pilgrimage whatever should be allowed to any place except under strict control, viz., only small numbers should be permitted to assemble; no one to be allowed to start without sufficient food for the journey both ways and the stay there, and being physically fit for the journey *on foot;* ample houses of shelter to be provided at the places, sanitation at them to be maintained and a full supply of good water; and finally, a Medical Officer and a sufficient body of police to enforce observance of sanitation and the strict isolation and quarantine of all whenever any case of infectious disease occurred amongst them, in which case provision should be made for the feeding of them and of the thorough disinfection of each person and thing before being allowed to start on the return journey; and when any case of cholera or smallpox occurred amongst them or elsewhere, there should be ample powers (including full power to engage a sufficient staff of coolies and attendants) always existing to at once carry out "removal of the sick, real isolation of all exposed to infection, and thorough disinfection of all houses, clothes, furniture, &c., by burning if necessary," the expenses of isolation and the damage caused by thorough disinfection being of course paid for by Government.

I would also invite attention to the absolute necessity there is for amending the present Contagious Diseases Ordinance, No. 8 of 1886, or at least the present system, whereby a special Proclamation has to be issued on the occurrence of each outbreak in each Province. The English "Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act of 1890" and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891" give the necessary powers permanently, and thus the necessary steps for disinfection can be legally taken with regard to the first and subsequent outbreaks of any epidemic, and thus the spread of the infection can be limited In Ceylon these cannot be taken legally till the Proclamation is printed in the *Gazette*. It seems strange that this anomaly, of locking the door only after the infection has been allowed to spread, still remains in Ceylon

The Proclamation, even when issued, gives no power—

(*a*) For isolating the sick—*i.e.*, for forbidding and preventing any but authorised persons from entering the infectious hospitals or infected houses, or of going from them to other houses and public places.

(*b*) For engaging houses of detention or refuge, and for compulsory removal thereto, and for isolating or quarantining in them or elsewhere the friends or others who may be living in the same house with or in attendance on, or who may have come in contact with, the sick person.

(*c*) Nor for disinfecting the house or clothes of the sick or of these "suspects."

In consequence outsiders enter the house, and they and the other occupants of the infected house go to other houses and public places, and they and their and the patient's infected clothes of course spread the disease.

I am satisfied that the majority of the 281 cases reported as sporadic cholera and acute or epidemic diarrhœa were such, and not epidemic cholera. These cases commenced amongst the pioneers at Kumbukkan in February, 1892, then on Gonamotawa and Nayabedda estates in March, then in Badulla and Haldummulla in May, at Wellawaya, Koslanda, and Lunugala in June, Medagama and Buttala in July, and finally disappeared in October.

These cases are almost most frequent during extremely hot months, and during a long drought, which points to exhaustion and the use of unwholesome water as the exciting causes. I am satisfied that the present cases were largely due to the use of unwholesome dried or salted fish, large quantities of which were frequently found at the various boutiques. On this subject I addressed a special letter to the Government Agent, requesting that special measures should be taken to examine all such fish, and to destroy all that was in any way suspicious.

The outbreak on Nayabedda estate, 120 cases, was the most serious. Dr. Griffin was of opinion, and I agree with him, that its origin and continuance was due to pollution of the water supply from the whole surface of the estate, which is a steep one, having been recently covered with bone and other artificial manures: the water flows in open channels down through the estate to the lines, and hence was no doubt constantly polluted by surface drainage from the manured fields. I sent samples of the water to the Public Analyst, and he pronounced one to be "polluted" and unfit for drinking, and another as "untrustworthy." I communicated this to the superintendent and suggested the necessary precautions. This case shows strongly the necessity for the water supply of the lines on estates being taken from a source beyond the chance of such pollution, and of its being conveyed to proper cisterns at the lines in proper piping.

The new hospital at Badulla was opened in May, 1892, and double the previous accommodation was thereby provided. In August, 1892, Miss Fraser was appointed Lady Matron, and one nurse was sent; three probationer nurses and two extra attendants were subsequently provided, whereby I have been able to establish and carry out, not only proper day nursing, but what was wanted above all, viz., night nursing. In January, 1893, in reply to my urgent request, I was granted authority to procure the milk required for extras and low diets from Spring Valley estate. The accommodation is now ample, the day and night nursing under Miss Fraser's trained and constant watchful supervision is real, and the poor creatures, whose lives depend on it, now get real milk of excellent quality. The existence of these three new conditions was not long in being appreciated, as the daily average sick has risen from 50 to 80 and 90. I can safely say that the appreciation of these benefits has extended even to the estate coolies, who are supposed (wrongly I believe) to be so exceptionally averse to hospitals.

I am confident that if all hospitals had similar buildings, and if similar nursing, food, and milk was provided at them, and at additional hospitals that should be built in places too far from the present hospitals, it would be found that they would be similarly appreciated and used by the sick of all classes, civil and estate alike.

I would therefore again urge that trained nurses or sisters be imported from India, and that the nursing service at each of the larger hospitals be thoroughly organised, Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 a month with quarters, diet, and dress being offered for one or two years' pupilage, with a definite promise of employment as nurse on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month, quarters, diet, and dress, on the expiration of that time and on being reported as satisfactorily trained, with quinquennial increase of Rs. 5 a month, the latter to be subject to the recommendation of the Principal Civil Medical Officer; so that by this means suitably educated Ceylon-born girls of various races would be induced to apply, and that thereby a large staff of nurses would be always under training at the various large hospitals, and that thus before long each small hospital should have trained and proper nurses instead of the present attendants, at whose door I am satisfied rests most of the disinclination on the part of the sick to go to hospital in good time.

I would also again urge the great and pressing necessity there is for training a number of native women as midwives to be located in villages and on estates. I have urged this in season and out of season since 1882, and I do so again now.

IV.—GENERAL REMARKS.

The history of every outbreak of cholera in Ceylon demonstrates the fact that the first factor in starting it is importation from India, and the second an unprotected and contaminated water supply. There would be little to fear from the former, if we could rid districts of their insanitary conditions which serve as breeding grounds for imported infection. It is of course possible but impracticable to establish such a system of quarantine as would keep out infectious diseases: trade would be paralysed, and the labour force for the planting districts so interfered with as virtually to stop immigration when cholera was epidemic on the opposite coast. We must therefore rely more upon sanitary improvement which "lowers the general mortality, reduces the fever mortality, increases the health and vigour of the inhabitants, adds to the amount of remunerative labour, and so augments the prosperity of a country." There is no more difficult problem than the supply of pure water in our towns and villages for drinking purposes and the adoption of measures to prevent its contamination. In some of our large towns, such as Colombo and Kandy, the difficulty has been well met by waterworks and reservoirs, the supply being obtained from unpolluted sources. In many of the smaller towns and villages the supply is obtained from wells, but they are frequently only surface ones liable to pollution.

(1) Deep wells are required, and they should be covered in and protected from surface impurities and provided with pumps.

(2) It may be possible to provide artesian wells, but all efforts in this direction have up to the present failed. In either case the water for drinking purposes should be pumped into a reservoir at a considerable elevation, from which a constant supply may be distributed. Four or five deep wells will supply water for 1,000 persons, but no scheme for the water supply of a town will be successful unless provision be made for filling up all polluted wells, and for removing all sources of contamination of wells and running streams.

The influence of a pure water supply is well shown in Colombo and Kandy. Since its introduction some years ago there has not been an outbreak of cholera in either town, whereas when they depended on wells cases occurred yearly, and epidemics periodically. Outbreaks of cholera in Ceylon are now entirely limited to areas where the drinking water is obtained from wells which are frequently liable to pollution. The experience of other countries is similar.

Prior to the introduction of a constant supply of pure water into Calcutta the quinquennial average annual number of deaths from cholera was 4,339, there being 21,948 deaths between the years 1865–69. After the introduction of a pure supply the average annual number of deaths in the next quinquennium was only 1,159, there being 5,786 deaths between 1870–75. In consequence, it is believed, of the constant supply being changed to an intermittent one from additional house connections (a lesson which should be taken to heart in Colombo) which made the supply insufficient, the average annual number of deaths rose to 1,493 in the quinquennium of 1875–80.

Again, in consequence of more house connections, waste, and non-conservation of water, the intermittency became greater and scarcity set in, so that in the quinquennium 1880–85 the average annual number of deaths rose to 1,809. Between 1885–90 more water was brought into the city, but its distribution was defective; still the average number of deaths decreased to 1,466. During the two years 1890–91 the average was only 1,021.

In Batavia, where cholera was a scourge, it has disappeared in consequence of the introduction of artesian wells. The case of Singapore and Pondicherry is much the same: before the introduction of a pure water supply there was much cholera; after its introduction, none.

Besides the question of a pure water supply and its protection there is another element in Ceylon. Along the North road, the great immigration route from India to the planting districts, where outbreaks of cholera from importation are frequent, there is an abundant supply of excellent water in the tanks and deep wells specially dug by Government at all the halting-stations; but I am credibly informed from several sources that the coolies, if they do not actually prefer, they at all events use the impure water in the drains and stagnant pools along the road. This could only be prevented by regular guards at short intervals.

In connection with the steps taken to prevent the extension of infectious diseases when introduced, I have frequently urged the necessity of providing proper means of isolation for the first cases: hurriedly put up buildings, when an infectious disease is actually present, often hinder people from using them. There should be a small permanent hospital for cholera and smallpox in every district, capable of temporary extension when required. I am satisfied much money and

many lives would be saved if we were prepared in every district in advance with the means of isolating the first cases. A temporary hospital takes time to put up, and it is often only ready for occupation when the necessity for it has passed. In making the above remarks I am aware that much has been done; still, I must add, much remains to be done. As an instance, Colombo, the capital of the Island, is dependent upon temporary cadjan wards instead of having properly constructed permanent buildings. Among measures for improving our hospital system, none has been attended with more satisfactory results than the introduction of trained nurses. I long felt that our old attendants should be superseded by competent and duly trained women, and that each of our large hospitals at least should have at the head of its nursing staff a lady superintendent. Dr. Garvin, the Physician in charge of the General Hospital, Colombo, draws attention to the good work done by the Roman Catholic nursing sisters of that institution (*vide* his remarks), and by the night nurses lately employed. Dr. Thornhill bears testimony to the improvements at the Badulla hospital in consequence of the appointment of Miss Fraser, lady matron, and a staff of nurses trained under her supervision. The Roman Catholic nursing sisters at the Kurunégala hospital have given great satisfaction in the discharge of their duties, but two are not sufficient even with native attendants for such a large institution.

The Government sanctioned, and the Legislative Council voted the funds for, the employment of a staff of Anglican nursing sisters for the Kandy hospital from the commencement of the present year, but although the Lord Bishop of Colombo and the sister in charge at Polwatta took a great deal of interest in endeavouring to procure them from England, the matter remains in abeyance for the present. I have, however, received a promise that three Anglican sisters will be available to take charge of the Kandy hospital from January 1, 1894.

I submitted a scheme to Government during the year under review for the establishment of a Nursing Home in Colombo with the object of training Ceylonese ladies as nurses for our hospitals, but it was not sanctioned. The scheme was carefully worked out and was carefully considered, but Government did not believe it would be a success in view of the failure of previous efforts to train nurses. I have nothing but praise to bestow on the young women hitherto trained: they have all behaved themselves well, and have tried to do their duty to the best of their ability, but I have always felt we wanted for each large hospital a lady matron who would direct them. There seems to be a strong objection on the part of the higher class of Ceylonese women to undertake any kind of employment which requires work, and even the best of the young women we have trained have only taken up nursing for a time and relinquished it for matrimony.

With trained lady matrons at the large hospitals of Colombo, Kandy, Badulla, Kurunégalla, and Galle there ought to be no difficulty in training a sufficient number of nurses for the other hospitals, and even for private practice, provided the proper class present themselves for employment.

Although nursing is considered to belong almost exclusively to women, there are certain classes of disease which can be better attended to by trained males. This is so fully recognised in England that the Hamilton Association, founded by Miss Hamilton, has been established for the purpose of providing trained male nurses. The male attendants in the several hospitals of the Colony do an immense amount of really good work, and I think it would be possible at comparatively small cost to have suitable persons trained as male nurses at the large hospitals, who would be available for private engagements at moderate fixed rates.

Female Medical Relief and Education.

Government sanctioned last year the employment of a Lady Doctor, Mrs. Alice Van Ingen, M.D., (Bruss.), L.S.A., London, and the admission of female students into the Medical College, with the object of still further extending the benefits of European medicine, but specially to meet the wants of those suffering women whose caste or religious prejudices prevent them calling to their assistance the services of medical men.

Lady Havelock, with whom this scheme originated, has been pleased to allow it to be placed under her patronage.

Mrs. Van Ingen, M.D., arrived in January from India, and soon afterwards an outdoor dispensary was opened for the treatment of the diseases of women and children. During the year 4,451 patients were treated, who paid 8,894 visits and voluntarily contributed Rs. 548·05.

Only a part of a ward with six beds could be spared at the General Hospital for the Lady Doctor's cases. In this she treated from February to August 68 patients, 28 being sufferers from diseases peculiar to women and 40 ordinary complaints. In October a ward of eight beds at the branch hospital, Borella, was placed in her charge, and 14 special cases were treated up to the end of the year.

Female students entering the Medical College for the study of medicine are divided into two classes, primary and secondary. The course of study of the former extends over five years, and comprises all the subjects required for the license of the College in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and for the licensing bodies of Great Britain. Before any student is admitted to this class she must produce a certificate in general education recognised by the General Medical Council. The course of study for the secondary class extends over a period of three years for the first division or medical practitioner, two years for medical or hospital assistant, and dispenser, and one year for vaccinator. The Junior Cambridge certificate is accepted for the first division, and the examination for the secondary class of the Medical College for the others.

The Government provided the sum of Rs. 1,000 for the foundation of two scholarships to be awarded by competitive examination for the primary class: one of the annual value of Rs. 600 tenable for five years, and the other of Rs. 400 tenable for the same period.

The sum of Rs. 400 was also provided for two scholarships for the secondary class: one valued Rs. 250, the other Rs. 150, each tenable for three years.

In May the first lady students were admitted: two joined the primary and two the secondary classes. The senior scholarships were awarded to Misses Keyt and Davidson. No one competed for the junior scholarships. In October one entered the primary class and one the junior, so that at the end of the year there were six female students in attendance at the College.

Anchylostomiasis.

In consequence of the prevalence of anchylostomiasis in several parts of the Island, but by no means in all, as some districts and perhaps Provinces are free from it, the following memorandum was issued during the year :—

The causes of the severe and often fatal cases of anæmia, often accompanied by œdema and followed by general dropsy, which are admitted into the Ceylon hospitals, particularly among estate labourers, has occupied attention for some time past.

2. These cases are often attributed to the effects of malaria and deficient or bad food, and no doubt a proportion of the cases are due to these causes. A little experience will soon enable medical officers to distinguish all such cases, as the emaciation which accompanies them is often extreme, and the anæmia is only one of the expressions of the general waste.

3. In anchylostomiasis the patient may, and very often does, look strong,—even robust,—with a fair development of subcutaneous fat: but on questioning him it will be found that he always enjoyed good health, and probably never had intermittent fever ; that his strength is rapidly declining, and the least effort fatigues him ; that his appetite has not diminished, and may even be increased : and that he suffers from irregularity of the bowels.

4. The disease commences, as a rule, with disturbance of digestion. In many cases pain is complained of in the *scrobiculus cordis*. Meteorism, nausea (even vomiting), and depraved appetite (earth-eating) are concomitant symptoms. Geophagy is most frequently noted among children, but is not rare also among adults, and whenever present the parasites should be looked for. Chronic constipation, alternating with diarrhœa, is a frequent symptom, and in the later stages of the disease the fæces are abnormally dry, and contain undigested food, mucus, &c. Colicky pains are frequently complained of, with borborygmi.

5. After a time there is œdema of the extremities, and occasionally fever. The lungs and heart sounds are normal, but there will probably be found an anæmic murmur at the base of the latter and in the large vessels of the neck, while in the later stage the patient complains of giddiness, with a tendency to syncope on sitting up, headache, muscular pain, somnolency, lowered temperature alternating with fever, and in severe cases emaciation and utter inability to work. In this stage the heart is often dilated.

6. The face has usually a yellowish tint, and looks round and full, the eyes are bright, and the conjunctivæ pale and bloodless to a remarkable extent, well seen on everting the lower lids. There is also pallor of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and particularly of the tongue. This pallor of the mucous membrane is extreme, and contrasts in a remarkable manner with the apparently good condition of the patient. The tongue is often very characteristic in the later stage, appearing as if whitened with magnesia, milk, or lime water. These objective symptoms are sufficient for the diagnosis of anchylostomiasis to any one with experience of the disease, but a microscopical examination of the stools for ova is in many cases not only desirable but necessary to remove doubt.

The following method is recommended :—Put a small portion of the fæces on a glass slide, moisten with a drop of water, place a cover glass over it, and it is ready for examination under the microscope. The ova are so characteristic they cannot be mistaken for anything else.

7. If the case is a neglected one, there will be dropsical effusion into the abdomen and well-marked diarrhœa, with great debility, and the patient after a longer or shorter time dies of exhaustion.

8. Some of the cases run an acute course of a few weeks, while others may last, if the food supply is abundant, for months.

9. It is now well known that this extreme anæmia is due to the presence of a parasite, the *Anchylostomum duodenale*, in the intestines, especially in the duodenum, which differs *in one most important* point from all other known intestinal parasites. It is provided with a buccal apparatus, which enables it to pierce and fix itself firmly in the mucous membrane, and suck the blood from the living stream like an ordinary leech.

10. The duodenum and upper portion of jejunum sometimes contain as many as 500 and even more of these parasites, and the daily drain on the blood is thus enormous. The ova of the parasites pass in millions in the stools, and under favourable conditions, such as they find especially in the neighbourhood of cooly lines on tea and coffee estates—*i. e.*, shade, warmth, moisture, mud, and fæcal matter—the embryos develop rapidly into larvæ, which on attaining their full size become *encysted*, and are thus capable of living for months in water, and in this state are wonderfully tenacious of life. If they do not find access to the human intestine the encysted parasites undergo degeneration and die, and this is the end of the parasite in the *free state*. It has been erroneously asserted lately in India that larvæ become sexually mature, and are capable of reproducing themselves indefinitely in this free state. It is the experience of all observers, not only in Ceylon, but in every part of the world (except India), that this is not the case. The larvæ in the free state finally perish unless they find access to the human body.

11. Should these larvæ* find access to the human intestine they develop there into the full grown parasite in the course of five or six weeks, and then commence their cycle of parasitic life, with destruction to health and life.

12. The abstraction of the blood by the suction wound of the parasites and the loss of blood afterwards from the bites cause the anæmia, and their presence in the intestines sets up catarrh and diarrhœa.

13. On *post-mortem* examination the worms may be found *in situ*, attached to the mucous membrane, filled with blood, and under the microscope blood corpuscles may be seen to pass *per ano* almost intact. They seem to live on the blood-serum alone. The point of the intestine attacked may be often recognised as a small ecchymosis, in the centre of which there is a white spot with a central punctate aperture.

14. The prevention of the disease consists *essentially* in the use of pure water—which should be filtered, and if derived from any doubtful source boiled as well, before use—with good food, the vegetable constituents of which should be thoroughly cooked.

15. The treatment recommended is as follows :—

(*a*) It should be remembered that all these cases of anæmia are curable if seen early, and that much can be done even for the advanced cases by careful treatment. It must not, however, be overlooked that complications, such as severe diarrhœa and hæmorrhage from the bowels, malaria, the presence of other worms in the intestines, render the prognosis grave, as well as the advanced stage of the disease itself.

(*b*) The strength should be supported from the very first by strong beef-tea or chicken soup, thickened with rice boiled into a congee, with arrack as a stimulant.

(*c*) There are two drugs which have been found by experience effectual in this disease, male-fern and thymol. These drugs must however be given in comparatively large doses to expel the parasites, and it must always be remembered that neither is perfectly free from danger.

---

* The life history of the larva gives full indications how to prevent infection. The neighbourhood of cooly lines should be kept perfectly free from fæcal matter, and no fæcal matter should ever be allowed near the water supply. Medical officers should on all occasions impress this on estate superintendents. They should also always advise the erection of latrines convenient to the lines, in which the fæces could be passed into *deep* pits and immediately covered up with earth.

16. *Prophylactic Measures.*—In districts, and on estates from which patients are treated at the dispensary or in the hospital for this form of anæmia, the Medical Officer should advise the headmen of the village, or the superintendent of the estate, to adopt the following measures.

(1) Jungle and high weeds should be cleared away from the immediate neighbourhood of houses and cooly lines, so as to remove shade from the soil · a high and dry temperature kills the embryos.

(2) If the soil is already highly infected, it should be turned over so as to place the surface layer, in which the animals live, deep in the soil. The parasites are incapable of living except on the surface.

(3) There should be a common latrine within a convenient distance of each occupied house or set of lines, to which the coolies or villagers could resort. This should be either a deep trench with a movable screen for privacy, or a portion of ground set apart, enclosed, and subdivided for men and women ; the surface of which is to be cleaned daily, the excreta being removed to a distance and buried in a deep pit far away from the water supply, or incinerated.

(4) The water supply should be most carefully protected from contamination by soil impregnated with fæcal matter. As already stated the *encysted* larvæ are capable of living for months in water, and once taken into the stomach with this medium they pass rapidly and uninjured into the intestine, and there, in the course of from four to five weeks, develop into full-grown parasites. Water is *undoubtedly* the great source of infection. Filtering, even through cloth, removes from it this source of danger.

Vaccination.

During the year under review 127,501 subjects were operated upon in the whole Island by the vaccinators of the Civil Medical Department, against 148,323 in the year immediately preceding, or a decrease of 20,822. Of the 127,501 subjects, 111,072 were primary vaccinations against 118,945 in 1891, and 16,429 were re-vaccinations against 29,378 in the previous year.

Of the primary vaccinations, 94,541 were found on inspection to have been successful, 4,243 were unsuccessful, and on 12,288 subjects the result of the operation could not be ascertained, as they failed to present themselves for examination. The percentage of successful to total operated upon was 85·11, against 83·75 in the preceding year. Assuming that the ratio of successful in those absent was the same as in those inspected, the percentage of successful to total vaccinated would rise to 94·52, against 93·38 in the previous year. Of the re-vaccinations, which numbered 16,429, 11,379 subjects were reported successful and 3,167 were absent, on whom the result of the operation was unknown.

Of those re-vaccinated the percentage of successful was 69·32, against 66·05 in the previous year.

In addition to the above the Medical Officers in charge of the various outdoor dispensaries performed vaccination on those who attended the dispensaries. The number of subjects thus vaccinated by these officers was 12,021. Of these, 10,514 were primary vaccinations and 1,507 re-vaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations, 9,196 were successful, 638 unsuccessful, and 680 absent. Of the re-vaccinations, 837 were successful, 445 unsuccessful, and 225 failed to present themselves for examination. Comparing these figures with those for the preceding year, it will be found that the number vaccinated by the Medical Officers in the outdoor dispensaries was less by 192 in the year under review. In the primary vaccinations there was a decrease of 1,078, but in the re-vaccinations there was an increase of 1,271, the net increase in both vaccinations and re-vaccinations being 193 in favour of the year under review. The percentage of successful in primary vaccination was 88·41 ; in the previous year 78·55 per cent. proved successful. Were the ratio of successful in those who failed to present themselves for examination the same as in those inspected, the percentage of successful would come to 94·12, against 90·21 in the previous year.

The number of vaccinations performed on the estates in the planting districts was 17,711, or less by 6,203 than in the previous year, when 23,914 subjects were operated upon. Of these, 17,593 were primary vaccinations and 118 re-vaccinations. Of the primary vaccinations, 13,401 were successful, against 14,493 in the previous year ; 1,915 proved unsuccessful ; and on 2,277 the result of the operation could not be known, as they failed to present themselves for inspection. The percentage of successful to number vaccinated was 76·17, against 76·33 in the previous year, and if we take into account the number of cases successful in those subjects who were absent for examination, calculating the ratio to be the same as in those inspected, it will be found that the percentage would rise to 86·02, against 86·94 in the previous year. Of the re-vaccinations, which numbered 118 as stated before, 101 were reported successful, 6 unsuccessful, and 11 absent. The percentage of successful to number re-vaccinated was 85·58.

The total number of persons operated upon in the whole Island during the year under review by Government vaccinators and Medical Officers was 157,253, or 26,812 less than the year immediately preceding, when 184,065 persons were vaccinated. The primary vaccinations numbered 139,179, against 149,522 in 1891, and the re-vaccinations 18,054, against 34,543 in the previous year. Of the primary vaccinations 117,138, or 84·16 per cent., were reported successful, against 123,217, or 82·40 per cent., in the previous year ; 6,796 were found to have been unsuccessful, and 15,245 persons failed to present themselves for examination on the appointed days. Assuming that in the latter the proportion of successful cases was the same as in those inspected, it would be seen that the percentage of successful to total primary vaccinations was 93·37 against 86·94 in the previous year. Of the re-vaccinations which numbered 18,054, 12,317, or 68·22 per cent., were reported successful, 2,034 were unsuccessful, and 3,703 were absentees, and hence the result of the re-vaccination on them was unknown.

Table marked VIII. in the appendix gives full particulars of vaccination in the Island during the year under review.

The subjoined table gives at a glance the total number of persons operated upon in 1891 and 1892 :—

	Primary Vaccination.						Re-vaccination.			
	Total.	Successful.	Absent.	Percentage of Successful.	Percentage of successful if the ratio in those absent was the same as in those inspected.	Percentage of Successful to Total.	Total.	Successful.	Absent.	Percentage of Successful.
1891.										
Government Vaccinators ...	118,945	99,618	14,533	83·75	10·23	93·98	29,378	19,407	6,153	66·05
Medical Officers at Dispensaries...	11,592	9,106	1,721	78·55	11·66	90·21	236	176	20	74·57
On Estates	18,985	14,493	2,640	76·33	10·61	86·94	4,929	3,008	730	61·02
Total ...	149,522	123,217	18,894	82·40	10·41	92·81	34,543	22,591	6,903	65·40
1892.										
Government Vaccinators ...	111,072	94,541	12,288	85·11	9·41	94·52	16,429	11,379	3,467	69·32
Medical Officers at Dispensaries...	10,514	9,196	680	88·41	5·71	94·12	1,507	837	225	55·54
On Estates	17,593	13,401	2,277	76·17	9·85	86·02	118	101	11	85·58
Total ...	139,179	117,138	15,245	84·16	9·21	93·37	18,054	12,317	3,703	68·22

Ceylon Medical College.

The following is the report of the Principal of the Ceylon Medical College for the year 1892 :—

The most noteworthy feature during the year has been the opening of a Female Department in the College, the female students being under the personal supervision of Mrs. A. Van Ingen, M.D. (Brus.), L.S.A. (Lond.).

As the female high schools in Ceylon had not hitherto prepared students for admission into the medical profession, an initial difficulty was experienced in the admission of female students to the College, which necessitated the holding of examinations locally in general education fulfilling the requirements of the General Medical Council of Great Britain, a privilege which the College enjoys. Accordingly such an examination was held in April after due notification, and was conducted on behalf of the College by the Director of Public Instruction. Two candidates presented themselves, Misses Keyt and Davidson, and both having been successful were admitted into the College in May. They were further awarded the two Government Scholarships as they competed successfully for them as well. A similar examination was held in September when three candidates presented themselves, of whom only one (Miss Nell) was successful. She entered the College in October.

Three female students joined the Junior Department of the College during the year after furnishing satisfactory certificates in general education. So that six female students in all were registered during the first year of opening of the Female Department,—a result which may be deemed satisfactory considering the short notice that intending candidates have had in obtaining certificates in general education satisfying the College requirements.

The 22nd session of the College commenced on May 1 with 57 senior students, of whom 11 were new admissions and 12 junior students, of whom 2 were new admissions. Of the 57 senior students, 7 were free scholars and 49 paying students. The fees collected for the summer term amounted to Rs. 4,464·50.

The winter term opened on October 1 with 54 senior students, of whom 4 were new admissions, and 9 junior students, of whom 4 were new admissions. On the 54 students of the Senior Department 7 were free scholars, 2 casual students, and the rest were paying students. The fees collected for the winter term amounted to Rs. 4,246.

Half-yearly Professional Examination.—The winter term examination commenced on April 21 and ended on May 1 : five candidates qualified for the license of the College.

The summer term examination commenced on September 19 and ended on October 1 : two candidates qualified for the license of the College.

In the Junior Department only one examination was held during the year, viz., in September, when seven candidates qualified as hospital assistants and eight qualified as dispensers.

Changes in the College Staff.—At the commencement of the year Dr. Garvin was appointed to the Lecturership in Medicine, Dr. Macdonald taking up the Lecturership in Materia Medica rendered vacant by the severance of Dr. Drieberg from the Civil Medical Department. At the end of the summer term Mr. Cochran, Lecturer in Chemistry and Physics, was compelled to leave the Island on account of ill-health. During his absence Dr. H. Marcus Fernando has been appointed to the Lecturership in Chemistry and Physics.

College Buildings are in a satisfactory condition. Two new detached blocks of buildings were opened for use during the year, one being used as the office of the Principal with a small lecture room attached and the special laboratory of the Public Analyst, whilst the other is specially set apart for the female students of the College, consisting of a class room, lavatory, and a dissecting room.

Port Duties and Immigration.

During the year under review the health of the port of Colombo was satisfactory. There were only 2 cases of smallpox and 2 of chickenpox sent to hospital for treatment from board ships. During the preceding year there were 3 cases of smallpox and 2 of measles sent to hospital for treatment. The 2 cases of smallpox sent to hospital arrived in the month of March. There were no cases of cholera reported on board the ships, and there was only one vessel placed in quarantine for the whole year, and that was in March.

The total number of vessels which arrived in Colombo during the year was 2,357, or 94 more than in the preceding year, when 2,263 vessels arrived. Of these, 1,576 were steamships, 58 were sailing ships, and 723 native craft. The number of passengers were, Europeans 3,086, or 384 more than in 1891 ; traders 20,731, or 888 more than the preceding year ; coolies 54,554, or a large increase of 16,250 over the previous year. The total number of passengers, traders, and coolies came to 78,371, against 60,849 in 1891, or the large increase of 17,522. Of the total number of traders who arrived during the year, 16,825 were men, 1,397 were women, 2,022 children, and 487 infants. Of the total

number of coolies who arrived, 34,621 were men, 9,283 were women, 6,233 children, and 4,417 infants. The traders and coolies together numbered 75,285; of these 35,352 were found on inspection to have been vaccinated, 9,805 were not vaccinated or bore no marks of vaccination, and 30,128 bore marks of smallpox. I append a table marked IX., prepared by the Port Surgeon of Colombo, which gives some valuable statistics relative to the port.

Medico-Legal Duties.

The number of cases examined under judicial instructions by the officers of the Department was 1,055, against 834 in the preceding year, or an increase of 221. Of these, 162 were for alleged murders and manslaughters, against 124 in the previous year; 412 aggravated assaults, against 320 in 1891; 55 simple assaults, the same as last year; 56 for alleged rape, against 43 in 1891; 5 for concealment of birth, being 1 more than the previous year; 60 for analysis, and 305 for other medico-legal examinations, against 39 and 249 respectively in 1891.

The fees paid by Government amounted to Rs. 15,456, being an increase of Rs. 3,405 over the preceding year, and the travelling expenses reimbursed by Government amounted to Rs. 2,749·32, against Rs. 2,148·30 in 1891, or an increase of Rs. 601·02 in the year under review. The increase in the fees and travelling expenses added together was Rs. 4,006·02.

In the appendix will be found a table marked X. giving all the required particulars showing the different stations at which the examinations were performed and the fees and travelling expenses received by the respective Medical Officers in charge.

I annex the report of the Public Analyst, H. M. Fernando, M.D. (London):—

During the year 1892 103 analyses were conducted, of which 44 were samples of kerosine oil, all of which conformed to the conditions of the Ordinance relative to the importation of petroleum. Fifty-nine analyses were conducted for judicial purposes; of these, 18 were submitted for the detection of mammal blood, 37 for poisons, and the remaining 4 were samples of opium preparations and spirits. Of the 37 analyses for poisons, in 15 instances poisons were detected, as follows: atropine in 2, mercury in 2, arsenic in 8, mercury and arsenic in 1, copper, iron, and mercury in another, whilst in the remaining case arsenic, copper, and datura were all detected.

Four samples of water were analysed for Government purposes during the year.

A synopsis of the analyses in a tabular form is herewith appended:—

Total 103	Judicial ... 59 Fees recd. Rs. 619·50.	For blood ... 18	Mammal blood detected			7
			No blood detected			11
		For poisons ... 37	Poisons detected ... 15	Atropine		2
				Mercury		2
				Arsenic		8
				Mercury and arsenic		1
				Copper, iron, and mercury		1
				Arsenic, copper, & datura		1
				Total ...		15
			No poison detected		...	22
		For others ... 4	Medicated arrack		...	1
			Legium		...	1
			Spirit		...	1
			Opium		...	1
		59				4
	Kerosine oil ... 44	Fees recd. Rs. 462·0				
	103					

Hospitals.

There were in operation during the year under review 54 hospitals, viz., 28 Civil, 1 Lying-in, 7 Field or Parangi, 7 Immigrant, and 11 District or Estate Hospitals. The number of hospitals is the same as in the preceding year, one hospital having been opened and another closed. The Field or Parangi hospital at Dandugama, in the Revenue District of Kurunégala of the North-Western Province, was opened during the year and added to the Department. It consists of two wards, one for males and the other for females, and can accommodate 20 patients of both sexes. The new hospital at Badulla was completed and handed over to this Department in April, when patients were admitted for treatment. There are 11 wards: 6 for males, 4 for females, and 1 reserved for paying patients; the number of beds is 91. The new hospital at Anurádhapura was completed during the year, and was occupied about the middle of October. It consists of 5 wards: 2 male general, forming the main block in front, a female ward, a female segregation, and a male segregation ward. There is accommodation for 56 patients. The Field or Parangi hospital at Matugama, in the Revenue District of Kalutara of the Western Province, was closed during the year, as it was no longer required.

There was seldom overcrowding in any of the hospitals, as the accommodation was sufficient to meet the requirements of the patients, and the ventilation in all the wards ample. There was no complaint made on the subject.

The food served to the patients was good and wholesome, the milk supplied was always, it is stated, tested by the lactometer, and that found to be below the specific gravity of 1028 rejected. The Medical Officers report they invariably examine the food when it is received and again before it is served out to the patients, and reject such as is found unfit for consumption.

The water supply in the majority of the institutions was reported good, pure, wholesome, and abundant, and the drinking water is, as a rule, filtered before use. In several places the water is boiled before filtration. The water from the wells in the hospital premises at Galle is not sufficiently pure for drinking; it has therefore to be procured from about three miles from the town. At Mullaittivu the water is reported brackish, except during the rainy season, when it is

slightly turbid. It is always boiled and filtered for drinking purposes. The water from the wells in the hospital premises at Mantota is also reported brackish and unfit for drinking, and water has therefore to be procured from a well in the vicinity of the hospital. At Demalapattu also the water is reported not very good, but it is always boiled and filtered before use.

Bathrooms with tubs exist at all the hospitals, but those patients able to walk prefer to bathe in the nearest stream wherever there is one adjoining a hospital.

There are no covered drains; the drains are all surface ones for carrying away rain water. The dry-earth system is in operation in all the hospitals, the excreta being removed daily and buried at a distance or incinerated.

In the 36 hospitals, viz., 28 Civil, 7 Field or Parangi, and 1 Lying-in Hospital, there were treated during the year 30,377 patients, being 2,879 more than in the year 1891, when the number was 27,498. Of these, 29,328 were admissions during the year and 1,049 remained over from the previous year. Dividing the patients into sexes, the males numbered 22,016 and the females 8,361. Again, dividing them into races, it will be seen that the mixed races numbered 24,092 and the Malabars 6,285. The number of patients discharged was 26,156 (19,224 males and 6,932 females). Of these, 18,656 (13,985 males and 4,671 females) were, it is stated, cured, 5,481 (3,822 males and 1,659 females) relieved, and 2,019 (1,417 males and 602 females) not improved.

The subjoined table gives the death-rates in the various hospitals in the Island among mixed races and Malabars as compared with the figures for 1891:—

Institutions.	Mixed Races.		Malabars.		Total of Mixed Races and Malabars.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
28 Civil Hospitals	7·53	7·48	17·87	19·49	9·69	10·15
7 Field or Parangi Hospitals ...	5·02	3·31	13·51	12·98	5·45	3·81
1 Lying-in Hospital	1·19	1·06	—	7·14	1 19	1·48
7 Immigrant Hospitals	5·82	5·36	7·76	9·67	6·86	7·89
11 District Hospitals	6·57	7·32	22·69	29·49	18·59	25·19
2 Asylums	6·90	10·25	9·32	12·21	7·28	10·57
Total ...	7·15	7·05	18·36	22·15	10·44	11·90

From the above table it will be seen that the mortality among the mixed races treated in the 28 Civil Hospitals was less than in 1891 by ·05 per cent., while among the Malabars the death-rate has increased from 17·87 in 1891 to 19·49 in the year under review. Taking the total of mixed races and Malabars the death-rate was 10·15, against 9·69 in 1891. In the 7 Field or Parangi Hospitals the percentage of deaths among mixed races was less than in the previous year, the figures being 3·31 in 1892, against 5·02 in 1891. The death-rate among the Malabars has also fallen from 13·51 in 1891 to 12·98 in 1892. The figures for mixed races and Malabars taken together are 3·81 in 1892 and 5·45 in 1891. In the Lying-in Hospital the death-rate has slightly increased from 1·19 in 1891 to 1·48 in the year under review. In the 11 District or Estate Hospitals the death-rate among mixed races was 7·32, against 6·57 in 1891; among the Malabars the rate was 29·49, against 22·69 in 1891. Among both mixed races and Malabars taken together the rate was 25·19, against 18·59 the previous year, or an increase of 6·60 per cent. The question of the large death-rate among estate labourers has been referred by His Excellency the Governor to a Commission, which has not yet furnished its report, but I may here state that it is mainly due to the long duration of illness on the estates before the sick are sent to hospital.

The mortality in the two Asylums among the mixed races was 10·25, against 6·90 in 1891; among Malabars the percentage was 12·21, against 9·32 in 1891; and among both mixed races and Malabars the death-rate was 10·57, against 7·28 in 1891, or an increase of 3·29. Comparing the death-rate of the total sick population in all the hospitals and asylums in 1892 with the figures of the previous year, the increase in the death-rate during the year under review was 1·46 per cent.

Summary of Diseases treated in the several Hospitals.—In the appendix will be found a table marked XI. showing the diseases treated in the several hospitals in the Island and the deaths therefrom. The following is a summary:—

(I.) General Diseases: Group A (febrile diseases) contributed 10,520 cases with 1,197 deaths. Group B (diseases depending on external agents) contributed 858 cases, of which 132 proved fatal. Group C (developmental diseases) furnished 1,518 cases with 220 deaths. Group D (miscellaneous diseases) 7,159 cases with 520 deaths.

(II.) Local Diseases: (1) Nervous system contributed 1,132 cases, 134 of which proved fatal; (2) diseases of the eye, 388 cases, of which 16 died; (3) diseases of the ear, 43 cases with 1 death; (4) diseases of the nose furnished 33 non-fatal cases; (5) circulatory system, 115 cases with 27 deaths; (6) diseases of the respiratory system, 2,747, of which 562 died; (7) digestive system, 3,897 cases with 1,519 deaths; (8) lymphatic system, 291 cases with 9 deaths; (9) thyroid body sent in 6 cases, all of which recovered; (10) urinary system, 198 cases, 25 of which died; (11) generative system, 655 cases with 17 deaths; (12) Organs of locomotion, 229 cases with 18 deaths; (13) connective tissue, 798 cases with 36 deaths; (14) 4,878 cases are included under diseases of skin, and 91 deaths are recorded.

(III.) Poisons furnished 47 cases, 3 of which died.

(IV.) The number of cases treated for injuries, both general and local, was 3,753, of which 182 proved fatal.

(V.) Appendix: Partus and Pregnancy. 366 cases were admitted, 8 of which terminated fatally.

Mr. T. F. Garvin, M.B., the Physician in charge of the General Hospital, Colombo, submits the following remarks:—

I am strongly of opinion that the house officers of the hospital should not be changed oftener than once in two years, and that they should both be fully qualified: the duties discharged by them are very important and

responsible, and with the extension and growing usefulness of the hospital they have all their time fully occupied. The necessity for a second House Physician will soon have to be seriously entertained. The House Surgeon has on an average seventy beds to attend to, whereas the House Physician has nearly double that number, and his cases require more attention than the majority of surgical cases, and he has a most laborious time of it. He has besides other minor duties too numerous to mention, and in addition acts as chloroformist, except on regular operation days, when the Junior Physician undertakes that duty. In my opinion these combined duties are altogether too many for one officer to discharge satisfactorily, and I shall be glad when relief is afforded in this direction.

As regards the Nursing Department, I have nothing but praise and admiration for the devotion, care, zeal, and single-mindedness displayed by the Rev. Mother Superior and her staff. The nurses are now all practically trained; they keep in excellent touch with the officers, are conversant with the vernacular, and know enough English to understand and be understood by the officers of the hospital. I regret that in their devotion to duty they display an entire disregard for their own welfare, and I fear that in consequence their health suffers to no small extent. One young sister, who twelve months ago was the most robust of the whole staff, is now breaking down rapidly, and exhibiting symptoms of acute pulmonary phthisis. The sister of the lower diarrhœa block is suffering from chronic bronchitis, and so is the sister of the male medical ward. I have advised the Rev. Mother to take means, by generous living and occasional exercise in the open, to prevent the inevitable deterioration of health which follows on nursing. There are at present seven sisters on the staff, and I am convinced that there should at least be another who can share in the nursing of the bad cases in the lower diarrhœa block. This is a matter for early consideration.

Lastly, I have to refer to the scheme submitted by me for the better nursing of the sick during the night. This is one innovation of the greatest importance, and I am overjoyed to learn that it will come into operation from 1893. I believe it will confer the greatest benefit on the sick and lead to the detection and removal of very many abuses.

I regret to have to acknowledge a higher death-rate over that of 1891 by about 1 per cent., the figures being 8·88 per. cent. in 1891, and 9·91 per cent. in 1892, of the total number treated. This death-rate was largely due to an unusually severe epidemic of dysentery that prevailed during the year, and also to great want and destitution amongst Malabars as evidenced by the very large number of pauper police cases admitted, mostly in a very advanced stage and frequently moribund. These cases amounted to 882, *i.e.* about 12 per cent. of the total treated, and the mortality was 119, or 13·49 per cent.; the absolute mortality in this class of cases was therefore very large. I do not know to what to attribute the great increase in the number of destitute Malabars admitted during the year, unless it be that owing to want of employment a large number gravitated to the metropolis. They are all recorded as residents, owing, I presume, to the circumstance that they had been previously employed in the Island, and were really not new arrivals from the Coast. The total death-rate among all classes of Malabars—*i. e.*, those brought in by the police, and therefore presumably destitute, and those voluntarily seeking admission—has been 16·92 per cent. As regards other classes the mortality was not by any means excessive. Indeed, although a large number have died, it is some little comfort to the staff to know that death was in their cases inevitable, and that their condition was such on admission that little if any hopes were entertained of their recovery. No less than 22 per cent. of the total death-rate occurred in such cases before the second day of residence in hospital.

The bulk of the mortality has resulted from diarrhœa, dysentery, dochmius duodenalis, debility, malarial cachexia, and phthisis pulmonalis.

Dr. W. G. Rockwood, Surgeon, states as follows :—

During the year 1892, 202 operations were performed, the most important of which were the following ;—

Herniotomy : for strangulated hernia 4, femoral 1, inguinal 3, with 1 death. In the latter variety radical cure was effected with division of the sac and approximation of pillars. Radical cure of reducible hernia (inguinal) 3, entire sac dissected out, and pillars approximated. Inguinal colotomy 1, for imperforate anus in a child ; death after four days. Liver abscess 2, in which the abscess was opened, drained, and iodoform emulsion injected; results satisfactory. Aspiration of liver abscess 4, death 1; the quantity of pus removed varied in the different cases from a pint to two quarts.

Laparotomy : 1 for intestinal obstruction. The case ended fatally in peritonitis.

Ovariotomy 4, with 2 deaths. These, with the cases operated upon in the year previous, make 10 with 2 deaths. Head injuries with depressed fracture 12, deaths 2 ; trephining done in 4 cases, and gouging of bone and elevation in 8 cases.

Eye cases : 19, extraction of cataract 5, needling 2, iridectomy 2, enucleation 1.

Mr. E. Gratiaen, L.F.P. & S., in charge General Hospital, Kandy, reports as follows :—

350 cases of chickenpox were treated in the Infectious Diseases hospital during the year. Of these, 229 were prisoners and 2 came from estates.

Two cases of measles were treated during the year.

Twenty-six cases of influenza were treated during the year. Of these, 22 came from Kandy, 1 from Kalutara, and 3 from surrounding villages.

Seven cases of cholera were treated during the year, 3 on estates (2 on New Pérádeniya and 1 on Old Pérádeniya, all immigrant, new arrivals), and 4 immigrants who had just arrived from the Coast and attacked in town were treated at the Cholera hospital.

2,877 patients were admitted to hospital during the year ; in all 2,980 were treated. Of these, 2,499 were discharged, 349 died, and 132 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

The percentage of deaths to total treated was 11·71.

The largest number of admissions to hospital was in August and December. Chest affections were most prevalent in January and February, due to the cold north-east winds. Bowel complaints were most prevalent in January, February, and from September to December, and least prevalent from March to June. Malarial fevers were most prevalent in October, November, and December, after the setting in of the north-east monsoon. The last two months of the year were cold and damp, and chest affections and malarial fevers prevailed to a considerable extent in the town and villages.

The principal diseases treated in hospital, according to their order of frequency, were bowel complaints, chest affections, malarial fevers, ulcers, rheumatism, injuries, dochmius duodenalis, anæmia, and abscesses.

The principal diseases that caused the mortality, according to their order of frequency, were bowel complaints, chest affections, dochmius duodenalis, general debility, anæmia, and ulcers.

A large number of cases were admitted in advanced and hopeless stages of disease.

There were 22 deaths within one day after admission, 33 deaths within two days, and 18 deaths within three days.

The following operations were performed : amputations 8, other operations 21.

Six new nurses came during the year, a trained nurse from Galle and five pupil nurses from Kandy. Two nurses who had been trained here were sent to Gampola hospital : one was subsequently brought back and another sent in her place to Gampola. Two were sent to Mátalé hospital, one to Badulla, and six nurses, including the matron, remained at the end of the year.

The Estates Branch of the hospital has been working satisfactorily during the year.

345 estate coolies were treated in hospital during the year : 283 new cases were treated at the district dispensary, and 659 were seen on estates.

There were 215 visits to estates to see coolies and 27 visits to superintendents.

Surgical Operations.

During the year under review there were performed in the various hospitals in the Island by the respective Medical Officers 743 surgical operations, or 107 more than in 1891, when they numbered 636. Of these, 112 were amputations and 631 other operations. Of the amputations 17 were for diseases, of which 3 proved fatal, and 95 for accidents with 7 deaths. Of the other operations, 580 were on patients admitted for disease, of whom 25 died, and 51 for accidents with 10 deaths.

The total number of amputations and other operations performed on patients admitted for disease was 597, against 549 in the previous year, or an increase of 48, and the number of deaths was 28, or 3 more than in 1891, when 25 cases proved fatal. The total number of operations and amputations due to accidents was 146, against 87 in the previous year, and the number of deaths was 17, or 10 more than in the previous year.

Table marked XIII. in the appendix gives full particulars specifying the surgical operations performed in the various hospitals in the Island.

Dispensaries.

During the year under review there were in operation 157 civil dispensaries against 152 in the previous year, or an increase of 5. They were distributed as follows: 25 in the Western Province, 15 in the Central, 27 in the Northern, 30 in the Southern, 12 in the Eastern, 19 in the North-Western, 10 in the North-Central, 9 in the Province of Uva, and 10 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

In the Western Province 75,873 patients sought relief at the dispensaries, to which they paid 179,998 visits; in the Central Province, 47,697 patients applied for medical aid on 75,357 occasions; the number treated in the Northern Province was 37,541, who visited the dispensaries 62,274 times; in the Southern Province 46,903 were treated, who paid 85,972 visits; in the Eastern Province 27,790 patients paid 40,184 visits; in the North-Western 36,982 patients paid 62,299 visits; in the North-Central 14,923 patients paid 24,667 visits; in the Province of Uva 13,088 patients paid 18,503 visits; and in the Province of Sabaragamuwa 20,753 persons applied for relief and paid 28,818 visits to the dispensaries. The total patients who were treated at the several civil dispensaries in the Island during the year numbered 321,550, who paid 578,072 visits. The collections amounted to Rs. 24,151·77, against Rs. 25,533·76 in the previous year.

Besides the civil dispensaries there were in operation 33 district dispensaries in the planting districts distributed as follows: 20 in the Central, 7 in the Province of Uva, 4 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and one each in the Western and Southern Provinces. The number of patients treated in the dispensaries in the Central Province was 58,875, who paid 80,674 visits; in the Province of Uva 11,458 persons, who paid 15,906 visits; in the Province of Sabaragamuwa 17,236 patients sought relief paying 25,143 visits; and in the Western and Southern Provinces 1,376 and 1,347 persons were treated respectively, the visits paid by them in the former Province numbering 1,808 and in the latter 1,641. The collections made at these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 1,423·35, against Rs. 1,513·62 in the previous year.

In the appendix will be found a table marked XIV., showing the diseases treated at the several civil and district dispensaries in the Island during 1892, arranged according to Provinces. Subjoined I give a summary of the diseases treated:—

I.—GENERAL DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
Group A:—	
Dysentery	9,428
Enteric fever	82
Malarious fevers	110,359
Malarial cachexia	8,606
Primary syphilis	2,686
Secondary syphilis ...	2,030
Congenital syphilis ...	370
Gonorrhœa	4,319
Hydrophobia (rabies) ...	2
Group B:—	
Worms	43,584
Dochmius duodenalis (anchylostomum)	893
Alcoholism	1
Group C:—	
Debility	7,260
Group D:—	
Rheumatic affections ...	22,089
Tubercular affections ...	404
Leprosy	173
Parangi	15,033
Diabetes	165
Anæmia (cause unknown) ...	8,284
All other general diseases ...	15,495

II.—LOCAL DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
Diseases of the nervous system ...	4,148
Diseases of the eye	4,403
Diseases of the ear	3,109
Diseases of the nose	1,238
Diseases of the circulatory system ...	321
Diseases of the respiratory system ...	20,943
Diarrhœa	11,885
Diseases of liver	1,372
Other diseases of digestive system ...	24,897
Goitre	62
Diseases of spleen	3,714
Diseases of lymphatic system ...	891
Diseases of urinary system ...	670
Diseases of generative system ...	3,265
Diseases of organs of locomotion ...	601
Diseases of connective tissue ...	4,184
Diseases of skin	26,867
Ulcers	23,554
Poisons	211
General injuries	4,894
Local injuries	19,350
Total number of outdoor patients treated at dispensary ...	411,842
OPERATIONS.	
Major	8
Minor	2,437

Immigrant Hospitals.

The number of these hospitals which are situated along the great cooly route is 7, of which 4 are in the Northern Province, 2 in the North-Central, and 1 in the Central. In the 7 Immigrant hospitals there were treated during the year 2,344 patients, against 2,155 in the previous year, an increase of 189. The admissions during the year were 2,258 (1,828 males and 430 females), and the number remained over from 1891 was 86 (72 males and 14 females). The mixed races numbered 969 and the Malabars 1,375. Of the total number treated, 1,525 (1,250 males and 275 females) were discharged, it is stated, cured, 487 (372 males and 115 females) relieved, and 54 (46 males and 9 females) not improved.

The expenditure incurred in these hospitals under the several heads of Diet, Equipment, Wages of Servants, Contingencies, &c., will be found in the table marked XV. in the appendix.

Police Hospital.

In the hospital at Borella, which was exclusively set apart for the members of the Police Force quartered in Colombo, 924 patients were treated during the year, or 328 more than in 1891, when the number treated amounted to 596. Of these 924 patients, 915 were admissions during the year and 9 remained over from the previous year. The number discharged was 915; two cases proved fatal, viz., one from tetanus and the other from acute pneumonic phthisis, and there remained 7 at the end of the year under review, 2 with malarial fevers and 5 with other complaints.

The diseases which furnished the most admissions were malarial intermittent fevers, rheumatism, bronchitis, colic, influenza, dysentery, dyspepsia, and conjunctivities, the numbers having been 236, 121, 60, 47, 41, 29, 28, and 27 respectively.

The average daily sick in hospital was 12·72, and the average strength of the Police Force quartered in Colombo 698.

The expenditure incurred on account of this hospital will be found detailed in table marked XV. in the appendix.

De Soysa Lying-in Hospital.

In this institution 201 women were admitted for their confinement during the year and one remained over from the previous year, making a total of 202 against 168 in 1891, or an increase of 34 in the year under review. Of these, 177 were confined and six remained on the 31st December, 1892. There were three deaths amongst the mothers, the percentage of death to cases being 1·48, against 1·19 in the previous year.

The total number of days the patients stayed in this institution was 1,468, which gives a daily average of 4·01, against 3·32 in the preceding year.

The cases are all treated in hospital with the strictest antiseptic precautions, and in consequence our mortality is low. On the subject of antisepsis in midwifery, I annex the following remarks from a recent address:—

Of more importance probably than any operative improvements is the saving of life likely to be obtained by the gradual extension and perfection of antiseptic midwifery in private practice. The triumphs of antisepsis in lying-in hospitals have often been celebrated. In private practice a similar transformation cannot be looked for, because there were not the same disastrous results to be remedied; but even here there has been room for improvement. The advance attained in the course of years may be illustrated by the records of the Guy's Hospital Lying-in Charity, which corresponds more nearly to private practice than to the conditions existing in a lying-in hospital. For the first twenty-one years of its existence the total death-rate was 7·1 per 1,000; for the next twelve years 4·4 per 1,000; for the following ten years 3·4 per 1,000. For the next few years it remained about the same; but for the last three years, since the use of mercuric chloride as an antiseptic for hands and non-metallic instruments has been introduced, it has been only 1·3 per 1,000; and the proportion of deaths from septicæmia has been reduced to less than one-third of what it previously had been. Thus the mortality has been reduced to less than one-fifth of what it was thirty or forty years ago, although even the former rate was not greater than that which has been estimated as the general puerperal mortality for the country at large. I think these statistics give ground for the belief that the general puerperal mortality of the country is capable of still further reduction, if stringent antiseptic precautions are universally adopted.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Lying-in Hospital, Dr. H M. Fernando, submits the following report:—

In this institution 201 women were admitted, and with one remaining from 1891 there was a total of 202. Of these, 177 were confined and 6 remained at the end of the year. Of the 177 women delivered during the year there were 3 deaths amongst the mothers: there were 6 breech, and one transverse, the rest being head presentations. Of the births there were twins in three cases. The following is a list of the important operations performed by me during the year.

Craniotomy 1; turning for transverse presentation 1: induction of premature labour 1, in the case of a dwarf with a very contracted pelvis; application of forceps 6.

I give below a statement showing the number of hospitals and dispensaries with the patients treated in them, and the number of such institutions per 1,000 square miles in each Province:—

Province.	Number of Hospitals.	Number of Hospitals per 1,000 Square Miles.	Number of Persons treated in Hospitals.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Dispensaries per 1,000 Square Miles.	Number of Persons treated at Dispensaries.
Western	5	4	9,356	26	18	77,249
Central	12	5	9,760	35	16	106,572
Northern	8	2	2,176	27	8	37,541
Southern	5	2	3,738	31	8	48,250
Eastern	3	1	1,029	12	6	27,790
North-Western ...	6	2	4,123	19	7	36,982
North-Central ...	2	·5	1,025	10	2	14,923
Uva	6	2	3,649	16	5	24,546
Sabaragamuwa ...	7	4	3,981	14	7	37,989
Total ...	54	2·1	38,837	190	7·5	411,842

Lunatic Asylum, Jawatta.

In the Lunatic Asylum at Jawatta there remained under treatment at the beginning of the year 398 patients, and 93 were admitted during the year (65 males and 28 females), making the total insane population 491. Of these, 41 were discharged cured (24 males and 17 females), and 8 relieved (7 males and 1 female). The number of deaths was 48 (34 males and 14 females), and the number that remained under treatment at the end of the year under review was 394. Of these, 147 (94 males and 53 females) were maniacal and dangerous, 113 (77

males and 36 females) quiet chronic, 96 (56 males and 40 females) melancholy and suicidal, 36 (23 males and 13 females) were idiotic, paralytic, and epileptic, and 2 not insane (1 male and the other female). Besides the 491 lunatics treated in the asylum there were admitted during the year 159 patients to the house of observation, against 144 during the previous year, or an increase of 15.

The average daily sick of the asylum, excluding the house of observation, was males 259·49 and females 144·11, total 401·60. The average stay of those who died in 1892 was 2,168·29 days; that of those discharged was 413·32, and of those remaining was 2,922·26.

The water is reported to be good, that from Labugama being supplied, supplemented by one well in the kitchen courtyard. One well is used for cleansing purposes only. The daily amount per patient is not fixed, but the amount available from the Labugama supply is often insufficient.

There are 21 lavatories, 18 baths, and 20 latrines. The latrines are all conducted on the dry-earth system.

The number of patients secluded under lock and key was 15. This had to be resorted to 45 times, the greatest duration in any one case being eight hours. There was no necessity for restraint by attendants, and mechanical restraint is never resorted to.

Six cases of injury to patients by themselves and six by other patients were brought to notice.

The patients, as a rule, are given daily exercise, their health permitting. Some go beyond the asylum walls regularly, others occasionally, and some are confined to the airing courts. They also amuse themselves with music, musical instruments being supplied. They have out-door sports, and games at cards, draughts, &c. A few attended the races and visited the Museum. Those who can read are supplied with books and newspapers.

There were four religious services held during the year in the wards, the average attendance being 102.

The inmates of the asylum are engaged daily (Sundays accepted) in agriculture, gardening, trade, household work, &c. The average daily number employed in agriculture and gardening was 37·15, in trade 38·86, and household work, drawing water, &c., 102·42. The proceeds of their industry is formed into a fund, which at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,151,020, as will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE		Amount. Rs. c.
Balance on December 31, 1891, current accounts	1,807 69	Amount of expenditure in 1892 ...		2,295 34
Cash in hand	98 78	Balance to the credit of the fund on December 31, 1892 :—		
Fixed deposit receipt	13,199 85	Fixed deposits ...	13,199 85	
Amount in National Bank, &c., current account	481 68	Current accounts ...	1,911 58	
Receipts in 1892	1,858 36	Cash in hand ...	39 59	
				15,151 2
Total ...	17,446 36	Total ...	—	17,446 36

I submit the report of Mr. J. B. Spence, M.B., Medical Superintendent :—

The subjoined table shows the number under treatment, and the number of discharges and deaths during the year :—

	Asylum.			House of Observation.		
	Males	Females.	Total	Males.	Females	Total.
Remained on January 1, 1892	251	147	398	8	3	11
Admitted during 1892	65	28	93	99	49	148
Total treated	316	175	491	107	52	159
Discharged during 1892	31	18	49	98*	49*	147
Died during 1892	34	14	48	3	—	3
Remained at December 31, 1892	251	143	394	6	3	9

The following table shows the result in the cases discharged :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	24	17	41
Relieved	7	1	8
Not improved	—	—	—
Total	31	18	49

The percentage of recoveries calculated on the admission rate was, in the case of males 36·92; in the case of females 60·71; both together 44·08.

The percentage of deaths calculated on the total number under treatment was, in the case of males 10·75; in the case of females 8; both together 9·77.

Calculated on the average daily number of residents the ratio of deaths per cent. was, in the case of males 13·28; in the case of females 9·65; both together 11·97.

The statistics for the year show a diminution of four in the number of inmates of the asylum. This diminution affects the female division alone, the number in the male division being exactly the same at the end of the year as at its beginning. Additional accomodation is likely to be required on the male side much sooner than on the female, so that the relief obtained is not in the most desirable direction. In the house of observation there were two fewer males at the end of the year than at its commencement, however.

The whole number of admissions to the asylum, though slightly less than that of last year, is still high, and the character of the cases admitted continues to be unfavourable. While the natives of the Island look upon the asylum chiefly as a means of getting rid of relatives whose maladies have resisted the application of varied methods of treatment (usually including the stocks) for months or years, and who have come to be an intolerable nuisance at home, it is not to be expected that the majority of the cases sent here will be of a hopeful kind.

It is noticeable that the number of cases classed as mania was 43, and of those classed as melancholia 37: a high proportion of the latter. Whether this can be regarded as in any way supporting the theory of an eminent alienist that the influenza epidemics of recent years have led to a general depression of spirits and a tendency to

* Of these, 22 males and 14 females were transferred to the asylum.

melancholic mental conditions I do not know. but I do think the year 1892 has been marked by a depression of vitality to a point much below the average. Apparently the influence causing the train of symptoms commonly regarded as constituting "influenza" was capable of inducing this lowering of vitality without producing an obvious attack of the disease.

The mental diseases in the other cases admitted were: dementia in one, imbecility in one, general paralysis in four, and epileptic insanity in four cases. Three cases were found "not insane" on admission.

The mental phenomena presented by the majority of the cases were, as usual, simple in type: the complex and fascinating delusions of the European brain seldom afflict the native of Ceylon. This lack of subtlety in the psychical manifestations is, doubtless, rather an advantage to the patient, but it makes the usual vein of cases less picturesque than it is in Western asylums.

The number of discharges does not show any great variation from those of recent years. The ratio of recoveries to admissions was much lower than last year's among males (36·92 per cent. as against 53·37 per cent.), and much higher among females (60·71 as against 34·14). The result, taking both together, is nearly the same as that of last year (44·08 as against 45·36). It should have been quite as good but for the detention beyond December 31 of certain cases whose recovery had been reported, but the necessary sanction of the Governor for their discharge had not been received before the close of the year.

It would appear desirable that on the recovery of a non-criminal patient it should be possible to discharge him immediately. The law at present renders this impracticable, and the somewhat circuitous process prescribed involves a waste of considerable time, to the detriment both of the patient who is apt to fret during the period, and of the public which has to pay for the patient's maintenance. It is a matter for consideration whether an alteration might not be made, rendering the immediate discharge of a recovered non-criminal patient possible, his recovery and discharge being reported at once to Government. This is the practice in Scotland and, I believe, in England also, and it is difficult to see why a person who has suffered from mental disease, but is not charged with any criminal offence, should not be discharged as soon as he has recovered, as would be the case had he suffered from some ordinary physical disease.

The recovery rate is still, I believe, somewhat above the average recovery rate in British asylums, and it must be remembered that it follows a series of rates which were above the average. The percentages in these years were:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1888	84·09 ...	44 ...	69·56
1889	50·76 ...	52·38 ...	51·16
1890	57·62 ...	50 ...	54·94
1891	53·57 ...	34·14 ...	45·36

The most striking feature in the statistics for the year is the high death-rate. This is apparently in support of the hypothesis of a general lowering of vitality and increased tendency to lung affections as a result of the conditions associated with the influenza epidemic. That epidemic affected the asylum directly only very slightly, but the general capacity to resist disease seems to have been greatly lessened since.

It may be of interest to quote the death percentages for the four preceding years.

On the average daily number the percentage was:—

1888	7·71	1890	5·66
1889	4·78	1891	7·86

These figures are below the average for British asylums I believe, and it seems only fair to suppose that there was a tendency to the accumulation of old and debilitated cases whose life had been prolonged by the favourable condition of their existence here, but this prolongation could of course be only to a very limited extent. But this only holds good of a few: it is noteworthy that actual organic disease of nervous structures bulks so largely as a cause of death in last year's statistics. There were four deaths from general paralysis (the assertion that among Asiatics general paralysis is unknown is hardly borne out in this asylum, where 9 persons have died of it in two years); and in 17 more cases there was some form of organic nervous disease. The proportion of lung cases was very large; in 17 there was pulmonary affection (usually phthisis), either alone or combined with other disease. Probably this also has some connection with the evil atmospheric influences of the beginning of the year. The other causes of death call for no special remark: the deaths from dysentery alone were only 2 in number. One of the patients who died had been in the asylum since 1853, three others had been twenty years or more.

I am glad to be able to report once more that no case of suicide and no fatal accident occurred during the year. Complete immunity from cases of suicide for five consecutive years is of course largely due to the vigilance of the attendants, and I think it deserves special notice.

There were several cases of injury such as are common in asylums: perhaps the most serious was a fracture of the femur sustained by an old woman who had interfered with another patient, and was pushed over on the cement flooring. She was exceedingly difficult to treat, as she persisted in her endeavour to remove the splints and bandages, but the result was unexpectedly good, and she is able to walk well now, only a slight lameness remaining. A man had his hand bitten by a dog, but never presented any bad symptoms subsequently. Several women suffered by having their ears torn by certain fellow-patients, whose impulse towards this particular mutilation seems to be singularly strong. There were several scalp wounds produced by blows by patients, but in every case the injury did well under treatment. There was no case of permanent escape; there were a few attempts, but all were frustrated in a short time.

The number of admissions to, and discharges from, the house of observation was very large: 148 of the former and 147 of the latter. These numbers do not represent separate persons however; certain cases were repeatedly admitted and discharged. So large a floating population adds much to the difficulty of management.

There were three deaths in the house of observation—all these patients were hopelessly ill on admission. Two of these were cases that should never have been brought here at all, and one of them (a case of acute yellow atrophy of the liver, sent in by the police) admirably illustrates the desirability of some medical examination being made before a person is removed here from the police cells. At present it does not appear to be the practice to have any such examination made. Although the two cases I refer to were properly cases for a hospital, not an asylum, they were too ill to be removed after they had been brought here.

I have already referred to the fact that the asylum numbers show a slight diminution for the year. This is opposed to my anticipation expressed in last year's report that the numbers would go on increasing. But if the death-rate had remained at anything like that of previous years, the decrease would have been replaced by an increase, and I cannot regard the check as anything but temporary. It is to be regretted that the available space on the male side is so small.

There have been no important structural alterations during the year, nor any important changes in the grounds and surroundings of the asylum. In certain respects the vicinity has been improved by the clearing of the race-course ground, and the races, when they occur, may provide a source of amusement for some of the more orderly and intelligent patients.

The usual occupations and amusements were pursued, and the care and treatment of the patients has continued to be conducted on the same lines as in previous years. I am glad to be able to report that the opinions expressed by official inspectors and visitors of the asylum have been favourable.

The want of padded rooms has been felt a good deal at times, but I am glad to think that this want will soon be supplied.

The industrial fund continues to be an exceedingly valuable adjunct to the apparatus of the asylum; without the provision of betel and tobacco, &c., that is supplied by it the management of the institution would be

much more difficult. The revenues of the fund have been diminished by the failure of the vegetable crops, due apparently partly to exhaustion of the ground which is of very poor quality, and partly to the weather. In addition, ants have been very destructive, consuming certain kinds of vegetables completely. The expenditure on current account has exceeded the ordinary income by Rs. 436·97, but this is, I believe, more than made up by interest derived from the large sum on fixed deposit in bank. As I have not charge of this part of the fund I cannot give the exact figures, however. Taking only the current account, the figures for the year are :-

	Rs.	c.
Balance on December 31, 1891 :—		
Current account, Madras Bank	1,807	69
Cash in hand	98	78
Total ...	1,906	47
Balance on December 31, 1892 :—		
Current account, Madras Bank	1,429	90
Cash in hand	39	49½
Total ...	1,469	49½

The diminution has further been contributed to by the low price at which vegetables were sold to the contractor, by some difficulty in disposal of the grass for a time, and by an increased expenditure in cigars and tobacco. It is intended to bring into garden cultivation another piece of the ground belonging to the Industrial Department, in the hope that it may be more productive, and that in any case the exhausted soil of the present garden may be allowed a rest.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sense of obligation and my thanks for the continued support and encouragement afforded me by you and by other official visitors of the asylum, and I have also to thank the Assistant Medical Officer and subordinate officials for their help in the work of the institution.

Houses of Observation for Suspected Lunatics.

The following table shows the admission into the houses of observation for suspected lunatics at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna :—

	Number of Admissions.	Number of Discharges	Number of Deaths	Transferred to Asylum.	Remaining.
Colombo ...	159 ...	111 ...	3 ...	36 ...	9
Kandy ...	32 .	22 ...	1 .	8 ...	1
Galle ...	33 ...	11 ..	- - ...	19 ...	3
Jaffna ...	5 ...	4 ...	— ...	1 ...	—

Leper Asylum, Hendala.

In the Leper Asylum at Hendala 219 patients (185 males and 34 females) remained under treatment at the beginning of the year, and 84 were admitted during the year (73 males and 11 females), making the total leper population 303. The daily average in the asylum was males 188·16 and females 35·96, total 224·12, against 206·55 in 1891. Of the total treated, 23 (21 males and 2 females) were discharged relieved, 12 (males) not improved, and 36 died (33 males and 3 females), and there remained under treatment 232 patients at the end of the year.

The death-rate was 11·88, against 8·60 in 1891, or an increase of 3·28, due to the advanced stage of the disease in recently admitted cases, and to the supervention of influenza which appeared in the asylum during the early part of the year while it was prevailing as an epidemic in Colombo and in the neighbourhood.

The water supply is ample, and the quality is pure and good.

There are nine bathrooms in connection with the asylum, supplied with hot and cold water according to the requirements of the patients.

The latrines, which are sufficient in number, well constructed, and conducted on the dry-earth system, admit of the utmost cleanliness and free ventilation, and are constantly white-washed and disinfected. The sewage is removed twice a day and incinerated in deep pits at a distance from the hospital.

This asylum is visited by medical men and travellers from all parts of the world, who invariably express their satisfaction and pleasure at the admirable manner the institution is maintained by the Ceylon Government.

I submit the report of the Medical Superintendent, Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. W. H. Meier :—

Owing to unfavourable meteorological conditions, there was a general prevalence of malarial fevers in the district during the year, and an appreciable increase during the months of January and February of cases of influenza which, since its outbreak, as an epidemic, during December of the previous year, continued its uninterrupted course, sensibly affecting the health of the asylum and its vicinity till its disappearance in March with the advance of warm weather. It was characterised by the extreme debility and numerous complications attending it, causing death in several instances, especially among the inmates prostrated by previous disease of a chronic and debilitating nature in the asylum. Of forty patients attacked six died, being some of the more advanced cases of leprosy in the institution.

Respiratory diseases and diseases of the digestive system in the district were also somewhat in excess of previous years, consequent on attacks of the prevailing influenza.

There was no appearance of either cholera or smallpox in the vicinity of the asylum at Hendala during the year.

The rainfall was below the average of previous years

The Hospital.—The sanitary arrangements and condition of the hospital call for no special remark, having been satisfactorily maintained as in previous years. Although a large number of patients were treated than on any previous occasion there was no overcrowding, the present accommodation being found sufficient for all exigencies. The water supply from Labugama with a slight interruption caused by an accident to a service pipe on the opposite side of the river was fully maintained and continued good in quality. The disposal of the sewerage by incineration was continued without any inconvenience, only two pits for the purpose being used during the year. Coir fibre dust obtained from the mills in the neighbourhood is daily employed in the latrines for the purpose of deodorising the sewerage which is more perfectly dessicated during the process of incineration by its admixture with the dust.

The wards were thoroughly ventilated, the beds and bedding frequently aired and cleanliness strictly enjoined throughout the asylum.

The average residence in hospital was 270·72 days; the daily average of sick was 224·12 (males 188·16 and females 35·96); the average amount of cubic space for each patient was 999·03 cubic feet; the superficial area 63·40 square feet.

The number of ward attendants on both day and night duty was 15, being one attendant for each ward, which is hardly adequate for the large wards having 22 and 38 beds, and for the necessities of the increased number of patients, more or less helpless from the mutilating nature of the disease, treated during the year.

Miss Perkins, the nurse attached to the female ward, having been transferred to the Colombo General Hospital was succeeded by nurse Eliza Perera from the same institution. The present quarters for the nurse being much restricted as regards space, and scarcely acceptable as a living room, it would be desirable to extend them by adding a second room to make them more habitable and comfortable for occupation.

The dispenser, Mr. Bastianpulle, removed to Ratnapura was replaced by Mr. Wijeysinghe at the latter end of the year.

The clerk and steward, Mr. Friskin, continued to perform his duties satisfactorily. I would suggest the necessity of adding a permanent kitchen and latrine to his quarters, as the present structures of lath and plaster are liable to come down during the periodical submergence of the grounds by the Kelani river.

The condition of the cemetery attached to the asylum, referred to in my last annual report, has not been altered, and demands early attention, a wire fence to enclose the grounds being urgently required.

The supply of raw provisions by the contractor to the asylum was good, and the cooking satisfactory.

The cost of diets averaged as follows:—

		European.		Native.
		Cents.		Cents.
Ordinary diet	...	37·00	...	24·16
Half diet	...	21·58	...	14·04
Low diet	...	20·82	...	14·43

Some addition to the kitchen staff is much needed in view of the considerable amount of cooking involved from the increased number of patients and the variety of diets daily distributed to them.

The vote for the year allowed of an ample supply of equipment for the wards, and clothing for the patients, with a small reserve in stock in the storeroom. The bedding and clothes were frequently changed and personal cleanliness enforced among the patients.

There remained in the asylum 219 patients, 218 lepers and 1 pauper incurable, from the previous year. Three hundred and three patients (258 males and 45 females) were treated, of whom 301 were lepers and 2 pauper incurables, an excess of 74 over the previous year, the increase having followed the completion of the new ward which was fully occupied as soon as it was opened. There were 84 admissions (83 lepers and 1 pauper incurable) of which 16 were re-admissions. Of the new admissions of lepers there were 38 of the anæsthetic, 12 of the tubercular, and 17 of the mixed varieties of the disease. Thirty-five patients, 34 lepers and 1 pauper incurable, more or less relieved, took their discharge; 35 lepers and 1 pauper incurable died; and 232 (all lepers) remained at the end of the year. The mortality rate on the number treated was 11·88 per cent., being slightly in excess of the average for the decennium. The deaths were partly due, as usual, to the advanced stage of the disease in recently admitted cases and from the supervention of influenza, which appeared in the asylum during the early part of the year, while it was prevailing as an epidemic in Colombo and the neighbourhood.

The total number of out-patients treated at the dispensary in connection with the asylum was 1,066, of whom 951 were new admissions; the amount collected and forwarded to the kachchéri was Rs. 256·24. The larger proportion of cases treated was of malarious fevers and anæmia, due chiefly to deficient nutrition or supervening on diseases of the digestive system. Intestinal worms (round and thread worm) appear to infest the children of the poorer natives, and were not infrequently treated in the same subjects attending the dispensary during the year. Cases of bronchial catarrh and catarrhal pneumonia came under observation as frequent sequelæ of influenza during its prevalence in the district. Twelve lepers, 10 Sinhalese and 2 Malays, who were unwilling to enter the hospital, received outdoor treatment. The increase over the previous year of the number treated was owing to the large number of patients who sought relief from the Mahara District, which is notoriously unhealthy and malarial, and Alutkúru kóralé south, from the villages in proximity to the vast tract of uncultivated land, intersected by malarious swamps, known as the "Mutturajawela fields" in the neighbourhood of Hendala.

Since the various structural additions and improvements made in 1891, enumerated in my report for the year, the asylum may be considered as nearly complete in all necessary details for the care, comfort, and treatment of the lepers who find admission. In view of the increasing demand for admission of lepers from the Provinces, and the necessity for their removal to the asylum from the civil hospitals in the Island, it would perhaps be necessary to add a new ward similar in design to that built last year, for 40 beds, which would I think meet all requirements and obviate any unnecessary overcrowding of the institution.

The number of lepers treated in the asylum, civil hospitals, and outdoor dispensaries in the Island, according to the returns for 1891, was 524, which, in proportion to the population, cannot be considered alarming or calling for any immediate legislative interference with a view to stricter segregation. The disease appears stationary in the Island, neither increasing nor decreasing, being restricted to certain localities where local means can be readily adopted, as with paraṇgi, for the isolation and treatment of lepers without the need of much further extension of the asylum at Hendala.

The old temporary ward (No. 13) was replaced during the course of the year by an infirmary ward with 20 beds, for the treatment of intercurrent affections incidental in leprosy. The latter was opened in September, and cases of fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa that came under observation subsequently among the inmates were admitted and treated apart from the more healthy in the wards.

The daily occupation of the lepers, of those able to work, consisted chiefly of weeding, sweeping, and keeping the grounds of the asylum clean; assisting the attendants in the wards; and in cultivating, as far as the nature of the soil would allow, the small portion of ground reserved for a kitchen garden. As the revenue from the garden-produce, on which the allowance of betel, &c., to the patients mainly depends, was found insufficient for the purpose, the small sum of ¾ cent. per diem for each patient was, on their own representation, considerately allowed by Government to supplement the deficiency in their usual daily allowance of 1½ cent. hitherto enjoyed by them.

The annual gratuity from Government, amounting to Rs. 112 for 224 patients, was distributed at Christmas at the rate of 50 cents to each patient, who also received a handkerchief at the expense of Government. The lepers were also the recipients of various gifts of clothes and other contributions from the charitable public of Colombo during the Christmas season. A small reading room was also furnished and opened at the same time for the use of the lepers, whose gratitude is due to the proprietors of the local press for the contribution of their daily papers and to the donors in England and in the Island of books, papers, pictures, &c., to the asylum.

No new treatment was introduced during the year, the experimental trial of Count Mattei's treatment, which was assiduously carried out by a patient for nearly a year, and the treatment with Hoáng-Nàn—the reputed Tonkinese remedy—failed, as was anticipated, either in performing a cure or even in ameliorating the disease, the result being most disappointing and discouraging to the patients, whose time and effort were wasted without the least corresponding benefit.

His Excellency the Governor visited the asylum in September; one visit by appointment and six of surprise were made by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals; eight visits were paid by the Colonial Surgeon, Western Province; and several other visitors from Europe and Australia recorded their names in the visitors' book during the year.

Jails and Sick Prisoners.

The particulars relating to jails in the Island are given in Table XVI. in the appendix. The average strength of all the jails was 2,976, against 3,457 in the previous year. The ratios per 1,000 of average strength were: for admission into hospital 2,114·58, against 2,311·64 in the previous year; average daily sick was 59·34, against 53·47 in 1891. The deaths per 1,000 of average strength were: from dysentery and diarrhœa 29·56, fevers 4·03, respiratory diseases 7·39, injuries ·33, other diseases 13·44, and all causes 54·77, against 46·57 in the previous year. The admissions per 1,000 of average strength were: for dysentery and diarrhœa 803·42, fevers 307·45, respiratory diseases 114·24, and injuries 116·26, and all causes 2,114·58, as stated above.

I give below a statement showing the average strength, number of deaths, and the death-rate per 1,000 of average strength in the jails of the Island from 1888 to 1892:—

Year.	Average Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 of Average Strength.
1888	3,900	129	41·02
1889	3,823	163	42·63
1890	4,047	103	25·45
1891	3,457	168	48·59
1892	2,976	163	54·77

I annex full reports from the Medical Officers in charge of the jails of Colombo and Kandy and of the invalid jail of Negombo, with extracts from the remarks of the Medical Officers in charge of the other jails:—

REPORT of S. FERNANDO, M.B., Medical Officer in charge of Jails, Colombo.

[*See* Report of Inspector-General of Prisons, *page C 16 of Part III.*]

REPORT of J. M. RATNAYAKE, M.D., L.F.P. & S., Medical Officer in charge of Jails, Kandy.

The average number of prisoners in the Bógambra Jail during the year was 442·39, and in the Old Jail 101·71.

Sixteen prisoners were recommended to be transferred on medical grounds to the convalescent jail at Negombo.

There was no change with regard to the different kind of work in which the prisoners were engaged. They had to do the same tasks as in previous years, namely, metal-breaking, stone-blasting operations, carting stone, beating cocoanut husks, working at the Pavilion and other Government grounds. A certain number of prisoners were also engaged as masons and carpenters inside the jail.

The various occupations in which the prisoners were engaged do not seem to have been in any way prejudicial to their health. On the contrary, of those who are admitted in apparently bad health appears to have improved rather than otherwise when their stay has been reasonably long.

There was only one accident of a serious nature among the workmen in the jail, and this was unavoidable. A prisoner was loading stones when he accidentally fell under one of them and sustained a rupture of the cœcum, which was followed by peritonitis, terminating in death. With this exception, the injuries sustained by the prisoners in general were of a trivial nature.

There were 236 cases of chickenpox, the infection having been caught from new admissions and from jail officers.

There were about 41 cases of influenza during the year, of which 2 cases proved fatal through the supervention of pneumonia.

The diet supplied to the prisoners was the same as that mentioned in my last report, viz., first penal, rice congee and bread; second penal, rice congee, bread and rice; and ordinary.

I have no complaint to make against the dieting system now in force. I think it is quite sufficient to sustain the strength of the prisoners and to keep them in a healthy condition.

The jail is well drained; the drains are kept in very good order. The floors of the buildings and the prison grounds are in good condition and free from dampness.

There was no overcrowding in any of the jails during the year.

The prevailing diseases among the prisoners during the year were chickenpox, dysentery, diarrhœa, bronchitis, conjunctivitis, wounds, and abscess.

The number of dysentery cases was considerably less than in the previous year, the figures being 131 for 1892, as against 213 for 1891. This number (131) includes also the cases that were treated at the civil hospital up to May last.

I have to repeat the remark I made in my last report with regard to prisoners who contracted dysentery and diarrhœa, that the cases which proved fatal were all bad subjects from malarial districts, such as Kurunégala, Badulla, Mátalé, Anurádhapura, &c.

Those prisoners who at one time or another had the misfortune of falling under the influence of malaria become subjects of malarial cachexia, and under dietetic or climatic changes contract the disease readily, and their recovery becomes either very slow or doubtful.

The dysentery cases are always isolated and treated in separate wards, and their motions are disinfected and covered with dry earth before they are removed to a place about three miles distant from the jail and there buried.

The total number of prisoners treated for different diseases is 1,052 and the total of deaths is 46, giving a percentage of 4·37. The explanation as to this high mortality is not far to seek, when the fact that most of the prisoners that died come from unhealthy districts is taken into consideration.

With regard to the practice that existed some time ago of transferring dysentery cases to the Government civil hospital, I am unable to say whether it was calculated to reduce the mortality and prevent the occurrence of fresh cases.

It is not possible to eradicate dysentery by that means or by employing any other method in the jail. If dysentery disappears it will be only for a time. The new arrivals, especially from the malarial districts, are certain to bring the germs of the disease with them into the jail, and thus cause the spread of the disease.

It appears that there was not a single case of dysentery in the jail during last April, but two of the new arrivals, one from the Uva District and the other from Kurunégala, had severe attacks of dysentery in the May following, and ever since the disease continued.

The total number of admissions during 1892 has been small compared with that of the previous year, and the cases that were admitted have been of very bad types. In the histories of these cases I find that large numbers of them were suffering from a complication of diseases other than those for which the patients were admitted.

The post-mortem examinations of the dysentery cases have proved that in nearly all the cases there was severe ulceration and gangrene of the bowels, and even perforations in some cases—a fact to be borne in mind in order to arrive at a correct judgment as to the malignancy of the cases under consideration.

It is distinctly seen that the cases of pneumonia that proved fatal were also of a bad type. In some instances one lung was entirely solidified, whilst the other was conjested—a very unfavourable type of the disease.

Under the circumstances described above I believe that a high mortality was unavoidable, especially in weak and debilitated men who had more than once suffered before conviction from malarial fever leading to low visceral changes.

Chickenpox cases prevailed in an epidemic form in the jail, and the patients were treated in the infectious diseases hospital.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the health of the prisoners in general in both jails has been satisfactory, and the prison arrangements with regard to dieting and other sanitary observances were perfect.

REPORT OF Mr. O. JOHNSON, L.F.P. & S., Medical Officer in charge of Negombo Prison.

The Negombo jail is certified to accommodate 194 prisoners, but, one ward capable of holding four persons being always used as a storeroom, it can actually accommodate only 190 persons.

The hospital proper is a detached building containing 14 beds, but owing to the class of prisoners transferred to this jail this accommodation is quite insufficient for the treatment of the sick, and two and often three of the dormitories have to be utilised as hospital wards. A paid dispenser attends to the compounding and administration of medicines under the direction of the Medical Officer of the station, who visits the jail twice daily. Well-behaved long-sentenced prisoners are selected as attendants on the sick.

The water for drinking and cooking purposes is supplied by a contractor from wells about one and a half mile distant from the jail, and is the best procurable. A sufficient quantity is supplied daily. The water is subjected to filtration before use. The prisoners bathe at a large cistern which is filled daily from a well in the premises.

Raw provisions are supplied by a contractor and cooked by prisoners. The articles supplied are inspected daily by the Medical Officer and found to be of good quality.

The year under review witnessed a very radical change as regards the dieting of the prisoners of this jail, as the result of certain remarks made by me in the Journal, and also of the visit of His Excellency the Governor, who was decidedly of opinion that prisoners being transferred here for the benefit of their health ought to have an improved diet, and not be subjected to the discipline of other jails. Although the only convalescent jail in the Island, the Medical Officer's powers were very limited, and up to a very recent date none of his recommendations regarding an improved diet or the allowance of extras to prisoners out of hospital were adopted : *e.g.*, a man in the penal stage was forced to take the diet of his class though an acknowledged convalescent, and hence improvement was very slow. The evil effects of the strict observance of discipline were in a great way obviated by taking such convalescents for short periods on the sick list, and thus enabling them to take their penal diet in instalments. Having taken charge of the jail only at the end of May, I am not able to speak to the effects of the penal diet during the first five months of the year. In July the new dietary scale was introduced and enforced with the same rigour as in Colombo ; observing that no prisoner could remain on the penal diet for more than a few days at a time without contracting either diarrhœa or dysentery, I recommended by entry in the Journal the total abolition of the diet in this jail, which I am glad to report has practically been done, *i.e.*, the Medical Officer is now permitted to give any authorised diet to any prisoner out of hospital, irrespective of his class. I should be glad to see a thorough revision of the diets as applicable to this jail, as I believe there is a disproportion in the nutritive elements—that the hydro-carbons are in excess and the proteids deficient. The morning congee is objected to greatly by the prisoners, and some consideration should, in my opinion, be shown to those whose digestive systems have been debilitated by disease, and are consequently unable to assimilate food in a distasteful form. The object of transferring men to this jail is that they may benefit as quickly as possible by the change and be sent back ; and this object will be best attained by giving them their food in an improved form.

This prison being exclusively used for the accommodation of convalescents and incurables, who are transferred periodically from Colombo, the only work that the inmates engage in are coir-twisting, basket, net, belt, and hat making, the amount of task being regulated by the Medical Officer according to their strength. All local convicts and such as are improved sufficiently as to be fit for hard labour in Colombo are transferred, and thus overcrowding is avoided.

The number of prisoners confined during the year was 1,293, as against 958 in 1891. The average daily strength was 152·40, as against 162·03 in 1891.

The number of sick treated was 560, as against 493 in 1891, and the daily average sick was 25·53.

The diseases most prevalent were dysentery, malarial fevers, rheumatism, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, and diarrhœa. With the exception of an increase in the sick rate during the last three months of the year, due to the prevalence of the north-east wind, the increase over the previous year was not due to anything defective in the sanitary arrangements or to insalubrity of the climate, but to the class of prisoners transferred, the actual refuse of the Colombo jails. A very few prisoners, not more than five or six in number, were transferred to Chilaw and Jaffna suffering from bronchitis and asthma, as the climate of Negombo being damp was found to be unsuitable for such cases. The number of deaths was 20, as against 15 in 1891. The percentage to total treated was 3·57 and to strength 1·54, as against 3·04 and 2·13 in 1891. Considering the class of prisoners transferred from Colombo, those suffering from advanced organic diseases, the death-rate, even for a jail, cannot be said to have been high. 376 prisoners were received from Colombo for the benefit of their health.

In view of the closing of many jails throughout the Island and the concentration of a very large convict force in the metropolis, the jail of Negombo gains yearly in importance as the only convalescent jail of the Island which receives all the sick from Colombo. The hospital accommodation therefore requires to be improved very much, and I would suggest the erection of a well-equipped hospital to hold 40 beds. At present when the sick-rate exceeds 14, patients have to be accommodated in the ordinary dormitories, which arrangement is, I think, a highly unsatisfactory one. It is time to consider the expediency for the appointment of a well-qualified assistant who could, on the medical officer's enforced absence from the station on judicial or other duties, be trusted to cope with an emergency.

EXTRACTS from Remarks of MEDICAL OFFICERS in charge of Jails.

Jaffna.—The jail hospital was not overcrowded at any time in the year. The prison mortality was 1·07 per cent. of the total treated. Two deaths occurred. These were cases of complicated organic disease, in which no chance of recovery by release or transfer could have been expected.

Galle.—During the year 1,814 prisoners were admitted into the Galle prison. Of these, 592 were males, 53 females, and 43 juveniles.

443 prisoners were admitted for treatment into the prison hospital, or 21 less than last year. Of these, 423 were discharged and 4 died. Fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa contributed, as usual, the largest number of admissions. In addition there were 24 cases of influenza admitted, and of these 2 died—both in feeble health, and rapidly succumbed to succeeding pneumonia. Sore eyes, too, prevailed to an unusual degree, 59 cases having been admitted for treatment. This affection was originally introduced by prisoners who were transferred from Colombo to Galle, and caused a deal of trouble, especially as some of those affected apparently preferred remaining in hospital with sore eyes to performing their labour ; and consequently resorted to various subterfuges to prolong their complaint ; and some even deliberately encouraged re-infection to ensure re-admission into hospital. Only one case of chickenpox occurred during the year, and that, too, in an unconvicted prisoner, who was immediately transferred to the infectious diseases hospital. Towards the middle of the year a quarrel occurred between some prisoners in the working party, and one of them had the base of his skull fractured with blows from a mamoty His injuries were severe and serious, but recovery ensued. One case of labour took place in a remanded Moorish female prisoner. She was removed by her friends soon after the occurrence, and both mother and child did well. None of the other cases that were treated were of any special importance.

The nature of the prison labour was made more stringent, and consisted in all penal stage prisoners breaking stones in isolated cells, from 3 to 8 bushels, during the entire period of this stage, *i.e.*, for the first three months of imprisonment; during this period they are vigorously confined within a certain fenced-in space within the inner yard of the jail, and are completely shut in from the rest of the prisoners who are not in the penal stage. These latter carry stones, sledge, carry and pile metal, and perform similar hard work. Every fortnight or earlier prisoners are transferred by the Island steamers to Colombo, by which means the daily strength of the jail is reduced to a mininum.

I have in this connection to point out, as I have done before, the undesirability of transferring prisoners for discharge from Colombo to Galle, by the long sea route, *i.e.*, north-about the Island. This journey entails exposure to sun and rain for seven or more days, and in the absence of medical attendance several prisoners were received in Galle, from the steamers, attacked with fever, diarrhœa, or sore eyes.

The diets of the prisoners have undergone a material change during the year, the change consisting in unpalatableness and reduction of quantity. Penal diet is extended to three instead of two months as before. Penal diet No. 1 (2 oz. rice congee, 16 oz. bread) is given to all prisoners sentenced to a month's imprisonment or less. Penal No. 2 (4 oz. rice congee, 10 oz. rice, 4 oz. vegetable, 8 oz. bread) is given to all prisoners in the penal stage. Ordinary is given to all prisoners not in the penal stage, and full diet is given only to prisoners under sentence of death. It is needless to add that this system is by no means appreciated by the prisoners. No ill effects have been observed in the prisoners under the new system of dieting. 553 prisoners were dieted this year according to the new system, and of these 35 were exempted on medical grounds, *i.e.*, on their admission to hospital.

Mátara.—838 prisoners were confined during the year under review in this jail. The daily average strength was 75·14. Only prisoners under short sentences were detained here; all others were sent to Galle. On no occasion were the wards or cells of the prison overcrowded.

124 cases were treated in hospital during the year, as against 337 in 1891. This speaks very favourably of the health of the inmates located here. Such good results I attribute to the lessened rainfall, the accompanying deficiency of humidity of the air, and the bread diet which seems to suit the digestive powers of the average villager better than Coast rice.

The diseases most prevalent were diarrhœa and dysentery, which together formed a total of sixty-eight cases. So that bowel complaints have been greatly on the decrease, and the health of the jail compared with previous years might be even said to be very satisfactory. This great improvement is most marked when a note is made of the fact that dysentery and diarrhœa contributed 234 cases to swell the hospital list in 1891.

One death occurred in jail from diarrhœa.

Puttalam.—63 prisoners were confined in the jail during the year; of these 33 were convicted and 30 unconvicted. The average daily strength of the jail was 8·03.

The total number treated in the jail hospital during the year was 11 and of these none proved fatal. The average daily sick was 54.

Batticaloa.—During the year there were incarcerated 386 in the jail, out of whom 124 were criminals, 136 road defaulters, and 126 unconvicted. The average number of prisoners for the year was 19·73 for convicted and 5·33 for unconvicted, making a total of 24·06.

There were 54 cases treated in the hospital, out of which 2 died, one of dysentery and the other of accidental carbolic acid poisoning.

Anurádhapura.—311 sick prisoners were treated during the year, with a daily average of 10·40; the largest number in hospital on any one day was 22, the smallest number 2. The principal diseases treated were dysentery, malarial fevers, and diarrhœa. There were 8 deaths during the year, giving a percentage of 2·57 to the total sick treated and 1·85 to the strength. Three of the deaths were due to dysentery, 1 to malarial intermittent, 1 to malarial remittent, 1 to phlegmonous erysipelas of the face and head, and 2 to diarrhœa. Of the 8 deaths 5 were prisoners received during the year from other jails, 1 was a local conviction, and 2 were prisoners who had been here some time.

Of all the prison diets the only one on which I have any remarks to offer is Penal No. 1 diet.

In my opinion this diet has a tendency to reduce the physique of prisoners placed on it, and to incapacitate them from performing the full task of labour. Though immediate ill results have seldom followed during the period of imprisonment, which does not exceed one month, yet, if inquiry were to be made as to their condition subsequent to discharge, I have no doubt it would be discovered that they had returned to their homes incapacitated to pursue their ordinary avocations. When it is remembered that the stomach of the ordinary villager is accustomed more to quantity than to quality of food, and Penal No. 1, is a diet of small bulk, it necessarily follows that the stomach eventually gets deranged. In my opinion a more liberal diet, say Penal No. 2, and the exaction of the full task of labour, will have as deterrent an effect as Penal No. 1, without the possibility of part of the term of imprisonment being spent in hospital. As a punishment diet for a few days I see no objection to Penal No. 1.

Of 10 prisoners under sentence of one month since June last, 4 were under treatment for diarrhœa and fever. Of 79 for fourteen days, 5 were under treatment for similar complaints. Of 2 for twenty-eight days, none received treatment, and 1 for twenty-one days was treated for fever and diarrhœa.

Ratnapura.—No bad effects were observed from the new diet scheme. On the contrary, there has been less sickness in the jail during the year than in the previous year, and no deaths at all. The credit for this satisfactory result may not belong to the new diet scheme, but it proves at all events that the scheme has not been attended with bad results.

Civil Medical Stores.

This institution was in charge of Mr. T. F. Garvin, M.B., as Medical Superintendent.

The staff consists of the following officers: one chief dispenser on Rs. 2,000 per annum with an allowance of Rs. 480 in lieu of rent; two assistant dispensers, one at Rs. 750 per annum with a house allowance of Rs. 150, and the other for the Estates Branch on a salary of Rs. 480 per annum; one clerk on Rs. 500 per annum; three packers at Rs. 180 each per annum; five servants, four of whom are paid Rs. 180 each, and the other Rs. 150 per annum; and one instrument cleaner on Rs. 120 per annum. There was besides one carpenter on Rs. 180, who was engaged from the commencement of the year under review.

There were sold to the Estates Branch, and charged to the Fund, medicines, &c., which amounted in value Rs. 25,894·51. The value of quinine, fever powders, and other medicines issued to Government Agents and others, was Rs. 94·71; quinine, fever powders, &c., issued to the Public Works Department and others on payment, amounted to Rs. 4,581·90. Surgical instruments to the value of Rs. 531·24 were sold to Medical Officers; the sale of unserviceable articles realised Rs. 177·21; the cost of repairing surgical instruments at the Civil Medical Stores amounted to Rs. 29; and the value of surgical instruments lost and paid for by officers and others was Rs. 12.

The expenditure on medicines and instruments received from England amounted to Rs. 112,673·85. Quinine and other drugs purchased in the local market amounted to Rs. 100·99. The articles used in the preparation of drugs and other materials received from the Colonial Store amounted in value to Rs. 3,254·46, and the transport of medicines and other miscellaneous charges came to Rs. 372·83.

The following is the report of the Superintendent, Civil Medical Stores, for the year 1892:—

It has been the practice to submit annually only a return showing the estimated value of medicines, materials, and instruments issued to the different medical institutions, and of the medicines, &c., issued to medical officers, planters, the Public Works Department, and others on payment. Such a return for the year 1892 has been duly submitted. At the suggestion of the Principal Civil Medical Officer I now forward a report giving in detail the particulars of the working of the Civil Medical Stores of which I took charge as Medical Superintendent in October, 1891.

The Civil Medical Stores are located in the premises once known as "Galatea Villa," immediately adjoining the General Hospital, and belonging to the Loan Board. Besides paying an annual rental of Rs. 1,050, the Government has to bear the cost of the upkeep of the buildings, and also of all alterations and improvements.

The premises which at one time were sufficiently extensive for all purposes have, in consequence of the increased work done at the stores and the gradual extension consequent thereon, become barely adequate for the accommodation of the large supplies of medicines, stationery, &c., now being received into it. Indeed, so great has the pressure been, that owing to lack of further accommodation, straw, empty packing cases, &c., are from necessity stacked in the verandahs, a proceeding which, apart from the unsightly appearance it gives to the stores, is fraught with danger, as the accident of a fire taking place can hardly be viewed as unlikely. In such a contingency, the contents of the stores being mostly highly inflammable substances, it is easy to contemplate how disastrous the results would be.

When I had charge of these stores on a previous occasion I ventured upon suggesting the desirability of insuring them against fire. I now wish to repeat that suggestion, as the loss to Government would, should a fire occur, be very considerable indeed. I would also here suggest that no time should be lost in erecting an isolated shed for the storage of straw, empty cases, &c

The empty space at the back between the two wings of the building may, I think, with advantage be roofed in, so as to give accommodation to the carpenter and the servants engaged in the manufacture of tinctures, &c. At present the verandahs are utilised by them, and they work under great difficulties.

The room in which the stationery and printed forms are stored is not extensive enough, and being unprovided with a proper ceiling, rats, &c., gain access to and destroy its contents. The accommodation can be increased by the inclusion of a part of the front verandah, and I would strongly recommend that this may be done as early as possible.

As the building in its entirety is very old and hardly equal to present requirements, I hope at no distant date it may be acquired by the Government, pulled down, and reconstructed on a better and more ornamental plan so as to be in keeping with the buildings springing up about and around it.

The staff consists of a chief dispenser, an assistant dispenser, an additional dispenser, a clerk, eight packers, a carpenter, and an instrument cleaner

The chief dispenser is a Licentiate of the Ceylon Medical College, and the assistant and additional dispensers are certificated hospital assistants. The designation of "Dispenser" came to be used doubtless as the officers who preceded those now holding the appointments really did such duties in connection with the old Seamen's Hospital at the Pettah and the dispensary attached to it, which were worked in connection with the then Civil Medical Stores; whereas at present the character of the appointments and the duties appertaining to them are different, and that designation therefore no longer conveys a correct impression on these points. The chief dispenser being, as stated, a Licentiate of the Ceylon Medical College, his present official designation is felt by him to be derogatory to him as a member of the medical profession. I would therefore venture to suggest that the designation of the chief dispenser, assistant dispenser, and additional dispenser be changed to chief medical storekeeper, first assistant medical storekeeper, and second assistant medical storekeeper respectively, as being more in accordance with the nature of the duties performed by them.

There are eight packers in all. Their duties consist in the putting up and packing of medicines, stationery, &c., for the several hospitals, dispensaries, &c. They in addition do duty as night watchers, and also as day watchers on Sundays and Government holidays in rotation. This extra night work is undesirable, and as the interests the night watcher is supposed to protect are so great and valuable, I think it would be much better and safer that a proper watcher, entrusted with no other work, should be appointed, or the stores be placed under police surveillance.

In 1883, when the Estates Branch was first organised, there was no increase made in the number of packers, which at that time was only five. On the contrary, about this period one of these five packers was delegated for duty in the outdoor dispensary, Maradána, during the first half of the day In January, 1888, however, a servant was specially appointed to the outdoor dispensary, and his services during the latter half of each day were available for the stores, so that there was a recognition, although very slight, of the insufficiency of the hands then employed. In January, 1891, three additional packers were appointed, so that there are at present the services of eight packers and the half day's services of the outdoor dispensary servant available. But owing to the steady growth of the Department and the creation of dispensaries in all directions, the work of the stores has increased so materially that even this staff appears to be inadequate and insufficient for the duties devolving upon it, and I think that to enable the stores to carry on its work with the precision, regularity, and expedition which has characterised it so far, the staff of packers will need augmentation by at least two more members.

Of these packers, seven are paid at the rate of Rs. 180 per annum, and one Rs. 150 per annum. I think that, as the work done is practically the same in every case, the salaries may all be made Rs. 180 per annum.

The instrument cleaner, who is paid Rs. 120 per annum, attends the stores four days in the week, and during the remaining two days he attends to the instruments at the General Hospital and the Police Hospital, for which, however, he receives no additional remuneration. I suggest that his pay be increased to Rs. 180 per annum.

Boxes in which medicines, &c., are received from England are utilised for transmitting articles to the different hospitals and dispensaries. These have sometimes to be altered, and very often boxes of certain sizes have to be made for sending medicines to remote institutions. For this purpose a carpenter was appointed in January, 1892. He also, like the packers, has to take his turn as night watcher.

The chief dispenser, assistant dispenser, additional dispenser, and clerk have given security to Government in the sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500 respectively. Although the other employés have not given regular security, yet those in receipt of Rs. 180 per annum deposit in the Post Office Savings Bank a rupee each monthly, and those in receipt of Rs. 120 and Rs. 150 a sum of 50 cents each, and the depositors' books are retained in the custody of the chief dispenser.

In the year 1886 there were 85 hospitals and dispensaries, but at the end of the year under review the number increased to 220, so that the great increase in the work of the stores will be apparent.

The institutions, including infectious diseases hospitals, are classified thus:—

40 hospitals and dispensaries in the		Western Province.
38	do.	Central Province.
28	do.	Northern Province.
39	do.	Southern Province.
12	do.	Eastern Province.
18	do.	North-Western Province.
12	do.	North-Central Province.
20	do.	Province of Uva.
13	do.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.

All these institutions are supplied with medicines, instruments, stationery, and printed forms from the Civil Medical Stores. Besides these, the Industrial Home at Wellawatta and the Home for the Aged at Maradána receive their medicines gratis, the former, however, to the extent of Rs. 250 only per annum.

Fever powders are made in large quantities and supplied to Government Agents and their Assistants for distribution in fever-stricken villages. These cost Rs. 94·71 during the year 1892. The estates, Public Works Department, Royal Botanic Gardens, and Government institutions other than medical are also supplied with medicines, but on payment, the actual cost only being charged. Medical Officers are also allowed the privilege of getting medicines and instruments at cost price.

Although, as stated above, medicines are issued on payment, yet the sums so realised are not credited to the Civil Medical Stores, but are appropriated to the general revenue. The same applies to the sums realised by the sale of drugs at the different institutions to the estates for the use of labourers.

During the year under review a sum of Rs. 5,113·14 was realised by the sale of medicines, &c., from the Civil Medical Stores only, and this sum was not available for the use of the Civil Medical Stores, but was absorbed into the general revenue. And although I have no means of ascertaining the amounts realised by the sale of medicines, &c., by the hospitals and dispensaries, I feel that it may be safely estimated at about the same amount.

All drugs and instruments are received from England half-yearly, with the single exception of quinine, 250 lb. of which are received quarterly. These when received are examined and reported on by a Board of Medical Officers. Chlorodyne, soap liniment, the various tinctures and ointments, and cotton and flannel bandages are prepared at the Civil Medical Stores. Orange and cinchona barks, ginger powder, senna leaves, Cline's hand and leg splints, Liston's long splints, and Pott's splints, which formerly were procured from England, are now purchased locally at a much less cost. By these means a saving of about Rs. 20,000 was effected to Government during the year 1892. Stationery is received half-yearly from the Colonial Stores, and printed forms annually from the Government Printing Department. I may here state that a definite scale apportioning the supply of stationery to be issued to each institution will be brought into operation in 1893.

I regret to remark that the votes allowed by Government for the purchase of drugs, instruments, stationery, and printed forms, &c., are inadequate to meet the demands from the various institutions. Endeavour has always been made by me to have in stock a supply of medicines, &c., equal to the requirements of the Department for one half-year; so that in the event of unforeseen accidents, such as non-arrival or over-carriage of stock, loss of cargo by accident at sea, &c., occurring, the stores would not be placed at a disadvantage. This endeavour has not, however, been a success, as almost every article received from England was expended during the period for which it was intended, and in a good many instances was even short of absolute requirements. This I submit is an undesirable state of affairs, and, for the reasons already given by me, steps should be taken to ensure there being in stock an extra supply sufficient for a half-year. To enable me to do this, it would be necessary to have a special vote for this purpose, and the stores would necessarily require extension to permit of the storage of this stock. The vote at present allowed is not sufficient for present requirements. It has not undergone expansion simultaneously with the growth of the Department, and consequently, although I have been untiring in my efforts to adjust matters, I have often found myself compelled to curtail allowances to the various institutions, using always, however, the discretion vested in me with care and discrimination.

I cannot disguise from myself that the insufficiency of the votes and the consequent curtailment of supplies have contributed to increase the work of the stores by necessitating intermediate requisitions from medical officers; so that while I anticipate from an increase in it greater facility of meeting all requirements, I also feel sure that the work of the stores will be to a good extent less continuous in character. The proceeds from the sale of medicines, &c., may, I think, rightly be refunded for the use of the stores. That the amounts so realised should be absorbed into the general revenue, is practically reducing the vote to that extent. If, however, there be any objections to such a proceeding, the difficulty may be met by increasing the vote by the estimated amount of revenue from the sale of medicines, &c. In this connection I would also suggest that whenever new institutions are about to be established, the precaution may be taken of making an addition to the vote of the estimated cost of such institutions. Hitherto such has not been the case, and the elasticity of the vote has been tested to the utmost, or existing institutions have been starved to furnish the new ones with material to work with.

Again, were the original votes less inadequate, the necessity for supplementary votes would cease; and the full requirements of the Department could be indented for in one requisition. I may also here state that during the year a sum of Rs. 726 was expended for the purchase of drugs locally. This is altogether an objectionable matter, for the prices paid are very considerably over the cost in England, and are a further drain on the vote.

The half-yearly supplies of medicines, instruments, stationery, and printed forms are in most cases packed in boxes and sent to the Colonial Stores for transmission to the different institutions. Medicines, instruments, stationery, &c., asked for on intermediate requisitions are generally made up into parcels and forwarded by post, in which case, in accordance with the postal regulations, parcels to be forwarded by railway, coach, or sea are made not to exceed 50 lb. in weight, and those to be forwarded by runners not to exceed 5 lb. in weight. With the supplies are forwarded way-bills, which are receipted by the Medical Officers and returned. Owing to the frequent complaints of delay in the delivery of goods and in their issue from the Civil Medical Stores, a new system of complying with requisitions, intended to meet this difficulty, has been suggested and will come into operation early in 1893.

The cost of articles, such as boxes made at the stores, straw, tin cans, stone jars, &c., used for packing was Rs. 482·40, which does not include the cost of the packing cases in which medicines were received from England and utilised for packing medicines issued to outstations. The cost of transport from here to the Colonial Store and to the Post Office was Rs. 249·13.

Returns of medicines, instruments, stationery, and printed forms received and expended by Medical Officers are submitted half-yearly, together with the returns of unserviceable articles, all of which are checked at the Civil Medical Stores.

Returns of articles transferred by one officer to another are also examined here, and those not accounted for are charged against the transferring officer. In this way a sum of Rs. 12 was realised in 1892.

A return of the instruments in all the hospitals and dispensaries in the Island and in the Civil Medical Stores is prepared half-yearly and submitted to the Auditor-General.

As stated in the preceding paragraph a return of unserviceable articles is submitted half-yearly by the various Medical Officers, and the articles are returned to the Civil Medical Stores, where, after examination by a Board of Medical Officers they are, if condemned, broken up, and the metal sold by public auction; and such instruments as are found to be serviceable are taken back to stock. In the case of clinical thermometers, however, those which are returned as unserviceable are charged against Medical Officers under whose care the damage occurred, unless satisfactory explanation is afforded. During the year 1892 a sum of Rs. 177·21 was realised by the sale of the metal of unserviceable articles and credited to the general revenue.

The verification of stock used to be done half-yearly, but since the past two years, in consequence of the vast increase of work, it has been done annually. Every article received into the stores and issued therefrom is carefully recorded, and a return showing the quantities received, issued, and in stock is annually submitted, and the accuracy of the same is verified by a Board of Medical Officers appointed for the purpose.

The produce of the garden attached to the stores is sold, and not only is an account rendered quarterly, but the account book with the vouchers is annually audited by an officer from the Auditor-General's Department. During the year 1892 the sum of Rs. 204·78 was realised by the sale of the produce, which, when added to Rs. 20·64, being balance in hand at the beginning of the year, makes a total of Rs. 225·12. Of this sum Rs. 220·12 were expended on account of pay of the assistant recordkeeper of the Office of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, of sundry articles and improvements to the Ceylon Medical College and Civil Medical Stores, of the fee for keeping the account, and of the fee of the auditor, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 5.

The superintendence of the Civil Medical Stores is vested in me, but the management is under the immediate control of the chief dispenser, who has also charge of the keys of the institution. The hours of work are from 8 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., a period of nine hours, which is two hours longer than the work done in other Government institutions.

The following is a summary of suggested improvements :—

(1) Increased accommodation.
(2) Ceiling to room where stationery and printed forms are kept.
(3) Erection of an isolated shed to store, packing cases, &c.
(4) Insurance of buildings and stock.
(5) Change of designation of chief dispenser, assistant dispenser, and additional dispenser to that of chief medical storekeeper, first assistant medical storekeeper, and second assistant medical storekeeper, respectively.
(6) Appointment of a special night watcher.
(7) Appointment of two additional packers.
(8) Increase of pay of packer drawing Rs 150 per annum to Rs. 180.
(9) Increase of pay of the instrument cleaner to Rs. 180 per annum.
(10) Increase of votes allowed for the purchase of medicines, instruments, stationery, and printed forms.
(11) To have in stock an extra half-year's supply of medicines, &c.
(12) To add to the vote the estimated cost of a hospital or dispensary when such is about to be established.

Departmental Expenditure.

The expenditure of the Department, exclusive of the Estates Branch, amounted to Rs. 857,714·99, against Rs. 786,465·44 in the preceding year,—an increase of Rs. 71,249·55. The receipts from paying patients, collections at the civil dispensaries, sale of medicines, &c., amounted to Rs. 78,646·61. Deducting the receipts from the amount expended, the net expenditure was Rs. 779,068·38

In the appendix will be found tables marked XVII. and XVIII. showing the expenditure of the Department during 1892 under the different heads of service. The following is a summary :—

	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments ...	255,268 69
Other Charges ...	602,446 30
Total ...	857,714 99

The subjoined statement gives at a glance the expenditure and receipts as compared with the preceding year :—

EXPENDITURE.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Establishment.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Salaries { Fixed	83,477 99	83,450 99	—	27 0
Salaries { Provisional	135,993 47	144,332 44	8,338 97	—
Total	219,471 46	227,783 43	8,338 97	27 0
Allowances	19,063 21	27,485 26	8,422 5	—
Contingencies	25,283 19	24,736 24	—	546 95
Hospitals and Sanitation.				
Hospitals, &c.	415,860 97	426,307 53	10,446 56	—
Rent ...	5,386 0	4,669 75	—	716 25
Transport (Departmental) ...	30,298 97	29,571 35	—	727 62
General ...	70,382 45	116,402 13	46,019 68	—
Harbour Service	719 19	759 30	40 11	—
Total	522,647 58	629,931 56	64,928 40	1,990 82
Grand Total	786,465 44	857,714 99	73,267 37	2,017 82
RECEIPTS.				
Amount recovered from paying patients in Hospitals	7,134 64	6,918 16	—	216 48
Collections at Dispensaries	25,533 76	24,151 77	—	1,381 99
Cost of medicines issued to Estates Branch ...	25,219 69	26,894 51	1,674 82	—
Sale of medicines and superfluous articles, College fees, &c. ...	19,628 64	20,682 17	1,053 53	—
Total	77,516 73	78,646 61	2,728 35	1,598 47
Net Expenditure...	708,948 71	779,068 38	70,119 67	—

	Rs. c.
Sale of medicines and instruments	5,628 82
Medical College fees	8,719 63
Sale of superfluous articles, miscellaneous receipts, &c. ...	6,333 72
Total ...	20,682 17

Strength of the Department.

Four Colonial Surgeons, 1 Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, 1 Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, 1 Physician in charge of the General Hospital at Colombo, 22 Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 1 Lady Doctor, 4 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons, 29 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, and 2 Acting Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons, were on the strength of the Civil Medical Department at the close of 1892. In addition to above, there were 2 Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination, 8 Medical Practitioners, 5 Medical Officers in charge of field or paragi hospitals, and 43 Medical Assistants in charge of dispensaries.

There were no changes during the year in the ranks of the Colonial Surgeons, Assistant or Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons. In the ranks of Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons the following changes occurred :—Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Mr. W. Jayesinghe, died in March, 1892, and the vacancy thus caused was filled up by the appointment of Mr. J. H. S. Gunawardene, L.C.M.C.; Mr. J. Cooke, L.C.M.C., was appointed Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon in place of Mr. L. Brohier, M.R.C.S., transferred to the Estates Branch; and Mr. J. C. Nicholas, L.C.M.C., took the place of Mr. Bawa, L.C.M.C, also transferred to the Estates Branch of the Service.

In the appendix I give a statement marked XIX., showing the names, stations, duties, date of appointment, annual salary, and length of service of the several officers of the Department, both Civil and Estates Branch.

ESTATES BRANCH.

During the year 1892 there were 1,363 estates scheduled to 30 districts and 14 sub-districts with 11 district and 10 civil hospitals and 23 dispensaries. The following are the districts and sub-districts with the number of estates scheduled to each :—Avisáwella district 36, sub-district Karawanella 47, sub-district Hanwella 7; Badulla district 66, sub-district Passara 22; Madulsima district 15, sub-district Forest Hill 27; Monaragala district 6; Dikoya district 66, sub-district Bogawantaláwa 31, sub-district Watawela 38; Maskeliya district 69; Gampola district 47, sub-district Pussęlláwa 34; Náwalapitiya district 46, sub-district Dolosbage 43; Kotmalé district 21; Haputalé district 17, sub-district Haldummulla 20, sub-district Koslanda 21, sub-district Bandárawela 28; Kelebokka district 39; Kandy district 57, sub-district Galagedara 16; Elkaduwa district 25, Deltota district 33, Teldeniya district 44, Kégalla district 23, Kurunégala district 16; Lindula district 73, sub-district Agrapatana 43; Dimbula district 40; Mátalé district 43, sub-district Rattota 46; Nuwara Eliya district 41, Maturata district 31, Ramboda district 34, Rakwána district 26, Ratnapura district 7, Balangoda district 26, Uda Pussęlláwa district 31, Morawak kóralé district 16, Balapitiya district 12, and Kalutara district 34.

To attend to the medical wants of the above the following officers were employed:—15 district medical officers and 30 medical assistants.

2. During 1892 there were 6,727 estate labourers treated in the 10 district hospitals and 11 civil, constituted district hospitals, against 4,897 in 1891. Of these, 1,903 died, a death-rate of 28·26 per cent. Of the mixed races 9,685 were treated in the same hospitals, of which 791 died, a death-rate of 8·16 per cent.

3. In the civil hospitals constituted district hospitals the death-rate of estate labourers was 23·61 per cent., whilst in the district hospitals it was 31·07 per cent.

4. The highest death-rate (38·57) occurred in the Dikoya district hospital, the lowest in Deltota (16·88 per cent.). The admissions into the former were 617, into the latter 225.

5. The total number of days estate labourers stayed in hospital was 141,772, an average stay of twenty-one days. Of these, 105,691 days were paid by estates; the rest were charged to the fund.

6. The total number of days the mixed races stayed in the district hospitals was 26,769, an average stay of fourteen days.

7. The number of estate labourers treated at outdoor dispensaries was 46,959.

8. The total number of labourers treated on estates was 38,993.

9. The total number of births reported from estates was 6,001, of which 3,124 were males, 2,798 females, and 79 still-born.

10. The number of deaths reported from estates was 6,395, of which 3,386 were males, 2,966 females, and 43 sex not stated.

11. The total expenditure in the district hospitals and outdoor dispensaries and in the civil hospitals and dispensaries on account of estate labourers alone was Rs. 224,798·14. This expenditure was met (1) by Rs. 31,707·70 paid by estates for dieting patients in hospitals; (2) by Rs. 5,143·50 credited to fund by Government in excess of the actual cost of dieting other than estate labourers in hospitals; (3) by Rs. 73,854·30 export duty; and (4) by Rs. 89·642·64 paid by Government, being the deficit.

This expenditure is in excess of that of 1891 by Rs. 39,230·82. This increase is due (1) to the larger number of labourers treated in hospitals, the cost of diet being in excess of that of 1891 by Rs. 10,169·24; (2) to an increase in the upkeep, &c., of Rs. 25,51·89; and (3) to a slight increase in the medicines supplied to estate labourers and in funeral expenses.

12. The increase in the upkeep, &c., was principally due (1) to increase of salaries Rs. 9,743·67; (2) of maintenance and repairs Rs. 9,044·36; (3) of miscellaneous charges, as the acquisition of land transport, &c., Rs. 2,403; and (4) of rent of outdoor dispensaries Rs 1,309·12, &c.

13. There were five new dispensaries added to the Estates Branch in 1892: Pussęlláwa, Galagedara, Bandarawela, Kotmalé, and Néboda.

14. On the subject of the health of the labourers in the planting districts and the high death-rate, I annex the following extracts from the reports of the district medical officers :—

Dikoya.—Mr. O. S. Meerwald, M.R.C.S., states :—

During the year 1892 the number of admissions into this hospital was considerably above that for the preceding three years, viz., 788, against 499, 530, and 533 for 1891, 1890, and 1889 respectively. This increase was chiefly due to the large influx of coolies into the district, most of whom were new arrivals from the coast of India, and in a less degree to the increased number of paupers that found their way to the rising town of Hatton. A large number of these latter were Malabars who at one time were labourers on estates in the neighbouring and outlying districts, and either by absconding or being abandoned by their kanganies gradually strayed Hattonwards as beggars, and were promptly sent in to hospital by the police. The total number of cases treated, including those that remained over from the previous year, was as follows :—Estate labourers 617; others 189; total 806. Of the latter 78 were Malabars and 111 mixed races.

The diseases for which patients mostly gained admission were, in their order of frequency, as follows :—Diarrhœa, dysentery, respiratory diseases, general debility due to malnutrition and connected with anæmia and dropsy, syphilis, and ulcers, most of which were probably of a tertiary gummatous nature.

The number of deaths among estate labourers was 238 and among others 40, of whom 29 were Malabars and 11 mixed races. Diarrhœa and dysentery were the two complaints which chiefly contributed towards swelling the mortality among hospital cases, more than half the number of deaths for the year being attributable to these causes. These affections generally occurred in weakly anæmic subjects, and as usual the bulk of the patients that were carried into hospital were invariably found reduced to a state of extreme marasmus by a chronic malady, and in many instances had passed through several days of neglect by their kanganies and friends. A few of them had undergone treatment at the hands of their masters or native quacks at some time or another, and failing to be benefited were sent into hospital as a *dernier* measure. Prostration was a marked feature in nearly all the cases, and most of them were obviously hopeless from the first, and continued to remain so with but little alteration until their death, which invariably occurred within 24 or 48 hours of admission; others went steadily downwards from the commencement and died within a week; a few rallied for a while, but the supervention of an intercurrent attack, accompanied generally with dropsical effusion into the cellular tissue and cavities of the body, invariably led to a fatal issue within periods ranging from a fortnight to a month. Next in frequency to the above complaints was general debility, arising from the effects of malaria or the parasite anchylostomum duodenale, or as the sequalæ of dysentery. Respiratory diseases (bronchitis, pneumonia, and pleurisy) accounted for 24 deaths for the year. These cases generally occurred among coolies who were exposed to prolonged wet or subjected themselves to sudden changes of temperature, especially factory hands.

The deaths recorded under the head of Burns and Scalds occurred principally among children who, left by their parents with a fire in the house, generally managed to get the cloth usually tied round their necks alight, and thus sustained severe and extensive injuries to the chest and abdomen. Nearly all the cases succumbed to shock. The average stay in hospital of the cases that proved fatal was 7·70 days.

Lindula.—Mr. J. W. de Hoedt, M.B., states as follows:—

During the year under review a total number of 824 cases were treated in hospital, with a death-rate of 34·58 per cent., 7·58 per cent. over that of the previous year. Four cases of amputation were performed, two at the arm and two at the leg, the operations having been required from extensive injuries sustained. All these cases were discharged; and two other operations were performed, one for harelip and the other for polypus.

The reason for this high percentage of cooly mortality will be seen on reference to the two tables:—

(1) The period of residence in hospital before death of estate labourers.
(2) The number of consecutive days' illness before treatment was sought.
(3) The number not seen, nor treated at all, of those that died.
(4) The number of hopeless and moribund cases admitted amongst estate labourers.

Statement showing Number of Patients sent to Hospital from Estates by the Police, those Voluntarily Seeking Admission, and Mixed Races.

	Sent to Hospital from Estates.	Sent to Hospital by Police.	Voluntarily seeking Admission.	No. of Mixed Races Admitted.
Total treated	665	25	74	60
Died	255	13	16	1
Percentage of deaths to total treated	38·34	52·00	21·62	1·66
Number not seen nor treated of those that died from estates ...	196	—	—	—

Statement showing Period of Residence in Hospital before Death and Duration of Illness before Admission.

	Period of Residence in Hospital before Death.	Duration of Illness previous to Admission.
Under 3 days	50	16
Over 5 and under 10 days	53	47
Over 10 and under 20 days	118	60
Between 20 and 30 days	31	89
Over 30 days	24	52
Sixty days and over	9	21
Number of hopeless and moribund cases admitted	108	—

Uda Pussellâwa.—Mr. C. B. Lourensz, L.R.C.P., Lond., M.R.C.S., Eng., makes the following remarks:—

The hospital, which was closed for repairs in January, was re-opened for the admission of patients in July. The improvements which were effected have added considerably to the comfort and welfare of the patients. The conversion of the storerooms and kitchen into a new office room, dispensary, and storeroom was a great improvement in every respect.

During the seven months of the year that the hospital was open, 158 cases were treated, of which 99 were estate labourers; of the 158 treated, 123 were discharged, 27 died, and 8 remained. Anæmia, dysentery, syphilis, and diarrhœa provided the largest number of cases. Dysentery caused 5 deaths, diarrhœa 7, burns and scalds 3, phthisis pulmonalis 2, pneumonia 2, and other diseases 8.

The death-rate in hospital for the year was 17·08; of mixed races 6·52, of estate labourers 22·22, and of all Malabars 21·42. This represents in fact the mortality rate for seven months only, in consequence of the hospital having been closed for repairs for five months. The large number of cases admitted in a moribund condition was the chief cause of this excessive mortality.

Kelebokka.—Mr. O. Bartholomeusz, L.R.C.P. & S., states:—

The total treated during the year was 467; of these as many as 105 died: the majority of the fatal cases being patients sent in moribund or hopelessly ill. Of the 105 deaths, as many as 91 were among labourers sent from estates. I would invite special attention to the fact that more than a third of the hospital mortality among estate labourers was contributed by the Knuckles division. There were 35 deaths among coolies sent in from nine estates in that division of the district, two of the remotest estates in that direction contributing as many as twenty deaths, viz.:—Katul-oya 15 deaths and Tunisgalla 5 deaths.

Maskeliya.—Mr. C. Heynsbergh, L.R.C.P. & S., states:—

The total treated in hospital during 1892 was 395. Of these, 103 were females and 292 males, 299 estate labourers and 96 other than estate labourers. Of the total treated 102 died, or 26·07 per cent. Of these, again, 91 were estate labourers and 11 others. Thus there was a percentage of 30·43 to total estate labourers treated and a percentage of 11·45 to total of others. This large mortality among estate labourers is mainly due to their hopeless and, in several instances, their moribund condition on admission.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Colombo, April 28, 1893.

APPENDIX.

Table I.—Estate Medical Aid: Receipts and Expenditure in the District and Civil Hospitals in 1892.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
I. Diets—Paid by estates for 4,212 labourers (66,938¾ days)	20,081 60	
Paid by Government for 1,904 others at 50 cents a day (26,709 days)* ...	13,384 50	
		33,466 10
II. Funeral expenses of other than estate labourers* ...	—	305 26
III. (*a*) Medicines sold to Superintendents and prescriptions compounded ...	13,424 44	
(*b*) Collections at Outdoor Dispensaries ..	1,423 35	
(*c*) Medicines used by 1,904 other than estate labourers in Hospitals* ...	1,070 76	
(*d*) Medicines used by 27,752 other than estate labourers treated at Dispensaries*	6,826 65	
		22,745 20
IV. Paid by estates for visits		21,575 0
Total ...		78,091 56
Civil Hospitals.		
I. Paid by estates for 2,515 labourers dieted in Hospital (38,753¾ days) ...		11,626 10
II. Paid by estates for 1,150 visits	—	2,875 0
Total ...		14,501 10
Grand total ...		92,592 66
Export duty ...	—	73,854 30
Deficit ...		89,642 61
Total ...	—	256,089 60

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
District Hospitals.		
I. Diets—For 4,212 estate labourers (84,523¾ days) ...	26,020 92	
For 1,904 others (26,769 days)	8,241 0	
		34,261 92
II. Value of medicines from Civil Medical Stores ...	—	26,894 51
III. Funeral expenses (estate labourers Rs. 1,595·36, others Rs. 305·26) ...	—	1,903 62
IV. Salaries and allowances of District Medical Officers, &c.	96,208 9	
Departmental expenditure ...	2,850 0	
Maintenance and repairs ...	20,290 33	
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries	6,824 10	
Miscellaneous charges ...	3,220 21	
Equipment	7,277 64	
Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	24,733 76	
Contingencies ...	2,734 53	
Printing	907 23	
		165,045 89
Civil Hospitals.		
I. Diets—For 2,515 estate labourers (57,249 days) ...	—	18,282 32
II. (1) Medicines used by above patients in Hospitals ...	2,289 96	
(2) Medicines used by estate labourers at Outdoor Dispensaries and seen on estates (11,685 times) ...	1,762 75	
		4,052 71
III. Funeral expenses of estate labourers ...	—	695 40
IV. Travelling expenses of Civil Medical Officers and Dispensers	—	4,953 23
Total ...	—	256,089 60

Table II.—Estate Medical Aid: Receipts and Expenditure in the District Hospitals and at Outdoor Dispensaries, and in the Civil Hospitals and Civil Dispensaries, on account of Estate Labourers *alone*.

RECEIPTS.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Diets—Paid by estates for diets of 6,727 estate labourers at 30 cents	31,707 70	
Profits—On diets of 1,904 others treated in District Hospitals*	5,143 50	
		36,851 20
Paid for visits to estates ...	—	24,450 0
Export duty ...	—	73,854 30
Deficit ...	—	89,642 64
Total ...	—	224,798 14

EXPENDITURE.	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Diets—6,727 estate labourers ...	—	44,303 24
Medicines used by estate labourers alone	—	8,202 2
Funeral expenses ...	—	2,293 76
Upkeep—Equipment, &c. ...	—	169,999 12
Total ...	—	224,798 14

* With reference to credits in Tables I. and II., and marked with an asterisk, I beg to state that these are not actual receipts to Government. The accounts have been hereto balanced on the supposition that the Planting Community paid the whole cost of the working of the Ordinance, and if that were the case these are credits which they might legitimately claim, or if such an unlikely thing were to happen as the payment of the various deficits they could also claim them. (*Vide* my letter No. 812 of August 30, 1890, paragraph 3.)

Table III.—Statement of Expenditure under the Medical Aid Ordinance during 1892.

	Number of Patients.	Number of Days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Other than Estate Labourers.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Provisions and other Necessaries. Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles	Total Provisions, &c.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Medicines, &c., supplied from the Civil Medical Stores and Civil Hospitals.	Total Expenditure.	Grand Total.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
District Hospitals.															
Dikoya	806	13,440	189	2,978	3,596 84	40 27	426 92	4,064 3	462 36	285 0	1,535 0	217 33	1,355 66	7,919 38	
Lindula	824	15,544	824	2,318	3,857 43	145 4	1,185 47	5,202 94	993 54	55 32	1,950 0	483 38	1,777 20	10,462 38	
Kelébokka	467	7,286	171	1,552	1,892 64	2 0	202 82	2,097 46	413 42	204 25	928 89	197 64	1,011 4	4,852 70	
Uḍa Pusselláwa ...	158	2,440	59	628	624 25	—	82 18	706 43	392 56	91 0	1,103 74	107 15	822 54	3,223 42	
Haputalé	559	10,616	151	2,561	2,987 34	206 12	1,172 23	4,492 1	316 96	202 50	1,315 31	301 49	1,127 2	7,755 29	
Lunugala	396	8,299	145	2,279	2,131 50	7 0	76 75	2,215 25	164 72	109 50	1,170 0	74 14	567 31	4,300 92	
Karawanella	1,388	27,694	403	5,109	5,679 42	12 65	1,048 42	6,740 49	665 0	472 56	2,010 0	519 62	2,283 94	12,691 61	
Maskeliya	395	6,900	96	965	2,051 40	9 53	204 41	2,265 34	467 40	198 24	1,500 0	157 50	1,109 19	5,697 67	
Deltota	316	4,644	91	802	1,280 73	3 0	458 41	1,742 14	229 88	21 75	1,370 0	102 44	1,156 40	4,622 61	
Rakwána	337	4,844	111	1,577	1,791 1	9 87	8 19	1,809 7	98 76	184 75	871 0	45 81	815 72	3,825 11	
Balaṅgoḍa	470	9,845	329	6,000	2,652 36	18 86	255 54	2,926 76	268 16	78 75	1,170 0	184 31	1,200 9	5,828 7	
Civil District Hospitals ...	2,515	38,753	—	—	—	—	—	18,282 32	—	695 40	—	—	4,052 71	23,030 43	
Total ...	8,631	150,305	2,569	26,769	28,544 92	454 34	5,121 34	52,544 24	4,472 76	2,599 2	14,923 94	2,390 81	17,278 82	94,209 59	
District Outdoor Dispensaries.															
Náwalapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,426 7	—	731 0	141 67	1,706 89	5,005 63	
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 50	—	480 0	20 8	1,139 68	1,642 26	
Dimbulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 5	—	510 0	18 33	779 18	1,311 56	
Ramboḍa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 40	—	864 0	5 50	501 52	1,390 42	
Maturata	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 53	—	750 0	11 46	557 26	1,339 25	
Teldeniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 6	—	795 0	10 60	430 96	1,242 62	
Pusselláwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 45	—	345 80	5 22	496 27	870 74	
Elkaduwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480 0	14 38	355 12	849 50	
Morawak Kóralé ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 60	—	150 0	5 0	283 96	442 56	
Forest Hill	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54 63	—	120 0	3 90	260 57	439 10	
Mupane	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	—	120 0	0 50	167 46	292 96	
Agrapatana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 98	—	600 0	11 41	524 0	1,170 39	
Watawala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 12	—	600 0	23 11	426 40	1,095 63	
Bogawantaláwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 31	—	480 0	5 61	922 48	1,455 40	
Dolosbage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 60	—	510 0	22 40	547 27	1,103 27	
Koslanda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	0 15	645 31	765 46	
Haldummulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 80	—	120 0	6 15	643 79	771 74	
Rattota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 3	—	510 0	17 57	1,176 78	1,738 38	
Galagedara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	—	376 33	496 33	
Bandárawela	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 90	—	120 0	9 88	338 2	470 80	
Kotmalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48 85	—	452 77	9 80	528 32	1,039 74	
Néboḍá	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351 25	1 0	860 83	1,213 8	
Kandy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	480 0	—	—	480 0	
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,804 88	—	9,809 82	343 72	13,668 40	26,626 82	
Grand Total ...	8,631	150,305	2,569	26,769	28,544 92	454 34	5,121 34	52,544 24	7,277 64	2,599 2	24,733 76	2,734 53	30,947 22	120,836 41	120,836 41

General.—Salaries and Allowances of Government Medical Officers, &c.	...	101,161 32
Salaries of Extra Clerks, &c ...	...	2,850 0
Maintenance and Repairs ...	...	20,290 33
Transport of Medicines and other Miscellaneous Charges	...	3,220 21
Rent of Outdoor Dispensaries ...	...	6,824 10
Printing ...	...	907 23
		135,253 19
Total		[illegible]

Table IV.—Return of Cases of Cholera reported in the several Districts during 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.
Remained at end of previous year	5	31
Admitted	2,574	1,712
Total	2,579	1,743
Discharged	1,003	643
Died	1,545	1,100
Remaining on December 31	31	—
Percentage of Deaths to Number of Cases	59·90	63·11

Table V.—Statement showing the different Villages where Outbreaks of Cholera occurred during the year 1892, and the Dates and Duration of such Outbreaks.

Names of Villages.	Number of Cases. Reported	Number of Cases. Died	Date of first Appearance.		Date of last Case.	
Central Province.						
Mátalé	120	62	January	7	August	16
Rattota	45	17	do	11	May	14
Kelebokka	8	1	do.	7	January	20
Nálanda	43	29	do	11	August	18
Agrapatana	36	22	May	25	June	14
Dikoya	16	9	do.	26	July	18
Lindula	65	47	do.	31	do.	12
Katugastota	7	4	do.	31	June	22
Kandy	7	3	June	2	do.	9
Kotmale	4	3	do.	3	do.	3
Maturata	11	7	do.	4	do.	24
Maskeliya	30	19	May	16	do.	22
Dambulla	56	37	do.	16	August	13
Deltota	5	3	June	6	June	6
Gampola	3	2	do.	7	do	11
Teldeniya	2	1	do.	10	do.	11
Bogawantaláwa	20	10	do.	22	do.	25
Dolosbage	1	1	August	17	August	17
Total	479	280				
Northern Province.						
Vankálai	11	10	January	1	May	31
Mankulam	31	21	do.	1	June	23
Kompanchaintakulam	13	8	do.	5	May	31
Mannár	38	32	do.	12	August	15
Malaivady	1	3	do	12	January	13
Narianvady	1	1	do	13	do.	13
Elanthaiadi	5	5	do.	14	do.	14
Pésalai	199	134	do.	14	August	8
Arippu	1	1	do.	14	January	14
Parumtharavai	4	4	do.	28	February	1
Konnayankudiyiruppu	12	9	February	7	do.	16
Kallar	44	28	May	9	August	3
Puliadiyirakam	40	31	do.	6	do.	13
Vannankallu	3	3	do.	7	May	31
Attykuly	4	4	do.	12	do.	13
Kusavankuly	3	3	do.	13	do.	18
Kaddai Adampan	1	1	do.	16	do.	16
Oyilankulam	29	18	do.	23	October	4
Erukalampitti	87	62	do.	24	June	29
Murunkan	6	3	do	24	May	24
Olukulam	6	4	do.	25	July	20
Kallikaddaikadu	9	8	do.	26	June	15
Periapillachypokunai	23	14	do	27	do.	15
Veppankulam	1	—	do.	28	May	28
Silavaturai	36	24	June	14	August	14
Akattimurippu	7	6	Sept.	19	Sept.	22
Karavetty North	66	38	July	25	August	11
Alvay South and North	18	9	do.	25	do.	11
Polikandy	3	3	August	2	do.	7
Karanavai North	1	—	do.	8	do.	8
Total	706	490				
Southern Province.						
Hatuapiadigama	10	4	June	10	June	29
Koholankela	1	1	do.	14	do.	14
Total	11	5				

Names of Villages.	Number of Cases. Reported.	Number of Cases. Died.	Date of first Appearance.		Date of last Case.	
Eastern Province.						
Puliyantivu	18	16	January	1	January	18
Sinna Uppodai	1	1	do.	18	do.	18
Koddaimunai	4	4	do.	18	do.	18
Puliadikuda	2	1	do.	18	do.	18
Uppodai ...	2	1	do.	24	do.	24
Kalmunai ...	57	36	March	17	April	14
Sanithamaruthu	23	11	do.	11	do.	29
Nandur ...	17	8	do.	11	March	24
Sengapadai ..	2	2	April	4	April	4
Chalampai ...	15	8	March	20	do.	10
Mavadipally	3	3	April	10	do.	16
Sambanthurai	4	4	do.	12	do.	16
Trincomalee	27	19	January	1	January	26
Kumburupitti	11	7	do.	12	do.	30
Kanthalai ...	3	3	June	3	June	14
Total ...	189	124				
North-Western Province.						
Ballawatti-ela	6	3	January	2	January	13
Dodangastenne	1	1	do.	2	do.	2
Total ...	7	4				
North-Central Province.						
Mihintalé ...	28	16	January	7	August	23
Madawachchi	44	25	do.	7	June	22
Tamankaduwa	6	6	June	16	do.	16
Rambakulam	14	10	January	7	do.	2
Tripane ...	28	21	February	2	August	11
Maradankadawela	26	14	do.	2	do.	25
Rambewa ...	19	7	January	28	June	7
Kekirawa ...	38	23	May	12	August	16
Anurádhapura	49	31	do.	20	do.	5
Pattegama ...	1	1	do.	23	May	23
Galkulam ...	8	7	do.	27	June	11
Irukkalampitiya	8	7	June.	2	do.	6
Total ...	269	168				
Province of Uva.						
Graham's Land Estate	17	4	August	23	September	6
Wellawaya...	3	3	June	8	June	10
Valliaru ...	4	4	do.	9	do.	10
Koslande Estate	3	3	do.	3	do.	6
Mahaketiya Estate	1	1	do.	14	do.	14
Dammeria Estate	16	8	do.	20	July	4
Weerakongama	3	3	May	31	June	3
Kalupahana	1	1	June	9	do.	9
Haldummulla	1	1	do.	14	do.	14
Aralataláwa	1	—	do.	18	do.	18
Baduluhona	1	1	do.	18	do.	18
Total ...	51	29				
Grand Total ...	1,712	1,100				

Table VI.—Return of Cases of Smallpox, Modified Smallpox, and Chickenpox that occurred in Ceylon during 1892, and which were reported to the Civil Medical Department.

Station.	Total Treated.				Total Died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Western Province.								
Colombo	83	42	58	183	19	—	—	19
Negombo	4	1	2	7	2	—	—	2
Minuwangoda	19	21	4	44	6	—	—	6
Moratuwa	2	2	8	12	—	—	—	—
Pánaduré	6	5	4	15	5	—	—	5
Hanwella	9	5	1	15	5	—	—	5
Heneratgoda	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Jacla	1		—	1	—	—	—	—
Borella (Infectious Hospital) ...	—	—	53	53	—	—	—	—
Matugama	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	127	78	132	337	37	—	—	37
Central Province.								
Katugastota	—	—	38	38	—	—	—	—
Rattota	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Teldeniya	12	10	41	63	2	3	1	6
Kandy	—	1	355	356	—	—	1	1
Gampola	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mátalé	25	16	10	51	3	—	—	3
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	—
Kelebokka	3	—	3	6	2	—	—	2
Lindula	2	—	4	6	—	—	—	—
Deltota	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Uda Pussellâwa ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dambulla	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hanguranketa	—	—	52	52	—	—	—	—
Padiapelella	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Maturata ...	2	4	12	18	—	—	—	—
Dimbula	2	—	5	7	—	—	—	—
Agrapatana	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Ramboda	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Elkaduwa	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Náwalapitiya	6	—	15	21	—	—	—	—
Watawala	9	2	12	23	1	—	—	1
Dolosbage	2	2	7	11	1	—	—	1
Bogawantaláwa... ...	1	5	—	6	1	—	—	1
Pussellâwa	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	65	40	621	726	10	3	2	15
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	3	2	—	5	1	—	—	1
Kayts	2		—	2	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Delft	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Chavakachchéri... ...	7	4	1	12	1	—	—	1
Total ...	12	6	5	23	2	—	—	2
Southern Province.								
Galle	3	1	28	32	1	—	—	1
Balapitiya	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	1	28	33	1	—	—	1
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	—	1	16	17	—	—	—	—
Kalmunai	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Karunkoditivu	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	2	19	21	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.								
Maradankakawela ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—

Station.	Total Treated.				Total Died.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken-pox.	Total.
Province of Uva.								
Bandárawela	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Haldummulla	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Badulla	—	—	45	45	—	—	—	—
Lunugala	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Haputalé	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Passara	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Maspane	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Spring Valley	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	96	96	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.								
Ratnapura	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Balangoda	—	—	24	24	—	—	—	—
Rakwana	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Karawanella	9	—	6	15	1	—	—	1
Kégalla	5	3	1	9	2	—	—	2
Avisawella	3	—	2	5	—	—	—	—
Kitulgala	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	17	3	44	64	3	—	—	3
Grand Total ...	225	130	947	1,302	53	3	2	58

Table VII.—Statement showing the different Cases of Smallpox and the Deaths therefrom, with the Percentage of Deaths to Cases treated in 1892.

	Confluent.												Distinct.												Modified.												Total.			
	With satisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				With unsatisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				Unvaccinated.				With satisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				With unsatisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				Unvaccinated.				With satisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				With unsatisfactory Marks of Vaccination.				Unvaccinated.							
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	3
Under 5 years ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	1	4	1
5 to 10 years ...	2	—	2	—	3	1	2	—	5	3	4	2	8	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	32	4	16	3
11 to 15 years ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	4	2	1	1	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	27	2	14	1
16 to 25 years ...	5	1	3	1	6	2	4	2	7	3	4	3	6	—	9	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	43	7	31	8
26 to 35 years ...	1	—	2	—	5	1	3	1	6	3	5	1	9	—	11	1	4	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	11	—	13	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	38	6	40	5
36 to 45 years ...	2	1	3	1	3	—	5	1	3	1	2	1	7	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	9	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	3	19	4
46 to 50 years ...	1	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	9	—
Over 50 years ...	1	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	4	4	1
Total ...	15	3	14	4	25	6	20	5	34	17	18	10	43	—	30	1	11	2	9	3	4	1	2	1	67	—	41	—	13	1	7	2	2	—	—	—	214	30	141	26
Percentage of Deaths to Cases	20·00		28·57		24·00		25·00		50·00		55 55		—		3·33		18·18		33·33		25·00		50·00		—		—		7·69		28·57		—		—		14·01		18·44	

Table VIII.—Statement showing the Particulars of Vaccination in the Island during 1892.

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Ages. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.	Re-vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.
Western Province.															
W. M. N. Marikar ...	140	1,075	60	1,026	125	124	1,275	580	135	271	986	80 47	89·14	58·82	81·11
J. de Silva[1] ...	8	194	15	205	5	7	217	58	11	14	83	94·47	97·61	69·87	84·05
W. R. de Mel[2] ...	8	187	1	170	15	11	196	45	17	9	71	86·73	91·89	63·37	72·53
A. P. Karunatilake ...	47	1,206	333	1,279	66	241	1,586	429	65	427	921	80·64	95·09	46·57	86·84
A. D. Gregoris ...	38	913	29	879	29	72	980	562	180	254	996	89·69	96·80	56·42	75·74
R. J. Lenore ...	103	1,050	265	1,139	115	164	1,418	240	68	65	373	80 32	90·82	64·34	77·92
D. C. Vedthiasekera[3]	67	649	132	747	46	55	848	243	19	42	304	88·08	94·19	79·93	92·74
W. D. F. Perera[4] ...	3	116	26	128	2	15	145	116	54	74	244	85·17	98 46	47·13	68·23
O. S. Casim[5] ...	7	372	214	537	41	15	593	227	17	10	254	90·55	92·90	89·40	93·03
W. D. W. Perera[5] ...	8	468	63	412	54	73	539	204	34	234	472	76·43	88·41	43·22	85·71
Ella Foenander[5] ...	4	191	28	181	22	20	223	405	94	106	605	81·16	89·16	66·94	81·16
D. J. S. Gunawardana	—	1,025	64	969	24	96	1,089	1	—	1	2	88 98	96·57	50·00	100·00
W. M. Fonseka ...	—	1,130	18	939	19	190	1,148	—	—	—	—	81·79	98·01	—	—
C. A. P. Karunatilake	—	1,152	2	967	51	136	1,154	—	—	—	—	83·79	94·99	—	—
G. Jacolis ...	—	1,346	46	1,270	29	93	1,392	—	—	—	—	91·23	97·76	—	—
Simeon de Seypath	—	2,023	12	1,966	24	45	2,035	12	1	19	32	96·60	98 79	37·05	92·30
Siyadoris de Seypath	—	1,386	14	1,330	25	45	1,400	—	—	—	—	95 00	98·15	—	—
A. M. Perera ...	—	893	139	847	71	114	1,032	13	3	3	19	82·07	92·26	68·42	81·25
D. W. de Alwis ...	22	1,414	411	1,544	98	205	1,847	483	38	62	583	83·59	94·03	82·84	92·70
J. A. P. Perera ...	71	716	708	1,296	67	132	1,495	1,629	132	195	1,956	86·68	95·08	83·28	92·50
D. T. Gunasekera ...	51	483	349	782	41	60	883	1,147	96	135	1,378	88·56	95·01	83·23	92·27
P. S. B. Pulle ...	—	1,035	51	856	21	209	1,086	34	12	10	56	78·82	97·60	60·71	73·91
A. D. Fonseka ...	1	1,922	142	1,812	45	208	2,065	2,029	262	544	2,835	89·74	97·57	75·56	88·55
P. D. Anthonis	1	866	94	899	51	11	961	24	15	—	39	93·54	94·68	61·53	61·53
M. L. M. Marikar ...	3	667	243	800	100	13	913	88	39	5	132	87·62	88·88	66·66	69·29
D. P. L. Abeyasekara	—	835	23	629	27	202	858	6	1	1	8	73·31	95·88	75·00	85·71
Total ...	582	23,314	3,482	23,609	1,213	2,556	27,378	8,575	1,293	2,481	12,349	86·23	95·11	69·43	86·89
Central Province.															
M. Lebbe ...	4	1,067	183	1,097	28	129	1,254	216	6	129	351	87·48	97·51	61·53	97·29
W. P. Wijesinghe ...	76	955	779	1,411	15	384	1,810	42	3	173	218	77·95	98·94	19·26	93·33
P. J. Gunetilleke .	14	2,232	627	2,305	67	501	2,873	75	15	170	260	80·22	97·17	28·84	83·33
N. L. Marikar ...	1	1,249	130	1,190	79	111	1,380	116	—	24	140	86·23	93·77	82·85	—
M. Moraes ...	2	1,509	334	1,400	62	383	1,845	30	12	27	69	75·88	95·75	43·47	71·42
D. J. Dewasurendera	8	1,528	210	1,201	108	437	1,746	1	2	5	8	68·78	91·74	12·50	33·33
D. M. Jayesinghe ...	23	1,760	221	1,708	41	255	2,004	144	11	34	189	85·22	97·65	76·19	92·90
T. B. Tennakoon[3] ...	7	1,326	35	1,095	107	166	1,368	237	58	8	303	80·04	91·09	78·21	80·33
D. J. Jayasinghe[6] ...	—	1,066	167	1,040	50	143	1,233	10	2	25	37	84·35	95·41	27·02	83·33
Total ...	135	12,692	2,686	12,447	557	2,509	15,513	871	109	595	1,575	80 23	95·71	55·30	88·87
Northern Province.															
S. Sinnappoo ...	—	1,298	35	1,305	2	26	1,333	—	—	—	—	97·89	99·84	—	—
Meyadeen Bawa .	—	1,027	29	925	7	124	1,056	23	—	—	23	87·59	99·29	100·00	100·00
K. Thamper ..	—	1,354	131	1,407	13	65	1,485	3	—	1	4	94 74	99·08	75·00	—
J. V. Chinniah .	—	1,158	34	991	21	180	1,192	—	—	—	—	83·13	97·91	—	—
M. Valoepillai ..	1	1,444	18	1,425	3	35	1,463	14	—	—	14	97·40	99·78	100·00	100·00
V. Ampalam ...	—	1,264	60	1,207	—	117	1,324	1	—	—	1	91·16	—	—	—
S. Murugasar ...	—	727	31	536	39	183	758	—	—	—	—	70·71	—	—	—
P. Veeravagoe[6] ...	—	420	53	287	45	141	473	—	—	—	—	60 67	86·44	—	—
F. Bastiampillai ...	—	1,220	52	1,126	35	111	1,272	2	—	1	3	88·52	96·98	66·66	100·00
Total ...	1	9,912	443	9,209	165	982	10,356	43	—	2	45	88 92	98·23	95·55	100·00
Southern Province.															
Francis Cruse ...	—	78	26	68	6	30	104	—	—	—	—	65·38	91·89	—	—
G. A. D. de Silva ...	19	767	219	950	6	49	1,005	11	3	—	14	94·52	99·37	78·57	78·57
M. A. Gunasekera ..	—	850	165	938	36	41	1,015	158	29	—	187	92·41	96·30	84·49	84·49
J. de Silva[8] ...	—	1,254	882	2,082	—	54	2,136	—	—	—	—	97·47	100·00	—	—
George de Alwis[7] ...	4	525	201	645	8	77	730	26	1	1	28	88·35	98·77	92·85	96·27
C. L. M. A. Marikar	37	1,928	1,881	3,282	215	349	3,846	—	—	—	—	85·33	93·85	—	—
I. L. M. A. N. Marikar[8]	—	268	175	402	27	14	443	—	—	—	—	90·74	93·70	—	—
A. M. W. Gunawardena	—	884	1,132	1,684	31	301	2,016	2	—	—	2	83·53	98·19	[illegible]	—
J. C. A. Gunawardena	2	1,824	279	1,644	52	409	2,105	5	—	14	19	78·09	96·93	[illegible]	—
A. L. G. Deonis de Silva	15	2,333	1,747	3,797	198	100	4,095	—	—	—	—	92 72	95·04	—	—
W. M. K. Banda ...	28	1,163	498	1,255	10	424	1,689	56	2	31	89	74·30	99·20	62·92	96·55
Abraham H. de Silva[9]	—	116	50	108	34	24	166	4	—	—	4	65·06	76·05	100·00	—
Pelivis de Silva[10] ...	6	2,589	1,308	3,633	105	165	3,903	—	—	—	—	93·08	97·19	—	—
J. W. W. Abeyagunadata[4] ...	—	301	144	389	26	30	445	—	—	—	—	87·41	93·73	—	—
Total ...	111	14,889	8,707	20,877	754	2,067	23,698	262	35	46	343	88·09	96·59	76·38	88·21

[1] Appointed Estate Vaccinator in March.
[2] Discontinued in March.
[3] Appointed in April.
[4] Itinerating in infected localities.
[5] Appointed in June.
[6] Appointed in March.
[7] Resigned in July.
[8] Retired in February.
[9] Appointed in February and resigned in May.
[10] Appointed in March.

Table VIII.—*contd.*

Name of Vaccinator.	Primary Vaccination. Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Re-vaccination. Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total No. Vaccinated.	Primary Vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.	Re-vaccination. Percentage of successful to total Vaccinated.	Percentage of successful to total Inspected.
Eastern Province.															
Assanar Lebbe ...	2	1,053	6	964	57	40	1,061	59	—	1	60	90·85	94·41	98·33	100·00
A. Agamadu Lebbe ...	4	909	11	841	25	58	924	250	5	21	276	91·01	97·11	90·57	98·03
Isaac Newton ...	—	1,157	46	1,127	19	57	1,203	123	2	12	137	93·68	98·34	89·78	98· 4
C. Chellatamby ...	—	999	94	936	94	63	1,093	61	14	23	98	85·63	90·87	62·24	81·32
S. Sinnatamby ...	15	684	195	784	40	70	894	269	27	52	348	87·69	95·14	77·29	90·87
Sammogam Sinnatamby ...	—	1,089	1	946	37	107	1,090	18	—	1	19	86·78	96·23	94·73	100·00
D. S. Ponnampalam[1]	—	476	42	390	23	105	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	21	6,367	395	5,988	295	500	6,783	780	48	110	938	88·27	95·30	83·15	94·20
N.-Western Province.															
P. Capurnhami .	—	1,233	3	901	59	276	1,236	—	—	—	—	72·87	85·52	—	—
R. M. Ranhami ...	-	1,773	543	1,914	53	349	2,316	—	—	—	—	82·64	97·30	—	—
W. Appuhami ...	—	747	103	693	34	123	850	—	—	—	—	81·52	95 32	—	—
K. Z. de Silva[1] ...	2	715	165	670	59	153	882	1	—	—	1	75·96	91·90	100·00	100·00
P. L. Basnayaka ...	1	1,801	14	1,659	11	146	1,816	—	—	—	—	91 35	99 34	—	—
K. D. S. Perera[2] ...	2	609	67	383	32	263	678	2	—	10	12	56·48	92·28	23·07	100·00
Total ...	5	6,878	895	6,220	248	1,310	7,778	3	—	10	13	79·96	96·16	23·07	100·00
N.-Central Province.															
E. J. Mudianse ..	20	936	15	806	74	91	971	—	—	—	—	83·00	91·59	—	—
R. M. P. Banda ...	16	1,028	46	645	153	292	1,090	19	14	4	37	59·17	80·82	51·35	57·57
W. S. C. Pullai, ...	9	845	20	639	55	180	874	10	4	—	14	73·11	92·07	71·42	100·00
Total ...	45	2,809	81	2,090	282	563	2,935	29	18	4	51	71·20	88·11	56·86	61·70
Province of Uva.															
U. B. Beddewala[3] ...	—	1,829	89	1,672	117	129	1,918	—	—	—	—	87·17	93·46	—	—
D. M. Costa ...	—	2,274	422	2,448	105	143	2,696	—	—	-	—	90·80	95·88	—	—
H. Alwis[4] ...	—	1,128	504	1,384	46	202	1,632	—	—	—	—	84·80	96·78	—	—
S. M. Appuhami[5] ...	—	463	51	455	14	45	514	—	—	—	-	88·52	97·01	—	—
W. D. C. P. Senanayaka[6] ...	—	147	40	153	21	13	187	—	—	—	--	81·81	97·93	—	—
Total ...	—	5,841	1,106	6,112	303	532	6,947	—	—	—	—	87·98	95·27	—	—
P. of Sabaragamuwa.															
C. E. P. Jayawardana	—	948	173	985	20	116	1,121	—	—	—	—	87·86	98·00	—	—
D. H. Ratnayeka ...	8	1,521	25	1,353	59	142	1,554	582	52	96	730	87·06	95·11	79 72	91·79
M. L. M. Raya ...	—	596	156	506	80	166	752	97	16	105	218	67·28	86·34	44·49	85·84
K. D. P. Gunasekara	1	828	100	825	15	89	929	—	—	—	—	88·80	98·21	—	—
M. D. Fernando ...	—	1,091	321	1,206	39	167	1,412	62	11	3	76	85·41	96·86	81·57	84·93
R. A. Dharmaratna[1]	8	602	164	572	79	123	774	34	1	5	40	73·90	87·86	85·00	97·14
D. L. Dassanayeka ...	—	694	47	577	17	147	741	30	—	5	35	77·86	97·13	85·71	100 00
D. J. Albert ...	7	483	208	573	49	76	698	—	—	—	—	82 09	92·09	—	—
D. P. Amarasinghe...	—	646	81	660	19	48	727	2	—	—	2	90·78	97·20	100·00	100·00
J. H. Perera ...		759	217	732	49	195	976	9	—	5	14	75·00	93·72	64·28	100·00
Total ...	24	8,168	1,492	7,989	426	1,269	9,684	816	80	219	1,115	82·49	94 93	73·18	91·78
Vaccinated on Estates by Civil Vaccinators.															
D. P. Amarasinghe ...	3	216	77	287	2	7	296	—	—	—	—	96·95	99·30	—	—
J. H. Perera ...	2	75	162	141	43	55	239	—	—	—	—	56·99	76·62	—	—
C. E. P. Jayawardena	1	71	55	111	7	9	127	109	26	--	135	87 40	94·06	80·74	80·74
D. L. Dassanayeka ...	—	62	65	62	26	39	127	22	16	2	40	48·81	70 45	55·00	57·89
D. J. Albert ...	—	11	21	24	6	2	32	6	2	1	9	75·00	80·00	66·66	75·00
Total ...	6	435	380	625	84	112	821	137	44	3	184	76·12	88·15	74·45	75·69
Number vaccinated by the nine Estate Vaccinators ...	211	8,032	8,529	12,776	1,831	2,165	16,772	700	401	222	1,323	76·17	87·46	52 91	63·57
Number vaccinated in the District Outdoor Dispensaries...	—	1,183	427	1,508	77	25	1,610	37	1	—	38	93·66	95·14	97·36	97·36
Number vaccinated in the Civil Outdoor Dispensaries...	48	6,274	2,582	7,688	561	655	8,904	64	5	11	80	86·34	93·19	80 00	92·75
Grand total...	1,189	106785	31,205	117138	6,796	15,245	139179	12,317	2,034	3,703	18,054	84·16	94·51	68·22	86·82
In 1891 ...	870	111541	37,111	123217	7,411	18,894	149522	22,591	5,049	6,903	34,543	82·40	94·32	65·40	81·73

[1] Appointed in May.
[2] Appointed in March.
[3] Was on leave from January 1 to February 15.
[4] Appointed in March and discontinued on October 22.
[5] Appointed in October.
[6] Appointed in September.

Table IX.—Arrivals of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft, with European Passengers, Native Traders, and Immigrant Coolies, in the Port of Colombo, from January 1 to December 31, 1892.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Steamers	130	104	153	132	146	140	124	124	120	136	140	127	1,576
Sailing Ships	1	1	6	4	8	6	7	8	7	4	3	3	58
Native Craft	65	65	72	65	50	52	44	55	52	54	70	79	723
European Passengers ...	254	272	312	193	234	186	174	193	369	249	320	330	3,086
Traders.													
Men	1,074	1,376	1,454	1,257	1,223	1,364	1,519	1,768	1,220	1,451	1,577	1,542	16,825
Women	99	91	146	126	105	123	141	143	93	79	106	145	1,397
Children	170	171	194	112	125	147	206	200	111	159	206	221	2,022
Infants	40	28	58	40	43	34	41	64	39	14	46	40	487
Total	1,383	1,666	1,852	1,535	1,496	1,668	1,907	2,175	1,463	1,703	1,935	1,948	20,731
Coolies. ...													
Men	1,401	1,792	1,983	2,883	4,756	5,328	4,433	2,795	2,798	1,869	2,109	2,474	34,621
Women	415	432	546	1,035	1,422	1,632	1,320	726	590	333	332	500	9,283
Children	256	301	391	754	1,073	1,019	667	443	384	291	275	379	6,233
Infants	230	219	295	566	764	765	613	287	211	120	157	190	4,417
Total	2,302	2,744	3,215	5,238	8,015	8,744	7,033	4,251	3,983	2,613	2,873	3,543	54,554
Vessels placed in quarantine ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cholera.													
Number sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Cases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Cases of Smallpox sent to Hospital	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Number of Cases of Chickenpox sent to Hospital ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Number of Cases of Measles sent to Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Privation.													
Sent to Hospital ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Treated on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died on Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number Vaccinated ...	2,024	2,423	2,787	3,396	5,499	4,759	4,033	2,766	2,331	1,451	1,750	2,133	35,352
Number not Vaccinated ...	587	637	708	1,127	1,296	1,186	895	735	639	565	631	799	9,805
Number with marks of Smallpox	1,074	1,350	1,572	2,250	2,716	4,467	4,012	2,925	2,476	2,300	2,427	2,559	30,128

Table X.—Statement showing the Medico-Legal Duties performed by the Medical Officers of the Civil Medical Department during 1892, with the Amount of Fees, &c., received by them.

Stations.	Murder and Manslaughter.	Aggravated Assault.	Simple Assault.	Rape.	Concealment of Birth.	Analyses.	Other Medico-Legal Examinations.	Fees.	Travelling Expenses.	Total.
								Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western Province										
Colombo	15	60	—	7	—	59	47	2,005 50 619 50	166 59 —	2,172 9 619 50
Pánaduré	12	6	4	2	—	—	—	378 0	60 75	438 75
Negombo	3	20	—	6	—	—	19	735 0	158 86	893 86
Kalutara	10	33	—	2	—	—	5	661 50	33 71	695 21
Beruwala	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	31 50	—	31 50
Moratuwa	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	84 0	—	84 0
Central Province.										
Dolosbage	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21 0	6 0	27 0
Náwalapitiya ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	105 0	16 0	121 0
Galagedara... ...	1	9	2	—	—	—	—	115 50	10 50	126 0
Kandy	5	12	—	6	—	—	6	420 0	61 69	481 69
Gampola	—	13	—	—	—	—	7	283 50	22 25	305 75
Mátalé	3	2	—	—	2	—	7	283 50	112 75	396 25
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	189 0	26 50	215 50
Kelébokka	1	1	—	1	—	—	6	147 0	25 25	172 25
Lindula	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	105 0	25 0	130 0
Dikoya	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	157 50	27 0	184 50
Deltota	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	21 0	—	21 0
Maskeliya	1	2	—	1	—	—	23	493 50	156 50	650 0
Uda Pussélláwa ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	73 50	14 50	88 0
Dambulla	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	6 0	27 0
Dimbula	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	126 0	5 0	131 0
Ramboda	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	52 50	20 0	72 50
Elkaduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	7 0	28 0
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	1	1	—	2	3	—	14	388 50	88 0	476 50
Mannár	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	63 0	5 0	68 0
Mantota	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	21 0	6 0	27 0
Point Pedro ...	3	6	—	—	—	—	6	252 0	45 87	297 87
Vavuniya	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	21 0
Mullaittívu... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	—	42 0
Varany	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10 50	6 0	16 50
Chavakachchéri ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10 50	—	10 50
Southern Province.										
Galle	28	40	—	11	—	—	2	1,144 50	106 12	1,250 62
Mátara	13	62	—	3	—	—	4	1,039 50	119 75	1,159 25
Hambantota ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	31 50	—	31 50
Taggalla	6	7	16	1	—	—	—	346 50	48 75	395 25
Balapitiya	7	7	—	3	—	—	—	252 0	36 12	288 12
Beliatta	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10 50	4 87	15 37
Kotmalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	10 0	31 0
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa	1	9	5	1	—	—	7	241 50	14 62	256 12
Trincomalée ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	126 0	48 0	174 0
Kalmunai	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	157 50	41 25	198 75
Mutur	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	14 25	35 25
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala ...	12	38	—	—	—	—	8	808 50	260 23	1,068 73
Puttalam	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	84 0	48 50	132 50
Chilaw	—	32	20	1	—	—	—	388 90	6 0	394 50
Máráwila	13	12	—	1	—	—	—	409 50	54 73	464 23
Dandugama ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	42 0	16 50	58 50
Naramola	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	84 0	19 50	103 50
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	73 50	—	73 50
Mihintalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21 0	11 25	32 25
Province of Uva.										
Badulla	—	4	—	—	—	—	11	273 0	120 75	393 75
Lunugala	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	84 0	56 50	140 50
Haputalé	—	—	1	1	—	—	21	462 0	221 74	683 74
Butala	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	147 0	64 0	211 0
Medagama	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	27 0	69 0
Alutnuwara ...	—	—		—	—	—	2	42 0	16 0	58 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.										
Ratnapura	1	—	1	1	—	—	4	126 0	35 37	161 37
Kégalla	10	12	—	—	—	—	10	546 0	162 5	708 5
Balangoda	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	147 0	29 25	176 25
Rakwána	3	—	—	3	—	—	2	136 50	18 0	154 50
Karawanella ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	84 0	—	84 0
Godakewela ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	42 0	4 50	46 50
Kolonná	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42 0	21 0	63 0
Kitulgala	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 0	—	21 0
Total ...	162	412	55	56	5	60	305	15,456 0	2,749 32	18,205 32

NOTE.—The figures in this table are only approximately correct, and may not agree with those in returns furnished by the several Fiscals. This discrepancy occurs from the omission of fees of Medical Officers sent temporarily to a station being called for medical evidence.

Table XIII.—Surgical Operations.

Amputations.	For Diseases. Number.	For Diseases. Deaths.	For Accidents. Number.	For Accidents. Deaths.
Upper extremities :—				
Shoulder joint ...	—	—	2	—
Arm	4	—	11	—
Forearm	1	—	21	—
Thumbs	—	—	5	—
Fingers	1	—	27	—
Lower extremities :—				
Thigh at upper third ...	—	—	2	—
Do. middle third ...	—	—	—	—
Do. lower third ...	—	—	6	3
Leg	8	3	11	2
Ankle joint	3	—	1	—
Medio-tarsus	—	—	1	—
Tarso-metatarsus ...	—	—	2	—
Toes	—	—	6	1
Total ...	17	3	95	7
Other Operations.				
Operation for cataract ...	12	—	—	—
Excision of eyeball ...	4	—	2	—
Extraction of foreign bodies from eyeball	—	—	3	—
Iridectomy	4	—	—	—
Operation for ectropion ...	1	—	—	—
Solution of lens	2	—	—	—
Removal of polypus ...	3	—	—	—
Trephining of skull ...	1	1	8	2
Raising depressed bone of skull ...	1	—	14	5
Partial excision of upper jaw ...	1	—	—	—
Excision of half of upper and lower jaw	1	—	1	1
Incision of ranula... ...	1	—	—	—
Plastic operation for harelip ...	5	—	1	—
Removal of tongue by transfixion, ligature, and amputation ...	—	—	1	1
Extraction of tooth ...	1	—	—	—
Ligature of arteries ...	6	—	—	—
Inguinal colotomy... ...	2	1	—	—
Herniotomy	6	3	1	—
Radical cure for hernia ...	4	—	—	—
Operation for strangulation of hernia	3	—	—	—
Lateral laparotomy for extensive wound of stomach ...	—	—	2	—
Operation for imperforate anus ...	2	—	—	—
Paracentesis of the abdomen ...	48	6	—	—
Exploration of intestines ...	1	1	—	—
Division of fistula... ...	5	—	—	—
Division of sinus	2	—	—	—
Operation for vesico-vaginal fistula	2	—	—	—
Operation for phimosis ...	8	—	—	—
Incision of bubo	4	—	—	—
Opening of abscess ...	68	5	—	—
Division of cicatrix ...	1	—	—	—
Excision of cancer ...	8	—	—	—
Removal of tumour ...	49	—	—	—
Reduction of dislocation ...	2	—	7	—
Removal of bone from compound fracture of thigh ...	—	—	1	—
Removal of necrosed bone ...	2	—	—	—
Stretching of sciatic nerve ...	1	—	—	—
Aspiration of hydrothorax ...	1	—	—	—
Aspiration of abscess of liver ...	5	1	—	—
Aspiration of joint ...	1	—	—	—
Aspiration of thorax ...	5	—	—	—
Incision of abscess of liver ...	10	2	—	—
Exploration of gun-shot wound ...	—	—	3	—
Removal of breast ...	1	—	—	—
Removal of piles	4	—	—	—
Piles injected with carbolic acid and glycerine	1	—	—	—
Removal of elephantiasis of scrotum and penis	6	—	—	—
Amputation of penis ...	21	—	—	—
Tapping of hydrocele ...	38	—	—	—
Passing of catheter ...	12	—	—	—
Reduction of paraphimosis by incision	6	—	1	—
Excision of prepuce ...	145	—	2	—
Tapping of hæmotocele ...	3	—	—	—
Incision of hæmotocele ...	6	—	—	—

Other Operations—continued.	For Diseases.		For Accidents.	
	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.
Castration of hœmotocele ...	5	—	—	—
Excision of protruding radius ...	—	—	1	—
Excision of protruding femur ...	—	—	1	1
Excision of protruding omentum ...	—	—	2	—
Slitting up of sinuses and fistula including perineal fistula ...	6	1	—	—
Ovariotomy	6	2	—	—
Removal of retained placenta ...	2	—	—	—
Delivery by forceps ...	1	—	—	—
Suprapubic tapping bladder ...	1	1	—	—
Exploration of bladder ...	1	—		—
Craniotomy	1	—	—	—
Excision of condyloma ...	1	—	—	—
Excision of epithiloma of penis ...	1	—	—	—
Excision of goitre... ...	1	—	—	—
Sequestrotomy	15	1	—	—
Dilatation of stricture of urethra ...	9	—	—	—
Tenotomy for talipes varus ...	1	—	—	—
Rapid dilatation of os uteri ...	1	—	—	—
Incision into medium line of peri neum in the direction of the neck of the bladder to relieve prostatic abscess	1	—	—	—
Plugging vagina for hœmorrhage ...	1	—	—	—
Total ...	580	25	51	10
Grand total ...	597	28	146	17

Table XV.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred on account of the Police Hospital, Borella, and the several Immigrant Hospitals, during 1892.

	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salary of Medical Officer.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Police Hospital.						
Borella	1,700 63	599 67	100 46	216 97	1,100 0	3,[illegible]73
Immigrant Hospitals.						
Dambulla	1,846 4	2,057 83	169 36	254 86	1,100 0	5,4[illegible] 9
Mannár	412 71	399 31	157 87	25 56	1,200 0	2,1[illegible] 45
Vankálai	576 61	233 42	155 20	18 57	1,000 0	1,9[illegible] 80
Pésálai	575 37	248 92	155 19	18 0	—	9[illegible] 48
Puliyadiyirakkam	548 72	432 0	110 68	17 25	600 0	1,7[illegible] 65
Anurádhapura	3,165 20	1,296 33	1,300 90	58 36	4,000 0	9,820 79
Mihintalé	2,460 4	756 42	363 33	27 88	1,300 0	4,967 67
Total ...	9,584 69	5,424 23	2,412 53	420 48	9,200 0	27,0[illegible] 93
Grand Total ...	11,285 32	6,023 90	2,512 99	637 45	10,300 0	30,75[illegible]66

Table XVI.—Statement showing Average Strength, with the Ratio of Admissions into Hospital, and Average Daily Sick, with the Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per 1,000 of Average Strength, for all Diseases for each Jail in Ceylon during 1892.

Jail.	Average Strength.	Ratio per 1,000.								Admitted per 1,000 of Average Strength.				
		Admission into Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Deaths from										
				Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	Other Diseases.	All Causes.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Fevers.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All Causes.
Jails of Colombo: Welikada, Slave Island, Bankshall, and Hulftsdorp ...	1270	1916·53	57·49	31·50	1·57	4·73	—	16·53	54·33	888·19	78·74	83·46	108·66	1916·53
Mahara ...	186	1801·08	23·82	—	—	—	—	5·38	5·38	467·74	521·51	32·26	231·18	1801·08
Negombo ...	152	3684·21	16·76	72·37	6·58	13·16	—	39·48	131·59	1578·95	611·84	348·68	26·31	3684·21
Kandy ...	544	1933·82	39·70	49·63	9·19	12·86	1·83	11·02	84·55	772·05	176·47	93·75	95·58	1933·82
Nuwara Eliya ...	32	2156·25	45·62	—	31·25	—	—	—	31·25	468·75	78·25	31·25	31·25	2156·25
Jaffna ...	96	1958·33	42·60	—	10·41	—	—	10·41	20·83	437·50	468·75	364·58	104·16	1958·33
Mannár ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle ...	126	3515·87	79·28	15·87	—	—	—	15·87	31·74	1158·73	952·38	79·36	119·04	3515·87
Mátara ...	75	1653·33	34·80	13·33	—	—	—	—	13·33	853·33	106·66	13·33	93·33	1653·33
Tangalla ...	14	3214·28	54·28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1214·28	714·28	71·42	500·00	3214·28
Hambantota ...	20	700·00	14·50	—	—	—	—	50·00	50·00	150·00	50·00	100·00	50·00	700·00
Balapitiya ...	11	2272·72	66·36	—	—	—	—	—	—	363·63	272·72	363·63	636·36	2272·72
Batticaloa ...	25	2240·00	48·40	40·00	—	—	—	40·00	80·00	920·00	920·00	40·00	—	2240·00
Trincomalee ...	4	250·00	2·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250·00	—	—	250·00
Kurunégala ...	147	2448·97	53·33	6·80	—	40·81	—	—	47·61	387·75	510·00	312·92	265·30	2448·97
Puttalam ...	8	1375·00	68·75	—	—	—	—	—	—	375·00	250·00	250·00	—	1375·00
Chilaw ...	22	909·09	27·72	—	—	—	—	—	—	136·36	181·81	409·09	—	909·09
Anurádhapura ...	130	2392·30	80·00	38·46	15·38	—	—	7·69	51·63	630·76	1184·61	30·76	138·46	2392·30
Badulla ...	18	1611·11	54·44	—	—	—	—	—	—	500·00	222·22	111·11	—	1611·11
Ratnapura ...	62	1661·29	28·38	—	—	—	—	—	—	661·29	661·29	—	16·12	1661·29
Kégalla ...	20	1750·00	32·00	—	—	50·00	—	—	50·00	350·00	550·00	300·00	100·00	1750·00
Avisáwella ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2976	2114·58	59·34	29·56	4·03	7·39	·33	13·44	54·77	803·42	307·45	114·24	116·26	2114·58

Table XVII.—Cost of Establishment, 1892.

	Amount. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.		
Fixed	83,450 99	
Supply Bill	144,332 44	
Allowances.		
Personal allowances to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals and to the Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province in lieu of fees for Bills of Health ...	4,200 0	
House allowance to the Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer	840 0	
House allowance to the Medical Superintendent, General Hospital	840 0	
House allowance to the Medical Officer, Welikada Jail	600 0	
House allowance to the Medical Officer, Slave Island Jail	240 0	
House allowance to the Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores	480 0	
House allowance to the 2nd Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores	150 0	
Medical College.		
Allowance to the Principal of the Medical College	3,000 0	
Allowance to Lecturers do. ...	11,500 0	
Salary of Lady Doctor	4,188 70	
Scholarships for Female Students ...	666 56	
Pay of head servant	180 0	
Pay of carpenter and cooly for the dead-house and laboratory	300 0	
Laboratory Assistant for the Medical College ...	150 0	
Servant for Medical Museum	150 0	
		255,268 69
Other Charges		
Remuneration to private Medical Practitioners, &c.	13,888 73	
Bookbinding, office furniture, and petty expenses, &c.	2,092 51	
For the purchase of glass almirahs, desks, forms, &c., for the Medical College	278 50	
Appliances to illustrate lectures	633 36	
Prizes for general proficiency, Medical College ...	50 0	
Subscription to the Colonial Medical Library ...	500 0	
Stationery	2,918 48	
Boatmen for Health Officer, Colombo ...	1,182 96	
Animal Vaccination	3,191 70	
Rent of Colonial Surgeon's Office, Jaffna ...	150 0	
Do. Kandy ...	485 0	
Rent of Civil Medical Stores	1,050 0	
Rent of Temple House	1,100 0	
Rent of Medical Officer's quarters, Chilaw ...	240 0	
Rent of Vaccine Stations, Colombo ...	1,644 75	
Horse allowance to the Principal Civil Medical Officer	840 0	
Horse allowance to the Colonial Surgeon, Western Province	420 0	
Carriage allowance to the Inspector of Vaccination, Western Province	420 0	
Horse allowance to the Medical Officer in charge of Police	420 0	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., General	12,001 64	
Travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c., in the Provinces	15,469 71	
		58,977 34
Hospitals, Dispensaries, &c.	—	426,307 53
General.		
Purchase of medicines and instruments in England	112,673 85	
Transport of medicines, &c.	372 83	
Articles for Civil Medical Stores	3 254 46	
Cost of medicines in Ceylon	100 99	
		116,402 13
Harbour Service.		
Hospital Ship Serendib	—	759 30
	Grand total ...	857,714 99

Table XVIII.—Statement of Expenditure of the several Government Civil Hospitals, Asylums, &c., for 1892.

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average residence in days.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles.	Extra Articles of Diet. Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
I.—Asylums.														
Lunatic Asylum, Jáwatta	146,990	491	299·36	401·60	33,932 49	13 98	1,241 22	35,187 69	4,972 35	47 50	—	11,874 99	2,648 6	54,730 59
Leper Asylum, Hendala	82,032	303	270·73	224·12	22,007 68	62 78	2,886 37	24,956 83	3,994 12	49 23	—	3,895 14	1,785 90	34,681 22
Total ...	—	—	—	—	55,940 17	76 76	4,127 59	60,144 52	8,966 47	96 73	—	15,770 13	4,433 96	89,411 81
II.—De Soysa Lying-in Hospital ...	1,468	202	7·26	4·01	877 60	8 92	15 82	902 34	386 78	3 24	—	1,926 20	470 12	3,688 68
III.—Civil Hospitals.														
Colombo	87,308	7,231	12·07	238·54	16,602 87	543 1	2,744 31	19,890 19	4,122 33	219 76	—	7,038 12	2,453 27	33,723 67
Seamen's, Planters', and Anthonisz Wards					5,207 64	—	767 59	5,975 23	—	113 0	—	1,669 50	465 2	8,222 75
Negombo	12,153	714	17·02	33·20	3,143 69	48 11	287 70	3,479 50	312 52	198 0	—	1,302 51	365 32	5,657 85
Kalutara	16,829	834	20·17	45·98	4,035 99	55 7	364 83	4,455 89	443 42	362 0	—	1,203 0	290 18	6,754 49
Pánaduré	5,156	375	13·74	14·08	1,595 7	3 8	167 7	1,765 22	132 98	106 10	—	833 50	114 33	2,952 13
Kandy	41,034	2,980	13·76	112·11	10,751 93	40 23	613 94	11,406 10	1,499 84	520 0	—	5,085 34	727 65	19,238 93
Katugastota	5,377	185	29·06	14·69	1,787 34	3 98	3 20	1,794 52	17 36	2 0	—	567 0	103 97	2,484 85
Gampola	17,445	1,193	14·62	47·66	4,785 21	6 0	771 41	5,562 62	432 87	110 65	—	1,617 16	285 70	8,009 0
Nuwara Eliya...	7,878	575	13·70	21·51	3,330 87	7 98	409 58	3,748 43	496 84	117 0	—	1,428 0	130 44	5,920 71
Mátalé	19,661	1,391	14·13	53·71	4,858 10	81 92	399 60	5,339 62	643 47	212 0	—	1,576 24	478 16	8,249 49
Mullaittívu	9,028	365	24·73	24·66	1,954 23	5 80	4 42	1,964 45	67 86	2 76	—	936 0	147 92	3,118 99
Vavuniya	5,916	355	16·66	16·16	1,450 30	—	73 60	1,523 90	58 93	23 0	—	659 51	61 65	2,326 99
Point Pedro	4,564	289	15·79	12·46	1,258 82	5 3	57 22	1,321 7	98 97	10 25	—	660 0	48 5	2,138 34
Mantota	4,997	318	15·71	13·66	1,984 49	—	13 82	1,998 31	20 44	34 0	—	1,554 99	269 11	3,876 85
Galle	23,697	1,957	12·10	64·74	6,198 46	63 72	625 28	6,887 46	751 31	242 0	—	2,902 51	897 21	11,680 49
Balapitiya	7,452	501	14·87	20·36	1,977 1	5 0	27 6	2,009 7	202 49	111 50	—	798 0	232 30	3,353 36
Mátara	14,317	875	16·36	39·11	3,433 45	4 0	73 60	3,511 5	388 96	90 0	—	1,096 30	507 52	5,593 83
Tangalla	2,927	212	13·80	7·99	1,178 30	6 66	21 43	1,206 39	90 19	20 0	—	723 6	259 70	2,299 34
Hambantota	2,910	193	15·07	7·95	1,252 99	5 74	174 11	1,432 84	154 52	59 75	—	754 25	508 11	2,909 47
Batticaloa	7,567	423	17·88	20·67	1,827 62	4 7	70 81	1,902 50	144 72	71 50	—	843 0	197 27	3,158 99
Trincomalee	4,089	269	15·20	11·17	1,472 49	29 69	97 65	1,599 83	174 3	48 0	—	828 0	52 32	2,702 18
Kalmunai	8,814	337	26·15	24·07	2,315 10	6 17	61 67	2,382 94	162 73	25 50	—	525 50	183 47	3,280 14
Kurunégala	27,974	2,256	12·39	76·43	6,641 92	67 93	624 97	7,334 82	853 32	251 10	—	1,920 0	485 74	10,844 98
Puttalam	7,413	511	14·50	20·25	2,294 0	—	48 70	2,342 70	198 5	107 0	—	1,038 0	122 27	3,808 2
Máráwila	12,072	748	16·13	32·98	3,506 72	3 33	148 39	3,658 44	434 9	138 2	—	938 95	156 86	5,326 36
Chilaw	2,348	182	12·90	6·40	742 68	—	17 87	760 55	103 71	42 50	—	698 27	120 29	1,725 32
Anamaduwa	4,276	238	17·96	11·68	1,887 11	—	23 38	1,910 49	208 0	7 50	—	696 0	289 32	3,111 31
Dandugama	4,259	188	22·65	11·63	1,883 13	—	2 50	1,885 63	40 13	8 25	—	647 74	190 22	2,771 97
Badulla	17,803	1,122	15·86	48·63	4,267 91	30 56	666 32	4,964 79	1,184 67	213 50	—	2,861 95	290 37	9,015 28
Ratnapura	11,370	705	16·12	31·06	3,626 83	26 60	125 81	3,779 24	402 80	148 34	—	880 0	373 66	5,584 4
Kégalla	10,640	562	18·93	29·07	1,901 55	8 65	85 41	1,995 61	458 76	275 0	—	882 0	102 40	3,713 77
Total ...	—	—	—	—	109,153 82	1,062 33	9,573 25	119,789 40	14,300 31	3,889 98	—	44,664 40	10,909 80	193,553 69

Table XVIII.—*continued.*

Hospitals, &c.	Total Number of days the Patients stayed in Hospital.	Total Number of Patients treated.	Average residence in days.	Average daily Sick.	Diets.	Extra Articles of Diet. Stimulants.	Extra Articles of Diet. Other Articles.	Extra Articles of Diet. Total.	Equipment.	Funeral Expenses.	Wages and Allowances of Nurses.	Wages of Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	Contingencies.	Total.
					Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
IV.—Field Hospitals.														
Alutnuwara	7,795	494	15·77	21·29	2,199 57	—	67 67	2,267 24	137 42	26 25	—	2,173 83	175 57	4,780 31
Medagama	9,220	603	15·29	25·19	2,943 3	9 65	150 16	3,102 84	406 44	22 75	—	2,350 80	224 57	6,107 40
Buttala	7,323	475	15·41	20·00	2,417 24	13 98	248 51	2,679 73	308 22	33 25	—	2,923 80	252 30	6,197 30
Total ...	—	—	—	—	7,559 84	23 63	466 34	8,049 81	852 8	82 25	—	7,448 43	652 44	17,085 1
V.—Parangi Hospitals.														
Matugama	—	—	—	—	155 96	—	—	155 96	136 45	—	—	573 81	30 3	896 25
Kolonna	4,081	198	20·61	13·70	2,311 96	4 18	9 33	2,325 47	155 70	21 0	—	1,839 11	78 84	4,420 12
Godakawela	5,663	321	17·64	15·47	3,104 42	—	17 45	3,121 87	35 56	39 0	—	2,314 81	94 93	5,606 17
Total ...	—	—	—	—	5,572 34	4 18	26 78	5,603 30	327 71	60 0	—	4,727 73	203 80	10,922 54
VI.—Nursing Department ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	275 78	—	9,926 38	—	713 40	10,915 56
VII.—Branch Hospital, Borella ...	7,452	390	19·10	20·36	1,688 67	5 73	83 32	1,777 72	256 45	—	—	1,080 86	84 50	3,199 53
VIII.—House of Observation, Galle ...	648	33	19·63	1·80	114 68	—	4 0	118 68	89 62	—	—	506 30	68 34	782 94
IX.—Immigrant Hospital, Dambulla ...	5,765	470	12·26	15 75	1,787 28	6 99	51 77	1,846 4	169 36	64 0	—	2,057 83	190 86	4,328 9
X.—Infectious Diseases Hospital, Colombo	5,508	302	18·23	15·04	3,106 88	26 44	1,003 72	4,137 4	165 81	126 0	—	2,548 35	820 67	7,797 87
Total ...	—	—	—	—	6,697 51	39 16	1,442 81	7,879 48	957 2	190 0	9,926 38	6,193 34	1,877 77	27,023 99
Grand total ...	—	—	—	—	185,801 28	1,214 98	15,352 59	202,368 85	25,790 37	4,322 20	9,926 38	80,730 23	18,547 89	341,685 92

Table XIX.—Return of the Medical Officers borne on the Strength of the Civil Medical Department on December 31, 1892.

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Length of Service.
				Rs. c.	Y. M.
Colonial Surgeons.					
W. Dias, M.D.	Galle	... Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals and Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination for Southern Province	January, 1883	8,000 0	30 2
F. Keyt, M.D.	Kandy	... Do do Central and North-Central Provinces	January, 1890	8,000 0	29 7
J. L. Vanderstraaten, M.D.	Colombo	Do. do. Western and North-Western Provinces and Province of Sabaragamuwa and Principal of the Ceylon Medical College	July, 1885	7,000 0	29 9
J. Attygalle, M.D.	Jaffna	... Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals and Dispensaries and Superintendent of Vaccination for the Northern Province	January, 1890	6,000 0	26 6
Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.					
J. D. Macdonald, M.D.	Colombo	... Assistant to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals	October 1, 1891	5,500 0	9 3
Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.					
J. B. Spence, M.B.C.M.	Colombo	... Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum	May, 1887	7,500 0	5 9
Physician, General Hospital.					
T. F. Garvin, M.B.C.M.	Colombo	... Medical Superintendent of the General Hospital and the Civil Medical Stores	October, 1891	5,000 0	17 3
Assistant Colonial Surgeons.					
W. G. Rockwood, M.D.	Colombo	... Surgeon General Hospital	August, 1885	4,500 0	26 4
F. A. Vandersmagt, M.D.	Kandy	... In charge of Jail Hospitals and Medico-Legal duties	February 1892	4,500 0	25 0
E. Gratiaen, L.F.P. & S.	Kandy	... In charge of Government Civil Hospital	March, 1887	4,500 0	24 2
J. Carbery, M.D.	Matale	... In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	April, 1886	4,500 0	25 4
W. E. Misso, L.R.C.S. & P.	Galle	... In charge of Government Civil Hospital	May, 1889	4,500 0	24 0
W. G. Keith, M.B.C.M.	Colombo	... Port Surgeon	October, 1891	4,500 0	22 1
P. F. Solomons, M.R.C.S.	Batticaloa	... In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals, Batticaloa, and Senior Medical Officer, Eastern Province	July, 1890	4,500 0	15 4
G. P. Schokman, M.B.C.M.	Kurunegala	... In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1891	4,000 0	14 11
H. A. Moraes, L.R.C.S. & P.	Trincomalee	... Do. do do. ...	May, 1892	4,000 0	14 10
E. de Livera, M.B.C.M.	Ratnapura	... Do. do. do ...	June, 1890	4,000 0	14 8
W. H. Swan, M.B.C.M.	Badulla	... In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals	May, 1890	4,000 0	13 11
S. Fernando, M.B.C.M.	Colombo	... In charge of Jail Hospitals	January 13, 1892	4,000 0	13 7
A. H. Fretas, L.R.C.S. & P.	Anuradhapura	... In charge of Immigrant and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	May, 1892	4,000 0	12 11
F. Oorloff, M.B.C.M.	Hambantota	... In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1891	3,500 0	11 2
J. H. Ebell, L.R.C.S. & P.	Kalutara	... Do. do. do. ...	May, 1890	3,500 0	10 1
W. E. Rudd, M.R.C.S.	Tangalla	... In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	October, 1892	3,500 0	8 8
F. G. Spittel, L.R.C.S. & P.	Puttalam	... In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	May, 1890	3,500 0	17 8

Table XIX.—*continued.*

Name.	Station.	Duties	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.		Length of Service.	
				Rs.	c.	Y.	M.
Assistant Colonial Surgeons—contd.							
H. A. Keegel, L.R.C.S. & P.	Jaffna	In charge of Jail and Outdoor Dispensary	August, 1892	3,000	0	17	7
H. M. Fernando, M.D.	Colombo	Public Analyst and Assistant to the Principal of the Ceylon Medical College	February, 1890	3,000	0	2	11
M. Eliyatamby, M.R.C.S.	Point Pedro	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	February, 1892	3,000	0	12	8
H. G. Thomasz, L.R.C.S. & P.	Matara	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1890	3,000	0	8	3
W. H. Meier	Hendala	Medical Superintendent of the Leper Asylum	October, 1879	2,500	0	20	4
Lady Doctor.							
Alice van Ingen, M.D. Brussels, L.S.A. Lond.	Colombo	In charge of Female Dispensary. Special Ward for Women. &c.	January 19, 1892	4,200	0	1	0
Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons.							
E. Modder, L.F.P. & S.	Kegalla	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	1887	1,500	0	17	7
O. Johnson, L.F.P. & S.	Negombo	Do. do. do.	May, 1892	1,500	0	7	2
S. Hallock, L.F.P. & S.	Mullaittivu	Do. do. do.	February, 1891	1,500	0	16	8
W. E. Leembruggen, L.R.C.S. & P.	Dandugama	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	February, 1892	1,500	0	14	9
Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.							
R. C. Aldons, L.C.M.C.	Balapitiya	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	September, 1889	1,500	0	19	7
W. Maas, L.C.M.C.	Colombo	Resident Medical Officer, Slave Island Jail	August, 1891	1,500	0	18	7
S. B. Perera, L.C.M.C.	Alutnuwara	In charge of Field Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	March, 1891	1,400	0	15	8
V. Sarawanamuttu, L.C.M.C.	Vavuniya	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	August, 1892	1,400	0	15	7
P. S. Wijeysinghe, L.C.M.C.	Marawila	Do. do. do.	June, 1892	1,300	0	14	9
M. Kylasapille, L.C.M.C.	Mihintale	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	September, 1889	1,300	0	12	3
J. de Rosairo, L.C.M.C.	Chilaw	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties of the station	April, 1891	1,200	0	11	0
S. F. G. Danforth, L.C.M.C.	Beruwala	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June, 1892	1,200	0	10	6
R. C. Seenicutty, L.C.M.C.	Watawala	Do. do. do.	June, 1892	1,200	0	10	6
V. Muttukumaru, L.C.M.C.	Mannar	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	March, 1891	1,200	0	10	6
A. Chinniah, L.C.M.C.	Kalmunai	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	September, 1892	1,100	0	10	4
C. P. Fonseka, L.C.M.C.	Panadure	Do. do. do.	June, 1889	1,200	0	11	6
G. J. Wouterszz, M.R.C.S.	Colombo	In charge of Police and Borella Branch Hospitals and Judicial Medical Officer	December, 1889	1,100	0	8	9
D. P. Nicholas, L.C.M.C.	Dambulla	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	July, 1892	1,100	0	7	4
S. L. Anthonisz, L.R.C.P. & S.; L.F.P. & S.	—	Lent to Haputale Railway Extension	—	—		6	9
A. E. Weinman, L.C.M.C.	Galle	Port Surgeon	October, 1892	1,100	0	7	0
H. Huybertsz, L.R.C.P. & S.	Galle	In charge of Jails and Medico-Legal duties	May, 1890	1,000	0	5	11
E. Roberts, L.C.M.C.	Kolonna	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	December, 1891	1,000	0	5	6
A. Nell, L.C.M.C.	Medagama	Do. do. do.	July, 1891	1,000	0	5	3
C. de Vos, L.C.M.C.	Moratuwa	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August 1, 1892	1,000	0	4	4
J. S. Ameresekere, L.C.M.C.	Weligama	Do. do. do.	June, 1892	1,000	0	3	5
J. S. Gunesekere, L.C.M.C.	Kurunegala	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	July, 1890	1,000	0	3	11
C. A. de Silva, M.R.C.S.	Colombo	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary, Assistant Physician, General Hospital, and Chloroformist	August 1, 1871	900	0	3	9
W. A. Passe, L.R.C.P. & S.	Colombo	Resident Medicial Officer, Welikada Jail	January, 1891	900	0	2	3

J. H. S. Gunawardene, L.C.M.C. ...	Giriulla ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station...	February,	1890	900 0	2 11
F. A. Tillekeratne, L.C.M.C.... ...	Galle ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	June,	1892	900 0	3 4
A. Kalenberg, L.C.M.C.	—	On leave to Europe	—		—	2 3
J. C. Cooke, L.C.M.C.	Kandy ...	House Surgeon, Civil Hospital	October,	1892	900 0	2 11
J. C. Nicholas, L.C.M.C.	Agrapatana ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	July,	1890	900 0	2 9
Acting Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.						
J. B. Jeremiah, L.C.M.C.	Colombo ...	Resident Medical Officer, Smallpox Hospital	September,	1892	900 0	0 6
K. Chittampalam, L.C.M.C.	Colombo ...	Do. Lunatic Asylum	July,	1892	900 0	0 5
Assistant Superintendents of Vaccination						
J. Heyzer, L.C.M.C.	Galle ...	Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Province ...	September,	1889	1,200 0	11 2
J. M. Ratnayake, L.C.M.C.	Kandy ..	Do. Central Province (on leave to Europe)	August,	1888	1,200 0	10 7
Medical Practitioners.						
E. Anderson	Colombo ...	Health Officer	July,	1871	1,000 0	21 6
A. A. Puvarasingha, Mudaliyar ...	Kalmunai ...	On leave	July,	1890	1,200 0	21 5
U. Tambu	Chavakachcheri ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August.	1891	1,000 0	16 4
A. V. Chinniahpillai	Vankalai ...	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	August,	1891	1,000 0	3 10
M. Ramalingam	Delft ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August,	1892	600 0	4 8
B. L. Rodrigo	Ratnapura, Kolonna ...	Itinerating Medical Officer	July,	1891	720 0	1 6
M. W. Ropes	Kalpitiya ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	April.	1892	600 0	2 10
A. Philipupillai	Silavatturai ...	Do. do. do. ...	July,	1892	600 0	2 10
Medical Officers in Charge of Field or Parangi Hospitals.						
J. W. Margenout, L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Godakawela ...	In charge of Field or Parangi Hospital and other Medical duties of station	July,	1890	1,000 0	3 7
A. Rode, L.C.M.C.	Buttala ...	Do. do. do. ...	December,	1891	1,000 0	2 11
N. Malavarayer	Anamaduwa ...	Do. do. do. ...	February,	1892	720 0	5 8
J. M. Fry	Puliadiyirakkam ...	In charge of Immigrant Hospital and other Medical duties of the station...	August,	1892	600 0	2 11
R. H. Phillips	Mantota ...	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station ...	April,	1892	900 0	0 9
Medical Assistants.						
J. A. P. Wickremasinghe	Bandaragama ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June,	1889	720 0	12 8
W. S. Anthoniss	Veyangoda ...	Do. and Itinerating Medical Officer ...	August,	1892	840 0	13 2
J. C. Raux	Hanwella ...	Do. do. do. ...	August,	1892	840 0	17 9
Aron Perera	Kotte ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties ...	July,	1891	840 0	1 6
R. F. La Brooy, L.C.M.C.	Mahara ...	In charge of Jail Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties ...	November,	1891	900 0	2 7
W. A. Bulner (acting)	Minuwangoda ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	August.	1892	720 0	0 5
G. C. Adriansz	Nalanda ...	Do. do. do. ...	July,	1890	750 0	14 0
J. Ederewere	Hanguranketa ...	Do. do. do. ...	August,	1891	600 0	10 0
D. J. Jayesinghe	Pallegama ...	Do. do. do. ...	March,	1890	750 0	6 9
C. Felsinger	Kongahawela ...	Do. do do. ...	July,	1891	720 0	2 10
J. Asservatham	Galawela ...	Do. do. do. ...	August,	1891	750 0	2 8
B. C. P. Gooneratne	Nilcandahinna ...	Do. do. do. ...	November,	1891	600 0	9 11
K. Tampu	Mankulam ...	Do. do. do. ...	June,	1892	600 0	0 6
L. S. Strong Arasarkon, Mudaliyar ...	Point Pedro ...	Do. and Health Officer of the Port ...	May,	1890	600 0	8 9
W. N. Canagarathe	Kankesanturai ...	Do. do. do. ...	January,	1891	600 0	4 0
C. Narayanasamy	Kayts ...	Do. do. do. ...	January,	1891	600 0	2 8
C. Mooniayah	Valvettiturai ...	Do. do. do. ...	May,	1890	600 0	7 0

Table XIX.—*continued.*

Name.	Station.	Duties.	Date of Appointment.	Annual Salary.	Length of Service.
				Rs. c.	Y. M.
Medical Assistants—contd.					
E. Lovell ...	... Punakari ...	In charge of Outdoor Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station...	October, 1892	600 0	21 2
S. H. Yanamuttu ...	... Mankulam-Madawachchi road	Do. do. ...	August, 1891	600 0	2 0
S. Nagamuttu ...	.... Vidattaltivu ...	Do. do. ...	October, 1891	600 0	1 3
F. J. Ponniah ...	... Marichikatty ...	Do. do. ...	August, 1892	600 0	5 0
F. Latimer ...	... Chempianpattu ...	Do. do. ...	August, 1892	600 0	2 11
A. P. Feldano ...	... Talamannar ...	Do. do. ...	September, 1892	420 0	0 4
N. L. Joshua ...	... Varany ...	Do. do. ...	June, 1892	420 0	7 0
C. Ratnampillai ...	... Nedunkeni ...	Do. do. ...	October, 1892	900 0	0 3
R. Blanchard ...	... Palai ...	Do. do. ...	August, 1890	600 0	2 5
R. S. Adams ...	... Batticotta ...	Do. do. ..	November, 1891	300 0	1 2
G. H. Poulier ...	... Udugama ...	Do. do. ...	February, 1889	720 0	13 11
J. Mendis ...	... Baddegama ...	Do. do. ...	June, 1892	720 0	18 3
G. H. Pereira ...	... Tissamaharama ...	Do. do. ...	December, 1891	600 0	1 1
W. C. Fernando ...	.... Morawaka ...	Do. do. ...	July, 1891	700 0	1 6
H. B. Mylvakanam, L.C.M.C.	... Beliatte ...	Do. do. ...	June, 1892	900 0	0 6
A. G. Maartensz ...	... Toppur ...	Do. do. ...	June, 1889	600 0	3 7
R. Vanderhoven ...	... Karunkoditivu ...	Do. do. ...	February, 1889	540 0	17 7
J. W. de Neisse ...	... Pottuvil ...	Do. do. ...	March, 1890	900 0	2 10
G. A. Dias ...	... Eraur ...	Do. do. ...	June, 1892	600 0	3 11
D. Abraham ...	... Kattankudi ...	Do. do. ...	May, 1891	900 0	10 8
W. P. Munchanayake ...	... Maha-oya ...	Do. do. ...	April, 1892	600 0	5 10
A. L. Mills ...	... Nikaweratiya ...	Do. do. ...	January, 1891	600 0	2 0
H. L. de Silva ...	... Ambanpola ...	Do. do. ...	November, 1891	600 0	3 4
A. C Evarts ...	... Madawachchi ...	Do. do. ...	February, 1890	720 0	2 11
W. F Gomes ...	... Maradankadawela ...	Do do. ...	February, 1892	600 0	0 11
A. S. Jeremiah ...	... Topawewa ...	Do. do. ...	October, 1888	720 0	4 3
J. A. Ratnawibhusana ...	... Kekirawa ...	Do. do. ...	February, 1892	600 0	3 2
S. P. Goonewardena ...	... Maspana ...	Do. do. ...	August, 1890	600 0	5 5
R. M. Herft ...	... Wedikumbura ...	Do. do. ...	April, 1890	600 0	2 9
F. P. Abeyasekara ...	... Kalawana ...	Do. do ...	August, 1890	900 0	11 0
A. E. Mendis ...	... Pelmadulla ...	Do. do. ...	February, 1890	420 0	2 11
V. Iyakannopillai ...	... Kitulgala ...	Do. do. ...	June, 1892	900 0	2 11
ESTATES BRANCH.					
Government Medical Officer.					
H. Thornhill, M.B.C.M. ...	... Badulla ...	Inspection of Civil and Jail Hospitals and Superintendent of Vaccination, Province of Uva	January, 1868	5,500 0	10 0
C. T. Griffin, M.R.C.S. ...	... Haputale ..	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties	January, 1886	5,500 0	10 0
J. Craib, M.D. ...	... Nuwara Eliya ...	In charge of Civil and Jail Hospitals and other Medical duties ...	June, 1889	5,500 0	7 0

District Medical Officers.							
C. Heynsberg, L.R.C.P. & S.	Maskeliya	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	October,	1889	2,500 0	13 6
A. B. Santiago, F.R.C.S.	Nawalapitiya	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	February,	1891	2,000 0	16 8
N. S. Chandrasakaram, L.C.M.C.	Lunugala	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	March,	1883	2,000 0	16 8
G. S. van Rooyen, L.R.C.P. & S.	—	On leave to Europe (half pay)	—		1,000 0	9 1
E. Ludovici, L.C.M.C.	Deltota	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	October,	1892	1,000 0	3 11
H. C. Seneviratne, M.B.C.M.	Balangoda	Do. do.	September,	1890	2 000 0	10 0
O. Bartholomeusz, L.C.M.C.	—	On leave to Europe	—		—	11 8
C. B. Lourensz, M.R.C.S.	Uda Pussellawa	In charge of District Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	February,	1891	1,500 0	6 8
G. W. van Twest, L.C.M.C	Kellebokka	Do. do.	April,	1892	1,000 0	3 3
E. de Kretser, L.S.A., Lond.	Rakwana	Do. do.	July,	1890	2.000 0	12 3
J. W. de Hoedt, M.B.C.M.	Lindula	Do. do.	October,	1892	1,750 0	10 7
O. S. Meerwald, M.R.C.S.	Dikoya	Do. do.	February,	1889	1.750 0	10 5
M. Sinnatamby, F.R.C.S.	Karawanella	Do. do.	April,	1891	1.750 0	10 0
L. Brohier, M.R.C.S.	Neboda	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of station	July,	1892	2,000 0	1 11
District Medical Assistants.						
W. Wijesekere, L.C.M.C.	Gampola	In charge of Civil Hospital and other Medical duties of the station	May,	1892	1,500 0	7 5
H. Bawa, L.C.M.C.	Maturata	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	February,	1891	1,500 0	1 11
T. Ohlmus, M.R.C.S.	Kotmale	Do. do.	July,	1892	1,500 0	1 5
C. F. Ephraims, L.C.M.C.	Ramboda	Do. do.	April,	1891	1,250 0	14 9
F. Foenander, L.C.M.C.	Dolosbage	Do. do.	June,	1890	1.000 0	2 6
Francis Perera	Gampola	Visiting Medical Assistant	November,	1892	1.000 0	11 6
F. Vethecan, M.B., Cal.	Pussellawa	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	June,	1892	1,000 0	2 3
C. Orr, L.R.C.P. & S.	Avisawella	Do. do.	April,	1891	900 0	2 10
G. A. Hole, L.C.M.C.	Galagedara	Do. do.	October,	1892	900 0	0 3
R. de Abrew, L.C.M.C.	Elkaduwa	Do. do.	May,	1890	900 0	2 8
J. W. A. Wright, L.C.M.C.	Kurunegala	Visiting Medical Assistant	December,	1891	900 0	3 8
E. N. Jan, L.C.M.C.	Dikoya	Do. do.	December,	1892	750 0	0 6
F. de Livera	Badulla	Do. do.	November,	1891	750 0	3 4
A. Sinnatamby	Teldeniya	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	May,	1892	750 0	9 9
E. C. Perera	Kandy	Visiting Medical Assistant	June,	1892	750 0	10 9
O. Vansanden	Haputale	Do.	December,	1891	750 0	5 10
C. Dias	Bogawantalawa	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	November,	1888	750 0	6 8
C. D. S. Wijesekere	Rattota	Do. do.	August,	1891	750 0	9 9
J. de Livera	Nawalapitiya	Visiting Medical Assistant	June,	1892	750 0	3 9
E. M. Karuneratne	Koslanda	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	April,	1889	750 0	11 10
R. Atwell	Haldummulla	Do.	November,	1891	750 0	9 4
J. de Saram, M.B.C.M.	Dimbulla	Do.	July,	1892	1,500 0	3 1
A. de Silva	Maskeliya	Visiting Medical Assistant	October,	1889	750 0	3 3
J. E. Wijesinghe	Teldeniya (Rangalla)	Do.	June,	1892	750 0	2 4
H. E. Sansoni	Matale	Do.	November,	1892	720 0	15 7
S. Ponnampalam	Morawak korale	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	December,	1888	720 0	5 4
F. M. Lutersz	Karwanella	Visiting Medical Assistant	August,	1889	600 0	6 1
K. P. Silva	Forest Hill	In charge of District Dispensary and other Medical duties of the station	February,	1890	600 0	3 11
W. S. Tirimane	Bandarawela	Do.	May,	1891	600 0	15 8
C. Oorloff	Lindula	Visiting Medical Assistant	November,	1889	600 0	3 2

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1892.

NOTWITHSTANDING reductions in postage and telegraph rates the financial position of the Department is more satisfactory than it has ever been.

Receipts from the Post and Telegraph Department will not furnish a fair indication of the work done by this Department so long as the Franking Minute in regard to Post Office communication "On Service" is so universal and the privilege of forwarding free telegrams so general. Including 5-cent stamps, which have been used in furnishing receipts, the sale for the year is represented by a sum of Rs. 421,349·05, which is in excess of the amount realised in the previous year by a sum of Rs. 34,398·02½.

	Rs.	c.
Post Office receipts	470,130	8
Telegraph receipts	114,952	95
Total ...	585,083	3

The increase is not due to any special recoveries, but to a rise in the amounts collected under each branch.

The expenditure for the year amounts to Rs. 582,394·36.

	Rs.	c.
Post Office	481,018	12
Telegraph	101,376	24

The Post Office expenditure was much heavier than usual in the item of sea conveyance of mails, in consequence of arrears of accounts which were not rendered by foreign administration at an earlier date. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 97,888·61 the arrears amount to Rs. 28,534·08. The expenditure under the head Sea Conveyance of Mails will not be so heavy this year.

MONEY ORDERS.

Local.—The returns of this business in all branches furnish satisfactory indications of a prosperous state of affairs.

In regard to local money orders, the number of orders issued has increased 10·8 per cent.; in value these orders are 14·8 per cent. above those of the previous year, and the commission earned shows an addition of 15·6 per cent.

	Orders issued.	Value. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.
1892 ...	137,698 ...	3,302,517	78 ...	26,617	67
1891 ...	124,201	2,875,927	50 ...	23,010	90
Increase ...	13,497	426,590	28	3,606	77

Indian.—With India the percentage of increase of orders issued is 9·87, 5·91 in value, and 5·42 in commission earned.

In regard to orders paid, the increase is 22·8 per cent. in number and 21·1 in value.

	Orders issued.	Value. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.
1892 ...	29,127 ...	1,062,442	17 ...	12,066	99
1891 ...	26,510 ...	1,003,007	31 ...	11,446	32
Increase ...	2,617	59,434	86	620	67

	Orders paid.	Value. Rs.	c.
1892	2,589 ...	100,474	63
1891	2,108 ...	82,900	18
Increase ...	481	17,574	45

From May 1 the payment of orders exchanged between India and Ceylón will be accelerated with the aid of the telegraph, and it is believed that this facility will prove most useful in cases where some delay in course of transit by post is unavoidable.

Overland Money Orders.—The low rate of exchange has affected the business with the United Kingdom, and there is a decrease to be reported of 23·8 per cent. in the number, and 23·1 in the commission earned on these orders.

Straits.—The employment of many Sinhalese and Jaffna Tamils in the Straits Settlements has, coupled with a certain amount of petty trade, given rise to an exchange of orders which has rapidly extended.

The returns show an increase of 21·53 per cent. in number of orders paid; 25 per cent. in their value; and 13·8 in the sum collected as commission over the figures of the previous year.

Hongkong, Mauritius, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland.—The transactions with these Colonies closely resemble those of the previous year, and call for no comment. The returns show that natives of the Colony have selected Queensland and New South Wales for work in preference to the other Australian Colonies.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Postal orders have made very little advance. The increase in number sold is 7 per cent., in value 5 per cent., the commission earned being Rs. 846·86.

PARCEL POST.

The returns of the Parcel Post are satisfactory, as indicating a larger amount of expenditure on the part of individuals generally.

In the case of foreign parcels the increase is 6 per cent. The value-payable parcels despatched from the General Post Office during the year to outstation offices in Ceylon have risen in number 36 per cent., and miscellaneous local parcels despatched from the General Post Office 8 per cent. The figures are :—

Foreign parcel post, 1892	23,149
Do. 1891	21,756

Local Parcel Post:—Value-payable parcels despatched from the General Post Office :—

1890	6,902
1891	9,997
1892	12,509

Miscellaneous Parcels despatched from the General Post Office :—

1891	43,519
1892	47,268

INSURANCE OF PARCELS.

The insurance of parcels exchanged between the United Kingdom and Ceylon is effected on a very small scale, chiefly because there does not seem to be much object in paying the additional charge. No instance of any irregularity has occurred in the Parcel Post Service between the United Kingdom and Ceylon during the year.

One hundred and two parcels received from London were insured for Rs. 12,413.

Two hundred and thirty parcels despatched to London were insured for Rs. 19,915·85.

The sum recovered on account of insurance on 102 parcels despatched amounted to Rs. 120·75.

The following are the particulars of contents and value of the parcels exchanged between London and Colombo :—

Particulars of Contents.	Received from London. Rs. c.	Despatched to London. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Watches and Jewellery ...	5,941 0	15,091 83	21,032 83
Precious Stones	3,128 0	2,460 0	5,588 0
Drapery and Millinery ...	2,316 0	990 52	3,306 52
Miscellaneous Articles ...	1,028 0	1,149 50	2,177 50
Post Cards and Defaced Stamps ...	—	224 0	224 0
Total ...	12,413 0	19,915 85	32,328 85

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

The bulk of the operations of the bank are carried on for the convenience of people who use it for the safe custody of the money they accumulate and make use of from time to time. Much of the work partakes more of the character of a current deposit bank account than of actual savings, but there can be no doubt that the service rendered to the poorer classes in this way is considerable, while at the end of each year the balance of savings carried forward increases at a fairly satisfactory rate. The balance to the credit of depositors was Rs. 502,476·53 on December 31, 1892, in comparison with Rs. 406,725·27 in 1891, showing a sum of Rs. 96,497 as the savings effected during the year. The number of accounts opened to date is 25,333, of which 4,551 have been closed, leaving 20,782 still standing in the books. The number of Savings Bank offices at the end of the year was 127, as follows :

Province.	Number of Offices.	Accounts.
Western	29 ...	8,660
Northern	14 ...	562
Central	35 ...	8,256
Southern	17 ...	3,479
Eastern	3 ...	614
North-Western	11 ...	1,221
North-Central	2 ...	218
Uva	7 ...	1,312
Sabaragamuwa	9 ...	1,011
Total ...	127	25,333

TELEPHONE.

In June, 1892, the General Post Office was connected with the Telephone Exchange for the convenience of Public offices.

SUSPENSION OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

The sum to the credit of this Department in the books of this bank on the date of suspension was Rs. 29,062·27, which has been recovered.

NEW POST OFFICES, RECEIVING OFFICES, AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

Two new post offices were opened, one at Wé-uda, in the North-Western Province, in the vicinity of plumbago pits; another at Dikwella, in the Southern Province, where a number of Moorish traders reside, and where there was formerly a post office. Thirty-six receiving offices were opened, bringing the number of such offices up to 121.

Three telegraph offices were opened: Bagawantaláwa on the 3rd May; Tangalla on the 1st September; and Hambantota on the same date.

The number of offices at present are as follows:—

Telegraph Office	1
Combined Post and Telegraph Offices	43
Post Offices	83
Railway Receiving Offices	16
Village Receiving Offices	105
Total ...	248

RETURNED LETTER OFFICE.

The business of the Returned Letter Office has increased in proportion to the greater bulk of mails, and the number of letters and packets which passed through this office during the year are 14 per cent. in excess of the returns of 1891. 69,654 letters and packets were received and disposed of; of these 59,691 were returned to senders, and the remainder, which were anonymous communications, were destroyed. Rs. 2,656·49 worth of property, principally cheques and drafts, were found in one hundred and forty-eight ordinary letters. Further particulars in regard to this branch will be found in Statement I.

THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE VAN.

The travelling post office van, which was first attached to the night mail train on April 11, is the most important improvement which has been effected in the Postal Service for many years. It has now been running for a year without a stop or any drawback, and has been the means of accelerating the transmission of correspondence to a larger number of up-country stations and to the north of the Island.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONVEYANCE OF MAILS ON THE NORTH ROAD.

The improvement in the conveyance of mails and passengers between Mátalé and Anurádhapura, which was carried out in April 11 by the alteration of the hour of departure of the coach from Mátalé and by the substitution of horses for bullocks in the coaches between Dambulla and Anurádhapura, has been extended, and the coach which now leaves Jaffna at 5 in the morning is horsed as far as Kanakarayankulam. The section of the North road between Vavuniya and Anurádhapura is during wet weather very heavy for wheeled traffic, and until metal is laid down it will be well to adhere to the bullock coaches.

The further substitution of horses for bullocks must therefore be postponed for the present.

AMERICAN COACHES.

The badly built coaches which are used by mail contractors are too heavy for the light Indian horses, or rather ponies, which are harnessed to them; the horses imported from India are all small and very light, while the larger Australian will not stand coach work in this climate. Under these circumstances a couple of light American coaches have been imported, with a view to placing the small Indian horse on a better footing in regard to his work, and of effecting economy in horseflesh, but as yet the contractors for whom the coaches have been ordered have not attempted to make much use of them, because they cannot find room in them for the increased passenger traffic which has sprung up since the coaches run between Mátalé and Anurádhapura by daylight. A good many travellers visit Anurádhapura, but the percentage of European residents in Ceylon who go there is very small.

BI-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN COLOMBO AND TUTICORIN.

The bi-weekly service between Colombo and Tuticorin has greatly improved communication between Ceylon and India, and has so effectually supplied a want that the Director of the Post Office of India intends, if possible, to arrange with the Directors of the British India Steam Navigation Company for a daily service, Sundays excepted. The subsidy at present paid for the conveyance of mails both ways bi-weekly is Rs. 3,000 a year, half of which is paid by this Department.

Independent of the important connection in the employment of Tamil coolies on the estates, there is in other ways a combination of interests between Ceylon and India which only require for their development better communication.

REDUCTION IN POSTAL RATES.

From July 1, 1892, a reduction was made in the postage to all countries in the Postal Union.

The Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Postal and Telegraph Communication, No. 13 of 1892, which was passed by the Legislative Council in October, prepared the way for

alteration in the inland traffic, which has since been introduced with satisfaction to the public; and though the revised tariff involves reduction in charges and increased facilities for communication, the Departmental returns of the sale of postage stamps show since January 1 an increase as compared with the value of stamps sold during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The most important of these changes are—

(*a*) The initial weight of the letter has been raised to one ounce.

(*b*) The definition of "printed matter" has been altered so as to afford the fullest scope for the transmission of all description of documents not in the nature of personal communication, and the rates have been lowered.

(*c*) Parcel and miscellaneous rates are also reduced, and are favourable for the transmission of parcels through the post, being intended to meet the convenience of residents in outstations by whom the Inland Parcel Post Service is so largely used. It will soon be necessary to separate the Parcel Service entirely from the Correspondence Mail Branch, as the growth of the business is rendering the handling of parcels an impediment in the despatch of the mails.

Reply Prepaid Post Cards.

Reply post cards, inland and foreign, have been introduced.

Registration.

The fee for registration has been reduced to 10 cents.

District Letters.

District letters, on which a charge of 2 cents is levied, have been introduced in order to facilitate correspondence between residents of a district who send to the post office for their letters.

A district letter will not be delivered by the postman, but will be handed at the office of posting to the addressee's agent or post cooly.

Volunteer Camp, Urugasmanhandiya.

A temporary telegraph office was opened at Kosgoḍa and a post office at the camp during the time the Volunteers were at the Urugasmanhandiya camp of exercise.

Mails were conveyed by special coach between Kosgoḍa and the camp.

The offices at Kosgoḍa and the camp were in charge of Volunteers who are members of the Department.

Security Fund.

All postal officers contribute towards security by a monthly deduction from their salaries. There are 753 contributors to this fund, which amounted at the end of the year to a sum of Rs. 241,571·37.

Benevolent and Guarantee Fund.

This fund has a sum to its credit of Rs. 24,022·22.

Private Box Rent Account.

This account, which is derived from the fees paid by the renting of private boxes, has a sum of Rs. 5,995·23 to its credit.

False Personation and Forgery of a Money Order.

On August 10, 1892, one Mr. Pedro Fernando remitted Rs. 40 to M. Cornelis Fernando of Dehiwala. Three days subsequently the order was presented to the Postmaster at Galkissa by a young man who first said his name was Pedro Fernando, the name of the sender of the order. Subsequently he gave his name as M. Cornelis Fernando, and the Postmaster suspecting something wrong desired him to obtain a witness who would identify him, whereupon a man named Perera, who was known to the Postmaster, came forward and assured the Postmaster that the person who presented the order was M. Cornelis Fernando. The money was accordingly paid. Some days later the real payee called on the Postmaster at Galkissa and inquired for the missing order, when it was discovered that the order had been cashed by fraudulent representation on the part of a man whose name was said to be Charles *alias* Chara. Warrants were obtained and Charles was arrested, but as he was not the offender the case was dismissed, and another case was instituted against one Lena Fonseka and Robert Perera, the witness to identity.

The police have not been able to trace either of these men, who have absconded, and the remitter has had to bear the loss, due to his neglect in not taking the necessary precautions in the transmission of the order to the payee.

Robbery of Mails.

On the night of December 1, 1892, between Nikaweratiya and Dalupotagama, the runner conveying the mails for Puttalam was severely assaulted, and four mail bags were stolen from him.

The mails stolen were:—

One bag from Kandy to Puttalam.	One bag from Kurunégala to Kalpitiya.
One bag from Kurunégala to Puttalam.	One bag from Kurunégala to Anamaduwa.

They contained ordinary correspondence, no registered letters.

The police, under the orders of the Government Agent, proceeded to the spot and made inquiries without any result, neither have the stolen mails been recovered nor the robbers caught.

On the night of June 8 the runner conveying mails from Chilaw to Kurunégala was robbed at Malwana, a place between Hettipola and Wariyapola. Contents of the mail bag were ordinary mail matter.

As the runner was unable to identify his assailants they were not arrested, and the search made for the few ordinary letters forwarded in the mail was unsuccessful.

ROBBERY OF POST OFFICES.

An attempt was made to rob the post office at Mádampé on the night of April 25. No Government property was removed.

The burglar, who was identified by the Postmaster on leaving the premises, was tried at the Negombo sessions of the Supreme Court on June 24, 1892, and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Henaratgoda post office was broken into on the night of May 24, 1892, and the iron safe removed. The safe was found in a field about a mile from the post office, broken open and the contents, Rs. 198·87, abstracted.

Two men were arrested on suspicion, and evidence was obtained which, in the opinion of the prosecuting Department, was considered sufficient to secure a conviction. The accused were tried before the Supreme Court and acquitted.

The loss of the money was made good from the Guarantee Fund.

THEFT OF THE CONTENTS OF A REGISTERED LETTER.

A registered letter, No. 321, addressed to Mr. Arnolis Coorey of Ratnapura, was forwarded from Rákwana on May 4, 1892.

The sender alleges that he enclosed Rs. 75 in notes in the letter, but after delivery the envelope contained only a five-rupee note.

In the investigation which followed, the evidence adduced tended to cast doubts on the statement of the sender, who was in charge of the payee's shop at Rákwána and had made the remittance on account of goods sold.

FORGERY OF A STRAITS MONEY ORDER.

One Martin Perera remitted Rs. 200 from Selangor, Straits Settlements, to one Lenohami of Galkissa, on October 14, 1891. The advice was received here, and two orders for Rs. 100 each were issued to the payee, payable at Colombo.

The orders were cashed on November 10, 1891, but the payee denied having received the money.

Rs. 200, the amount of the two orders, was paid to a woman named Lenohami in presence of one Singho Appu, who was known to the Cashier, but subsequently disappeared. The police were communicated with, but no trace of Lenohami or Singho Appu has been discovered. A clerk of the Money Order Branch, on whom suspicion of being implicated in this fraud rests, was dismissed by order of Government, and the amount due on the two orders was paid to the rightful payee from the Benevolent and Guarantee Fund.

LOSS OF MAILS.

On December 18, when the runner who was conveying mails to Kalodi, crossed the rope and rattan suspension bridge which is hung across the Maduru-oya during a flood, his weight brought the pathway of the bridge below the level of the water, which was rushing by with much violence. The force of the river striking the pathway of the bridge threw the runner off his feet, and the bag of mails fell into the river. The man escaped, but the mails were washed down, and though the headmen of the locality, under the instruction of the Government Agent, searched the river for miles, no trace of the bag has been discovered, and it was probably washed out to sea. The contents were ordinary correspondence and six parcels. No registered packets were lost.

THE NEW APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTER TO TAKE CHARGE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

The appointment of a Postmaster to take charge of the General Post Office mail arrangements, which was sanctioned to take effect from January 1, is an advantageous step, which has already produced beneficial effects, though it is impossible, under existing circumstances and in the absence of proper accommodation, to give entire effect to such an improvement in supervision, and to place the Postmaster in full control of business, which he will have to attend to when the new General Post Office is finished.

The post being one of considerable responsibility, application was made to Government for the service of a trained European, but the Government desired that such appointments should be thrown open to members of the Department, preferring to forego the immediate advantage of a higher standard of efficiency, in order to offer greater inducement to postal officers to render themselves worthy of filling the appointment with satisfaction to the public.

I have considerable confidence in the ability of the officer selected to give satisfaction as Postmaster in charge of the principal office, Colombo, and there will be less difficulty in course of time in selecting successors, provided the standard of efficiency continues to improve as it has done during the last few years.

REMOVAL OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The offices of the Postmaster-General and staff are now located in a portion of the premises formerly occupied by the New Oriental Bank. This step was rendered necessary in order to provide accommodation for the Postmaster on the premises of the Colombo Post Office.

GRATUITY TO RETIRED POSTMEN.

Two postmen of long service—one having been in the Department 35 years and the other 26—having retired on account of old age and physical infirmities, received respectively donations of Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 from the Benevolent and Guarantee Fund.

MAIL SERVICE WITH MAURITIUS.

The Secretary of State has intimated to this Department that the British India Steamer Service between India and the Mauritius will cease from June 30, 1893.

The Directors of the British India Steam Navigation Company intend however to continue a monthly service of steamers between Calcutta and Mauritius, and they have very courteously communicated their willingness to convey the mails from Ceylon to Mauritius each way free of any charge.

TELEGRAPHS.

The transactions of the year are in every particular satisfactory, both in regard to the business done and the revenue collected. Owing to the liberal reduction in the tariff, which came into force in the month of July, it was hardly expected that the receipts from message traffic would equal those of the previous year.

In India the rates are for a message of eight words :—

	Rs.	c.
Urgent	2	0
Ordinary	1	0
Deferred	0	50

In Ceylon the charge for a message of eight words is :—

Urgent	0 80*
Ordinary	0 40†

The increased traffic induced by the lower rate has, however, maintained the receipts of the previous year, and exceeded them by a sum of Rs. 6,576·60.

Altogether the receipts for the year are 7 per cent. in excess of those of 1891.

The numerical increase in Inland private traffic is 21·28 per cent., Indo-Ceylon 6·50 per cent, and Foreign 4·50. State telegrams, which are forwarded free, are becoming a serious question in connection with the efficient management of the traffic, and it will be necessary to make an appreciable addition to the signalling staff if they continue to multiply at the rate shown each year since the introduction of the Service Telegram Minute. The increase this year was 31·70 per cent., and their average cost Rs. 2·69, compared with 69 cents in the case of private messages. Moreover, in the case of private messages the average number of each class is :—

Urgent	9·81
Ordinary	27·60
Deferred	62·59

While the percentage is reversed with State messages, the figures being :—

Urgent	60·56
Ordinary	23·17
Deferred	16·27

In July the deferred telegram, which was never suitable to Ceylon on the Indian system, was abolished, and the traffic was reduced from Re. 1·60 for an urgent message to 80 cents for eight words, and from 80 cents to 40 cents for the ordinary message.

Comparing the periods of July to December, 1891 and 1892, there was a small increase of Rs. 427 under the reduction in traffic, due to the transmission of 7,331 more messages under the lower tariff.

The adoption of 25 cents rate for eight words will improve communication, bring the telegraph within reach of the larger number of the native community, and will in course of time create a revenue which will more than meet expenditure.

Before this deduction can be introduced it will be necessary to prepare for the increased tariff by providing additional wires, and by strengthening the means of delivery.

Improved accommodation is also indispensable at the Central Office, Colombo, and as this cannot be obtained until the new General Post and Telegraph Office is finished, the question of a 25-cent telegram must be postponed for a future day.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPHS.

Two telegraph lines were constructed. One from Maskeliya to Bagawantaláwa, a distance of nearly eight miles, and the other from Mátara to Hambantota, a distance of 48·25 miles, passing through Tangalla, where an office has been opened.

In the construction of the Bagawantaláwa telegraph line, which cost (posts excepted) Rs. 1,883·52, Siemen's iron posts were used.

On the Hambantota extension the line is hung on wooden poles of different kinds of timber, with a view to testing their durability. The expenditure was Rs. 9,381·28.

TEMPORARY LINE FROM KEKIRÁWA TO KALÁWEWA.

For the convenience of Prince Franz Ferdinand of Austria a temporary line of telegraphs was constructed from Kekirawa to Kaláwewa, where His Imperial and Royal Highness stayed for some days during his visit to Ceylon.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSIONS SANCTIONED FOR 1893.

A line for the use of the railway from Alutgama to Ambalangoda, a distance of 14¼ miles, and costing Rs. 7,952·46.

A line from Pattipola to Haputalé, a distance 12 miles. Owing to the strong winds which prevail in this part of the country at certain seasons of the year, this line will be built exceptionally strong, and iron rails will be used as supports.

A line from Ratnapura to Rakwána, 25 miles.

A line from Kandy to Pérádeniya, 4 miles. These works will be carried out in 1893.

---

* Ten cents for each additional word, or group of three figures.
† Five cents do. do.

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS OF TELEGRAPH FOR 1894.

For 1894 the line which is of the most importance is one which will connect Puttalam and Mannár, and thereby afford an alternative route for foreign traffic in case of any serious interruption on the main line. The inconvenience which a temporary stoppage of foreign traffic will cause may be judged from the fact that our foreign traffic is nearly equal to the inland, this being due to the large number of messages exchanged daily with India. The message traffic with Europe is comparatively trifling as regards number of messages.

THE MANNÁR GULF CABLE.

The Mannár gulf cable, which was laid in 1885 at an expenditure of Rs. 90,000, has since then been interrupted twice and broke down for the second time in September, though it was repaired in a satisfactory manner in March, 1891. The injury to the cable is partly caused by a borer, which attacks and eats away the guttapercha. Fortunately the old indiarubber cable, which was repaired at the same time, has been available, and no interruption in communication of any importance has occurred. Both cables have now been repaired, with the result that the indiarubber cable is electrically infinitely the better of the two, having an insulation resistance of 3,129 megohms per mile, and in the case of the new guttapercha cable 55 megohms per mile.

THE JAFFNA LAKE CABLE.

The Jaffna lake cable, though seriously defective mechanically, owing to the guards having been destroyed by the action of an acid in the slime in which the cable rests, is electrically in excellent condition, thanks to the very successful nature of the repairs affected by the Superintendent of Telegraphs in 1889.

The Government has sanctioned the expenditure necessary for a new cable, which will be laid in 1893, so as to be prepared for the interruption which in the present state of the cable guards may occur at any time.

The reduction in telegraph rates has had the effect of adding nearly 30 per cent. to the message traffic despatched from the Jaffna office.

The report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs is annexed.

General Post Office,
Colombo, April 22, 1893.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General,

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS FOR 1892.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report on the Ceylon Telegraphs for the year 1892.

Traffic.—The traffic continues to increase, 16,044 more paid telegrams were booked in 1891-92 than in the previous year, the principal growth was in Inland private traffic, which shows an increase of 21·28 per cent. The increase in Indo-Ceylon traffic was 6·50 per cent. and in Foreign traffic 4·50 per cent. 2,239 more Inland Free State telegrams were booked in 1891-92 than in the previous year, and 3,214 more News and *pro formâ* telegrams, showing an increase of 31·70 per cent. and 21·66 per cent. respectively under these heads.

The total number of messages of all kinds booked in all the Telegraph Offices of the Island was 149,350, as compared with 127,853 booked in the previous year.

Revenue.—The revenue earned from paid telegrams was Rs. 100,167·44, or 7 per cent., in excess of the previous year's receipts. The proportions due to Inland paid telegrams and to Indo-Ceylon and Foreign telegrams are:—

Inland Paid Telegrams	60
Indo-Ceylon and Foreign Telegrams	40

Revenue Account.—In the statement below, the receipts and working expenses of 1891-92 are compared with those of the previous year:—

Receipts.	1890-91.	1891-92.	Expenditure.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Message revenue ..	93,590 84	100,167 44	Director ..	4,800 0	4,800 0
Receipts from Railway for lines and offices maintained for them ...	14,344 32	14,344 32	Superintendent ...	11,244 43	6,312 49
Sale of books, *Gazettes*, &c.	64 12	191 19	Line maintenance ...	9,338 46	11,306 43
Miscellaneous ...	138 43	250 0	Clerical ...	7,910 0	8,670 0
News Free and other *pro formâ* messages ...	11,869 60	14,440 80	Signal Office Department ...	48,598 0	52,593 34
Free State messages ...	23,075 30	25,059 10	Allowance and other items	12,809 44	13,341 68
			Linemen and peons ...	17,332 57	18,976 52
			Total expenditure ...	112,032 90	116,000 46
			Surplus receipts ...	31,049 71	38,452 39
Total ...	143,082 61	154,452 85	Total ...	143,082 61	154,452 85

Receipts.—These show an increase under all heads, except that for maintenance of railway offices and lines, which remains the same. The largest portion of the increase is under paid message revenue, which is a fifth more from Inland than from Foreign traffic.

Working Expenses.—These are Rs. 3,968, or 3·50 per cent., more than the previous year's expenses. There is a decrease under superintendence owing to the abolition of the appointment of Assistant Superintendent.

The increases are under the heads of Line Maintenance, Clerical, Signal Office Establishment, Allowance, Linemen and Peons, and are due to the extension of lines and opening of additional offices. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the increase in actual revenue is double the increase in expenditure.

Taking credit for the value of Inland Free State and News Free and other *pro formâ* telegrams booked, the increase of revenue over expenditure amounts to Rs. 38,452, or Rs. 7,403, more than the previous year's surplus receipts. If the value of Inland Free State telegrams and of News Free and other *pro formâ* telegrams, from which no revenue is derived, be omitted, the deficit amounts to but Rs. 1,047.

Appendix P 1 is a return giving in detail the number of Inland and Foreign telegrams, each class subdivided into State and Private and Free telegrams. The following is an abstract of the appendix:—

Year.	Inland Paid.		Inland State.		Free.	Foreign and Indo-Ceylon.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.		No.	Ceylon Share.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
1890-91	64,640	47,802	7,603	23,075	14,837	41,313	37,253
1891-92	78,401	53,333	9,302	25,059	18,051	43,596	40,041
Percentage on increase over 1890-91	21·28	11·57	31·70	8·59	21·66	5·58	7·48
Percentage of decrease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

It will be seen that there is an increase under all heads, but a comparison with previous year's similar abstract shows that although the percentage of increase in the number of Inland paid telegrams is a little higher, yet there is a falling off by a third in the percentage of increase in their value. This is no doubt attributable to the reduction in the cost of such telegrams since July 1 last. Under the head of Indo-Ceylon and Foreign Telegrams the percentages of increase in number, and in the Ceylon share of their value, are 5·53 and 7·48 respectively, and if these figures are compared with the percentages of increase in the previous year, a small decrease is observed in the number and a considerable decline in the Ceylon share of their value, which is due to the increased cost of Foreign telegrams and much shorter telegrams of this class being sent and received in consequence. It is to be regretted that the growth of the Inland Free State and the News Free and other *pro formâ* telegrams cannot be kept down. It is larger every succeeding year, the respective numbers this year being 2,239 and 3,214 in excess of last year.

Classification of Inland Telegrams.—The following statement divides the Inland telegrams under the several classes of "Urgent," "Ordinary," and "Deferred," and separating each class into "State," "Private," and "Press" shows the number and value of each, and the percentages of increase or decrease compared with the previous year's figures :—

Year.	Class.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.		Total.		Average Cost per Message.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
1891 92 ...	State ...	5,258	20,485	2,176	3,034	1,868	1,539	9,302	25,058	2 69
	Private ...	8,143	30,056	27,373	18,788	42,268	20,746	77,784	52,590	0·68
	Press ...	—	—	301	442	—	—	301	442	1·47
Total ...	—	13,401	33,541	29,850	22,264	44,136	22,285	87,387	78,090	0·89
For 1890-91 ...	—	10,345	30,830	14,646	16,130	45,706	22,875	70,697	69,835	0 98
Percentage of increase over 1890-91 ...		29·54	8·79	103·81	38·28	—	—	23 61	11·82	0·50
Percentage of decrease ..		—	—	—	—	3·56	2 65	—	—	—

The decrease in the number and value of Deferred telegrams is owing to the abolition of this class on July 1 last, when the Urgent and Ordinary took the place of the Ordinary and Deferred as to chargeable rates. As a consequence the two former largely increased in numbers, which are 29·54 and 103·81 per cent. in excess of the previous year's figures ; but the totals show only an increase of 23·61 in number and 11·82 in value, which, compared with the previous year's statements, shows only a slight increase in the percentage under number, but a considerable decrease in the percentage under value. The average cost of an Inland Free State telegram being 2·69 compared with ·69 for a Paid, and 1·47 for a Press telegram, is a proof that the former is invariably needlessly long.

The following figures give the number and value of Inland paid telegrams only under the classes "Urgent," "Ordinary," and "Deferred," and show the percentage of increase and decrease :—

Year.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1891–92	8,143	13,056	27,373	18,788	42,268	20,746
1890–91	5,785	11,515	12,666	12,616	44,827	22,098
Percentage of Increase over 1890–91	40·41	29·30	116·12	49·92	—	—
Percentage of Decrease ...	—	—	—	—	5·05	6·51

The decreases under Deferred, as stated before, are due to this class ceasing to exist on July 1 last. As a consequence considerable increases appear under Urgent and Ordinary, but here again the total of the three classes show a number no more than the increase last year over the previous years figures, and in value but a little more than half the increase last year over the previous year's figures.

The following table gives the percentages of Inland State and Private telegrams under the three classes, and compares them with the previous year's percentage :—

Class.	State. 1890-91.	State. 1891-92.	Private. 1890-91.	Private. 1891-92.	Average for the Year. State.	Average for the Year. Private.
Urgent ...	64·56	56·53	9·14	10·47	60 56	9·81
Ordinary ...	22·99	23·39	20·02	35·19	23·17	27·60
Deferred ...	12·45	20·08	70·84	54 34	16·27	62·59
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100 00	100·00	100·00	100 00

The Urgent State has decreased and the Ordinary and Deferred State increased.

In paid telegrams there is a slight increase under Urgent, but an increase of as much as 75 per cent. under Ordinary, showing that this class of telegram well meets the requirements of the public.

Telegraph Offices.—The number of telegraph offices open for the receipt and despatch of paid telegrams at the close of the year was 44, being three more than in 1891. The new offices were Bagawantaláwa, Tangalla, and Hambantota. There were 46 railway offices and 8 telephone offices in existence at the end of the year.

Lines.—The lines were increased by 54 miles of line and 56 miles of wire, making the total of 918 miles of line and 1,553 miles of wire. Of the total length of wire 1,269 miles were used by the Department, 279·65 miles by the Railway, and 4·65 miles by the Batticaloa Customs.

The extensions were :—A line from Maskeliya to Bogawantaláwa on Siemen's posts, 7·75 miles; and a line from Mátara to Hambantota *viâ* Tangalla, on round poles of various jungle woods, 48·25 miles.

The extensions to be carried out in 1893 and for which funds have been voted are :—

A line for the Railway from Alutgama to Ambalangoda, 14·25 miles.
A line for the Railway from Pattiapola to Haputalé, 12 miles.
A Departmental line from Ratnapura to Rakwána, 25 miles.
A Departmental line from Kandy to Pérádeniya, 4 miles.

It is to be regretted that the vote for the extension from Puttalam to Mannár has been thrown out. The Indo-Ceylon and Foreign traffic is increasing beyond the capacity of the single line to India, *viâ* Kandy and Mannár, to carry it with speed; and the necessity for an additional line for this purpose, as well as to serve as an alternative route when the main line is interrupted, is daily becoming more imperative.

Line Maintenance.—The jungle was cleared, and the insulators were examined and washed, and such of them as were defective replaced by sound ones, and the line otherwise strengthened from Colombo to Kandy and onwards to Mannár and Tallaimannár, with the result that the main line to India worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

Repairs were also carried out on the branch lines from Anurádhapura to Trincomalee and Mannár to Jaffna. In the section Negombo to Puttalam 237 palai posts, 21 ft. by 4 in. square, were substituted for the worst pandikasa posts—strengthening the line to some degree. An additional 360 palai posts are urgently needed to replace the remaining pandikasa in this section, which are not expected to last more than a few months longer. The sections Colombo to Ratnapura, Negombo-Polgahawela to Kurunégala and Kégalla, and Kandy to Nuwara Eliya, as well as Lunugala to Batticaloa, had the necessary attention paid to them, and the repairs effected have tended to secure them against interruption.

The lines on the whole worked satisfactorily during the year; there were but three prolonged interruptions, viz. :—

Between Lunugala and Batticaloa, from 10 A.M. of the 6th to 11 A.M. of the 11th January, lasting 121 hours. This was due to excessively heavy rains, and the country where the fault existed being flooded and impassable.

Between Kandy and Nuwara Eliya, from 2 P.M. of the 23rd to 7 A.M. of the 26th July, lasting 65 hours. This was due to the funnel of an engine coming in contact with two railway crossings between Watawala and Hatton, and tearing down the posts and lines for several hundred yards, these being found cut up in the ravines below. The crossings have been eliminated.

Between Anurádhapura and Trincomalee, from 5 P.M. of 26th to 8 P.M. of 28th September, lasting 51 hours. The cause of this was a falling tree breaking the line half way between the stations. The wire is heavy, defective No. 1 B.W.G. at this spot, and owing to this repairs could not be effected without delay and difficulty with the limited labour available.

The remaining few interruptions did not average more that six hours.

The Jaffna lake cable remained in good condition electrically and worked satisfactorily.

The guttapercha cable laid between Tallaimannár and Ramasaram, which was successfully repaired in March, 1891, by an Indian Telegraph Officer, became so faulty again in September that communication through it ceased. Fortunately the alternative indiarubber cable was in fairly good condition, and the Indo-Ceylon and Foreign traffic have been carried through it without delay.

G. SIMPSON,
Superintendent of Postal Telegraphs.

APPENDIX.

A.—Revenue of the Postal Department.

	Rs.	c.
Sale of Postage Stamps	421,349	5
Postage Collections	7,259	80
Fines on Subordinates and Contractors	1,187	93
Sale of Unserviceable Articles	67	88
Subscriptions to Monthly Mail Notice	50	0
Commission on Duplicate Orders	70	67
Subscriptions to "Post Office Daily List"	802	38
Clearing Fees on Registered Packets...	0	75
Value of lost types, uniforms, and buttons	34	25
Sale of "Postal Guides"	10	50

	Rs.	c.
Unclaimed Balances	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sale of Unclaimed Articles	67	38
Local Money Orders lapsed to Government	431	22
Sea conveyance of Mails with India	784	33
Amount earned on Post Office Savings Bank	3,480	0
Commission on Inland Money Orders	27,000	0
Commission on Indian Money Orders	5,000	0
Commission on Overland Money Orders	923	63
Commission on Straits Settlements Money Orders	987	65
Commission on Foreign Money Orders	183	64
Miscellaneous	33	41
Difference of premium on purchase and sale of stock, including brokerage	503	28
Total ...	470,130	8

B.—The following Statement shows the Expenditure of the Department from 1884 to 1891 inclusive.

Year	Fixed Establishment. Rs.	c.	Provisional Establishment. Rs.	c.	Telegraph Salaries. Rs.	c.	Conveyance of Mails. Rs.	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
1884 ...	41,878	22	86,323	94	68,576	34	247,480	34	442,852	84
1885 ...	41,919	17	87,829	89	71,102	75	276,939	79	477,791	60
1886 ...	42,470	15	98,436	25	70,998	51	282,580	26	494,485	17
1887 ...	42,566	85	94,349	81	71,487	17	269,154	12	477,551	95
1888 ...	41,943	3½	95,712	93½	75,795	18	287,642	41	501,093	56
1889 ...	42,688	38	101,929	71	81,640	52	282,241	82	508,500	43
1890 ...	43,323	36	106,683	93	86,337	23	246,174	76	482,519	28
1891 ...	42,261	36	112,450	72	90,522	99	282,002	16	527,237	23

Statement of Expenditure for the year 1892.

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments, Postal	165,829	82
Personal Emoluments, Telegraph	101,376	24
Other Charges	315,188	30
Total ...	582,394	36

C.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Local Money Orders and Postal Orders Issued and Paid, and Commission earned during the year 1892.

Offices	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders Paid. Rs.	c.	No. of Orders Paid
Agapatna ...	1,249	20,852	44	204	22	8,921	76	216
Ambalangoda ...	1,369	33,321	53	254	1	47,740	98	2,092
Anurádhapura ..	2,831	78,193	48	850	53	24,733	27	463
Aranáyaka ...	492	5,926	28	64	72	1,591	85	68
Avisáwélla ...	1,273	25,416	1	253	58	13,119	52	383
Baddégama ..	437	5,299	11	65	79	5,924	20	297
Badulla ...	3,780	99,963	88	790	5	32,217	42	1,100
Balangoda ...	948	22,342	45	225	74	12,069	78	378
Bandáragama ..	304	4,591	81	49	23	4,602	49	255
Batticaloa ...	2,745	97,363	31	1,043	57	46,987	95	1,257
Batticotta ...	228	5,222	66	24	14	53,061	38	1,605
Beliatta ...	312	6,950	45	72	79	8,903	86	185
Bentota ...	670	12,499	10	109	57	13,580	85	849
Beruwala ...	295	6,574	44	56	9	23,108	29	1,361
Bogawantaláwa ...	1,223	18,590	23	199	29	8,792	83	191
Chavakachchéri ...	194	3,341	19	22	71	4,702	28	184
Chilaw ...	1,530	22,749	55	271	73	11,184	16	401
Colombo ...	11,113	687,972	82	2,246	39	1,129,054	70	49,542
Colombo Courts ...	928	16,877	19	140	99	21,000	33	1,344
Dambulla ...	698	12,960	20	140	34	13,793	45	293
Dehiowita ...	742	9,529	94	104	81	2,586	43	78
Deltota ...	454	6,100	26	51	89	5,590	34	143
Dikoya ...	2,681	53,367	18	434	61	16,524	2	448
Dikwella ...	30	788	16	6	76	1,300	23	20
Dodanduwa ...	269	7,274	82	61	52	30,169	86	566
Dolosbage ...	666	7,721	8	86	39	3,635	59	110
Elkaduwa ...	305	3,670	74	41	48	1 120	13	75
Galkissa ...	207	3,689	14	18	41	15,700	17	949
Galle ...	4,928	97,858	62	879	74	105,083	41	4,920
Gampola ..	1,762	32,043	79	323	40	26,017	69	1,192
Grandpass ...	372	6,092	83	60	66	11,005	61	805
Hakmana ...	195	5,279	31	56	44	1,266	15	61
Haldummulla ...	1,210	24,077	62	662	59	9,593	55	203
Hambantota ...	1,217	19,102	16	217	4	10,743	71	294
Hanwella ...	326	4,422	13	45	17	6,094	17	217
Haputalé ...	1,833	36,345	24	335	89	15,836	85	444
Hatton ...	2,734	51,440	30	562	10	15,837	49	451
Henaratgoda ...	377	4,384	74	40	81	8,831	65	448
Hewáheta ..	334	4,243	45	42	62	1,571	69	54
Hikkaduwa ...	233	3,514	85	34	5	8,634	72	409
Jáela ...	169	2,109	62	20	21	7,716	20	556
Jaffna ...	1,864	68,782	67	425	95	153,071	13	4,220

Offices.	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders Paid. Rs.	c.	No. of Orders Paid.
Jaffna Kachchéri	449	13,761	16	130	29	13,499	61	574
Kadugannawa	831	13,789	3	154	25	5,020	25	297
Kalutara	1,361	27,572	44	244	77	30,629	94	1,966
Kalmunai	1,083	23,170	4	266	63	11,243	81	262
Kalpitiya	266	4,077	31	40	46	2,567	84	60
Kandapola	717	8,369	31	86	79	3,409	6	80
Kandy	8,540	246,407	24	1,825	57	149,651	14	9,078
Kankésanturai	152	1,858	46	9	30	11,893	62	416
Kataluwa	300	5,320	59	43	99	33,283	84	1,521
Kaṭunayaka	146	1,347	80	15	30	1,453	33	127
Kayts	131	1,651	34	12	5	15,634	93	682
Kégalla	2,128	27,081	9	282	53	12,416	51	600
Kochchikadé	290	3,130	1	36	95	1,384	94	82
Kollupitiya	525	9,345	98	61	57	11,256	75	1,077
Kosgoda	258	3,005	24	27	24	5,780	45	446
Koslanda	739	16,038	18	172	1	5,726	34	148
Kotagala	1,002	16,642	55	175	98	10,016	6	231
Kotmalé	540	8,224	8	85	1	4,217	68	106
Kótté	81	1,475	20	7	17	6,764	18	590
Kurunégala	3,897	79,533	31	917	16	24,710	18	926
Lindulá	1,532	25,839	86	263	3	15,801	54	298
Lunugala	1,042	18,072	60	165	95	12,547	77	295
Mátalé	2,799	60,284	99	545	57	34,834	62	1,312
Mátara	2,734	38,277	12	453	1	37,008	79	1,529
Moratuwa	746	16,655	23	118	93	75,656	12	4,647
Mannár	1,109	25,696	57	250	33	43,896	33	615
Mullaittivu	449	11,945	72	121	53	14,365	99	205
Madulkélé	606	9,837	36	79	20	8,310	85	193
Maturata	809	11,119	4	128	72	5,558	30	208
Morawaka	599	9,164	56	82	38	11,341	13	254
Maradána	1,058	21,674	36	189	14	24,298	0	1,956
Mutwal	338	7,048	87	47	12	12,407	15	932
Maskeliya	1,789	30,084	61	290	70	14,280	84	310
Minuwangoḍa	318	3,213	95	42	8	2,481	75	146
Madawalatęnna	416	6,875	88	73	19	6,219	3	166
Mádampé	448	7,989	35	87	85	4,407	38	120
Manipay	257	4,380	22	18	64	66,490	62	2,006
Maradankadawala	558	11,966	71	132	39	4,051	2	98
Máráwila	636	8,414	66	93	55	7,985	49	192
Matugama	266	3,031	21	37	91	4,889	56	137
Nuwara Eliya	3,113	52,872	78	483	70	27,309	2	1,364
Náwalapiṭiya	2,354	42,283	18	440	19	21,024	22	773
Negombo	2,205	52,162	58	470	85	26,935	62	1,159
Nainamaḍama	252	2,183	14	29	43	1,931	59	81
Nánu-oya	1,821	28,435	79	322	22	8,362	39	245
Néboda	469	6,565	6	64	60	4,547	46	108
Nikaweratiya	239	3,369	82	39	93	401	28	27
Pánaduré	550	12,850	11	72	38	54,199	90	2,941
Puttalam	1,914	41,293	99	436	22	23,939	12	452
Pussęláwa	1,108	16,027	45	169	53	9,581	58	304
Point Pedro	419	15,731	40	86	0	73,210	45	1,303
Passara	792	17,135	44	171	88	10,536	56	190
Pundalu-oya	750	10,535	57	101	26	6,205	36	167
Polgahawela	667	10,328	73	105	41	8,985	98	388
Pallai	251	3,162	95	32	80	2,872	97	60
Pęlmaḍulla	429	10,499	33	113	31	3,603	87	132
Pérádeniya	401	4,167	26	48	34	3,542	82	290
Puttur	55	495	35	1	53	1,969	76	75
Pannala	293	5,167	37	55	29	2,618	35	65
Pamunugama	122	3,288	51	34	37	1,893	55	80
Pettah	1,087	21,777	92	200	25	15,880	59	1,493
Ratnapura	2,840	63,292	61	418	60	42,194	25	1,196
Ramboda	523	6,192	4	69	52	1,995	86	51
Rakwána	1,513	27,713	98	281	97	21,827	68	518
Rattota	446	6,050	71	57	7	3,026	81	93
Raṇgalla	209	3,849	57	31	2	1,381	65	36
Rambukkana	492	6,493	39	67	73	4,349	53	224
Ruwanwella	662	10,651	89	117	64	11,096	35	262
Slave Island	858	22,774	60	157	66	33,097	93	3,554
Trincomalee	3,841	145,857	3	1,291	24	51,854	64	937
Taṇgalla	838	12,766	97	158	45	5,081	27	206
Teldeniya	517	11,990	73	84	13	11,835	55	226
Talawakęlé	1,724	37,888	3	343	62	14,708	46	620
Uda Pussęlláwa	571	9,309	24	85	11	6,042	86	162
Udugama	325	5,938	7	65	39	1,361	49	51
Vavuniya	901	18,090	16	199	86	3,312	89	102
Valuveṭṭiturai	124	3,008	20	24	38	7,264	88	198
Veyangoda	729	11,187	57	121	47	8,104	72	289
Węligama	572	8,835	71	90	61	17,537	79	767
Wilson's Bungalow	539	9,972	15	94	33	5,641	59	150
Wattégama	575	7,750	69	74	79	4,508	7	219
Wellawatta	245	4,188	82	24	39	7,606	18	466
Watawala	1,063	14,406	96	137	5	8,303	10	177
Węuda	40	376	10	3	55	297	22	9
Yaṭiyantoṭa	788	11,378	82	124	34	5,128	36	158
Total	137,698	3,302,517	78	26,617	67	3,297,026	75	136,913

II.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Indian Money Orders issued and paid, and Commission earned, during the year 1892.

Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders Paid. Rs.	c.	Number of Orders Paid
Agrapatna	419	14,929	75	175	0	146	0	7
Ambalangoda	50	1,160	71	15	37	20	0	2
Anurádhapura	213	5,913	29	78	65	150	0	3
Aranáyaka	135	4,960	29	55	19	115	0	7
Avisáwélla	154	3,593	22	45	59	191	0	6
Badulla	1,068	52,286	1	577	19	596	43	20
Baddégama	24	291	29	5	19	122	0	3
Balangoda	118	3,752	56	42	53	30	0	1
Bandáragama	28	442	47	5	55	30	0	2
Batticaloa	376	17,201	49	187	62	943	88	14
Batticotta	100	1,862	64	14	86	5,390	49	106
Beliatta	4	76	99	0	12	—		—
Bentota	32	1,308	87	15	22	15	0	1
Béruwala	11	606	68	6	49	52	75	3
Bogawantaláwa	590	22,504	13	255	31	221	19	13
Chilaw	91	1,994	49	25	69	47	0	3
Chávakachchéri	38	645	30	8	54	461	75	12
Colombo	5,807	207,185	45	2,325	10	39,598	78	1,111
Colombo Courts	40	911	34	11	77	—		—
Dambulla	40	892	23	12	32	53	44	1
Dehiowita	77	2,516	93	30	3	50	0	1
Deltota	286	10,758	79	122	22	99	12	7
Dikoya	970	30,584	30	359	44	588	37	26
Dikwella	—	—		—		—		—
Dodandúwa	8	59	76	1	11	100	0	1
Dolosbage	217	7,413	16	87	70	276	25	9
Elkaduwa	72	2,823	79	31	18	21	87	1
Galkissa	39	1,165	72	11	82	1,104	0	9
Galle	401	11,971	94	135	95	12,896	46	166
Gampola	484	16,441	51	190	71	245	0	9
Grandpass	19	356	73	4	96	3	50	1
Hakmana	2	5	31	0	12	—		—
Haldummulla	245	10,761	70	122	77	45	0	2
Hambantota	47	486	87	8	28	—		—
Hanwella	46	1,002	30	12	50	—		—
Haputalé	575	23,323	72	264	58	325	87	7
Hatton	656	20,148	64	230	30	2,047	95	56
Hénaratgoda	36	766	44	9	81	49	18	2
Héwáhéta	211	8,257	57	95	29	128	0	5
Hikkaduwa	8	200	32	2	61	—		—
Já-ela	21	178	58	3	41	20	0	1
Jaffna	527	16,420	40	171	45	6,106	72	183
Jaffna Kachchéri	51	1,330	29	16	23	9	0	1
Kayts	26	249	96	3	92	50	0	4
Kadugannáwa	81	2,846	67	33	2	142	0	5
Kalmunai	92	1,510	62	21	39	25	0	2
Kalpitiya	51	2,142	37	23	20	20	0	1
Kalutara	80	1,735	0	22	19	44	50	6
Kandy	1,730	67,807	80	757	80	4,423	68	131
Kandapola	273	12,113	10	136	27	132	0	5
Kankésanturai	31	640	66	8	45	220	74	11
Kataluwa	10	42	10	0	36	275	0	5
Katunayaka	18	211	94	3	55	—		—
Kégalla	182	5,750	1	66	59	205	0	4
Kochchikada	208	5,368	79	63	23	14	0	1
Kollupitiya	166	4,249	11	51	54	243	62	15
Kosgoda	19	212	78	3	77	—		—
Koslanda	325	16,669	8	181	77	180	0	5
Kotagala	347	10,804	63	129	12	381	50	7
Kótmalé	157	6,585	23	73	70	70	0	2
Kóttó	3	28	88	0	37	—		—
Kurunégala	265	10,131	3	112	80	44	0	3
Lindula	504	16,206	42	189	44	301	0	9
Lunugala	284	10,861	98	123	48	309	0	8
Mádampé	93	3,667	99	41	86	8	0	1
Madawalatenna	38	1,509	18	16	34	—		—
Madulkelé	290	15,652	54	169	72	1,483	12	24
Mandankadawala	74	3,403	60	36	69	50	0	1
Maráwila	49	1,245	62	15	28	650	0	5
Manipay	71	1,984	26	21	13	2,472	0	72
Mannár	87	2,414	12	27	74	1,307	62	25
Maradána	158	3,937	84	48	34	351	78	34
Maskéliya	896	38,104	8	453	77	980	0	27
Mátalé	473	20,949	36	231	58	164	50	6
Mátara	59	983	61	13	57	115	50	3
Maturata	211	7,522	23	86	84	122	0	8
Minuwangoda	23	555	82	6	71	17	50	1
Morutuwa	96	1,618	50	20	54	570	0	19
Motawaka	108	3,516	40	42	84	13	25	2
Mullaittivu	15	223	37	4	32	—		—
Mutwal	75	2,182	24	25	34	303	0	10
Mutugama	11	147	97	2	24	—		—

Offices.	Number of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders Paid. Rs.	c.	Number of Orders Paid.
Nainamadama	123	3,022	25	36	26	—		—
Nánu-oya	288	10,194	69	119	13	190	25	12
Náwalapitiya	541	18,183	14	210	99	743	25	21
Néboda	102	3,228	94	39	44	60	0	1
Negombo	250	7,202	65	81	35	914	6	26
Nikaweratiya	34	1,931	25	20	48	—		—
Nuwara Eliya	469	13,281	93	158	62	630	75	23
Pallai	6	90	86	0	74	—		—
Pannala	43	738	7	9	91	—		—
Pamunugama	2	21	0	0	37	—		—
Pánaduré	51	943	79	10	18	20	0	1
Passara	155	6,306	27	70	82	215	0	4
Pelmadulla	13	123	69	2	20	—		—
Pérádeniya	83	2,332	35	29	76	155	16	14
Pettah	275	13,777	1	115	65	—		—
Point Pedro	67	4,070	49	43	26	1,442	0	24
Polgahawela	38	1,022	98	12	69	27	87	3
Pundalu-oya	201	8,577	89	96	53	195	25	6
Pussellâwa	236	12,066	53	139	11	122	0	6
Puttalam	286	12,703	33	139	19	129	0	4
Puttur	13	261	31	3	23	25	0	2
Rakwána	254	9,576	36	109	82	1,051	0	12
Ramboda	151	7,362	73	79	69	—		—
Rambukkana	26	473	94	6	81	—		—
Ratgalla	118	3,429	68	42	27	15	0	1
Ratnapura	69	1,573	69	18	39	859	99	19
Rattota	182	7,349	28	84	94	312	50	8
Ruanwella	78	1,862	0	25	50	478	0	6
Slave Island	207	4,994	61	61	55	190	44	14
Talawakelé	664	24,118	84	275	62	933	38	20
Tangalla	15	138	58	2	44	—		—
Teldeniya	200	8,450	87	94	47	156	0	3
Trincomalee	512	25,101	55	272	15	1,297	48	35
Udugama	37	956	4	12	19	20	0	1
Udu Pussellâwa	266	13,384	31	149	73	79	0	5
Valuvettiturai	16	456	56	4	98	665	0	16
Vavuniya	15	408	51	5	23	50	0	1
Véyangoda	56	2,024	22	23	5	10	0	1
Watawala	365	13,953	62	160	36	537	75	7
Wattégama	153	4,969	37	58	98	133	69	7
Wellawatta	107	1,890	25	24	69	82	25	6
Weligama	15	87	62	1	45	292	50	4
Wéuda	3	61	0	1	0	—		—
Wilson's Bungalow	108	7,436	37	78	2	156	0	1
Yatiyantota	209	6,070	94	72	17	350	75	12
Total	29,127	1,062,442	17	12,066	99	100,474	63	2,589

D 1.—Statement showing the Number and Amount of Indian Money Orders issued and paid, and Commission earned, during the year 1892.

	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount of Orders Issued. Rs.	c.	Commission. Rs.	c.	Amount of Orders Paid. Rs.	c.	Number of Orders Paid.
January	2,138	84,104	25	950	12	8,890	80	236
February	2,043	85,423	33	954	54	7,649	99	199
March	2,127	81,760	1	931	60	7,877	66	212
April	2,336	91,268	30	1,022	99	9,410	45	226
May	2,440	95,161	96	1,074	57	9,054	56	204
June	2,514	94,527	48	1,076	76	6,196	56	193
July	2,491	90,088	7	1,025	29	8,250	84	217
August	2,708	99,132	12	1,123	98	6,441	40	222
September	2,545	87,262	17	998	87	7,219	43	208
October	2,523	86,169	75	986	42	6,692	18	210
November	2,466	82,683	76	945	75	10,898	64	205
December	2,796	84,860	97	976	10	11,892	12	257
Total	29,127	1,062,442	17	12,066	99	100,474	63	2,589

ment of Particulars of Money Order Transactions between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London, during the year 1892.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
ders issued on the United ...	33,495 71	Half-share of commission payable to United Kingdom ...	167 12
ed on above ...	20,473 43	Orders received ...	32,847 39
do. ...	681 75	Exchange paid on above ...	18,267 4
mmission on Orders payable ...	162 87	Net amount due to Government ...	5,704 24
rs outstanding ...	1,551 93		
rs returned to London ...	120 0		
Total ...	56,485 69	Total ...	56,485 69

F.—Statement of Money Orders issued and paid, and Commission collected, during 1892.

	Issued.		Paid.		Commission.
	No. of Orders.	Amount. £ s. d.	No. of Orders	Amount. £ s. d	Amount. Rs. c.
Victoria	21	53 19 8	72	296 11 3	5 25
Adelaide	5	3 5 9	37	248 12 5	12 37
Tasmania	5	13 1 11	6	30 1 7	1 54
Perth	3	0 5 2	41	177 2 11	8 79
Sydney	87	111 5 3	122	587 1 5	29 24
Queensland	3	12 3 0	89	578 8 9	28 82
Total	124	194 0 9	367	1,917 18 4	86 1

F 1.—Statement of Money Orders issued and paid, and Commission collected, during 1892.

	Issued.		Paid.		Commission.
	No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs c	No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs c.
Singapore	79	3,401 64	2,370	130,377 88	651 86
Hongkong	15	406 80	15	636 36	3 17
Mauritius	4	144 25	25	1,144 52	5 70
Total	98	3,952 69	2,410	132,158 76	660 73

G.—Statement of Postal Orders showing Total Number sold of each Denomination, Value, and Commission earned during 1892.

No. of Orders.	Rate. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.	Commission. Rs. c.
984	0 50	492 0	29 52
2,658	1 0	2,658 0	79 74
1,483	1 50	2,224 50	44 49
2,616	2 0	5,232 0	78 48
2,211	2 50	5,527 50	66 33
2,301	3 0	6,903 0	115 5
1,356	4 0	5,424 0	67 80
3,985	5 0	19,925 0	199 25
247	7 50	1,852 50	24 70
1,415	10 0	14,150 0	141 50
19,256		64,389 50	846 86

H.—Statement showing the Number of Letters, &c., received at Returned Letter Office during the year 1892, and how they were disposed of.

Western Province	28,315
Central Province	20,309
Southern Province	4,797
Northern Province	1,830
North-Western Province	3,364
Eastern Province	1,401
North-Central Province	286
Province of Uva	2,904
Province of Sabaragamuwa	2,377
From abroad	2,872
Total number of registers	1,199
Total ...	69,654

Number of Inland Letters, &c., returned to Senders through Returned Letter Office during the year 1892.

Paid Letters	26,925
Unpaid Letters	12,444
Registered Letters	1,199
Letters re-directed to Foreign Countries	18,892
Letters re-directed by Returned Letter Office to different Offices in the Island	231
Illegible and anonymous letters	9,963
Total ...	69,654

Number of Letters, &c., finally returned to Returned Letter Office (Senders not being known) and destroyed.

Paid Letters	1,875
Unpaid Letters	1,933

Number of Unregistered Letters, &c., and the amount of Property found in them.

Number of Letters—148.

	Rs.	c.
In Money Orders	847	27
Postage Stamps	6	95
Cash	5	0
Promissory Notes	120	0
Postal Orders	63	0
Cheques	1,007	71
Drafts	606	56
Total ...	2,656	49

I.—Savings Bank Transactions on December 31, 1892.

Number of Banks on December 31, 1892	127
Deposits received :	
Number	29,628
Amount	Rs. 470,840·00
Withdrawals :	
Number	11,185
Amount	Rs. 374,364·00
Balance to credit of Depositors on December 31, 1892	Rs. 502,476·53
Depositors' accounts :	
Opened	25,333
Closed	4,551
Remaining open	20,782
Average balance to each account	24·87
Invested funds	Rs. 492,886·13

K.—Abstract of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received at the Post Offices in Ceylon during the year 1892.

	Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa	Total.
Despatched.										
Letters on Service ...	6,605,938	335,995	86,836	156,394	49,980	71,190	22,024	70,910	74,890	7,474,157
Letters Post Paid ...	7,302,056	1,768,493	297,613	545,422	102,344	225,900	39,992	319,618	179,770	10,771,208
Letters Post Not Paid	69,200	20,507	6,534	5,773	1,517	1,955	321	2,503	1,350	109,660
Parcels on Service ...	66,895	6,336	4,769	4,064	2,989	2,401	668	3,238	1,670	93,050
Miscellaneous Packets	96,381	41,335	4,535	7,728	2,461	3,176	794	7,311	4,598	168,819
Registered Letters ...	69,546	28,917	9,990	8,978	3,359	3,609	1,256	6,414	4,155	136,224
Printed Matter ...	21,986,153	220,705	81,712	79,880	16,347	26,849	4,805	52,294	23,711	22,491,956
Post Cards ...	110,202	108,490	9,073	17,513	2,530	7,112	1,238	8,477	9,606	274,341
Value-Payable Parcels	20,142	2,804	151	328	351	77	6	176	47	24,082
Received.										
Letters on Service ...	9,275,114	324,939	92,600	157,567	49,769	61,327	22,206	66,882	70,149	10,120,553
Letters Post Paid ...	6,211,379	2,141,531	302,622	545,025	109,980	227,832	34,027	336,821	203,560	10,112,777
Letters Post Not Paid	28,234	36,166	5,554	5,591	2,412	3,227	1,052	4,812	2,784	89,812
Parcels on Service ...	25,088	8,811	5,746	6,388	2,908	3,287	903	4,151	2,442	59,724
Miscellaneous Packets	64,208	53,907	5,058	12,247	3,596	4,485	1,605	10,515	6,657	162,278
Registered Letters ...	65,917	18,873	1,081	9,109	2,260	2,614	377	3,097	2,222	105,550
Printed Matter ...	6,171,187	832,066	86,996	295,162	75,499	86,125	18,916	160,892	101,459	7,828,302
Post Cards ...	54,774	133,434	9,406	19,914	3,841	7,393	1,410	13,757	16,786	260,695
Value-Payable Parcels	9,694	6,273	924	3,119	1,646	1,801	486	2,071	1,693	27,707

Despatched, 41,542,997 . Received, 28,757,398 , Grand Total, 70,300,395.

L.—Statement showing the Number of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received to and from India per British India Steamers during the year 1892.

Description of Correspondence.	Despatched.	Received.
Registered Letters ...	5,028	6,282
Paid Ordinary Letters &c.	256,444	359,111
Unpaid Letters ...	3,373	23,795
Books and Samples, &c.	2,370	41,947
Newspapers and Price Currents, &c	27,387	77,948

L 1.—Weight of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by the P. & O. Steamers during the year 1892.

Date of Despatch. 1892.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
January	7	Viâ Brindisi	142	4	235	10
"	21	do.	105	10	310	7
February	4	do.	152	14	325	3
"	18	do.	138	12	355	10
March	3	do.	145	12	373	10
"	17	do.	143	13	415	3
"	31	do.	137	1	353	14
April	14	do.	149	15	223	0
"	28	do.	136	13	318	2
May	12	do.	94	9	275	10
"	26	do.	161	0	402	12
June	9	do.	164	13	431	5
"	24	do.	163	12	415	3
"	29	do.	25	12	21	8
July	7	do.	177	9	474	4
"	21	do.	148	15	430	11
August	4	do.	152	5	315	14
"	18	do.	145	4	428	0
September	1	do.	128	0	388	12
"	15	do.	167	14	447	6
"	29	do.	113	0	312	2
October	13	do.	157	15	619	2
"	27	do.	161	12	419	10
November	10	do.	158	5	401	15
"	24	do.	215	7	545	7
December	8	do.	237	7	631	0
"	22	do.	182	12	436	12
		Total ...	4,099	5	10,388	0

L 2.—Weight of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by the Orient Line Steamers during the year 1892.

Date of Despatch. 1892.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
January	13	Viâ Naples	91	5	175	0
"	27	do.	87	3	216	1
February	10	do.	116	4	194	10
"	24	do.	91	2	213	12
March	10	do.	103	13	184	2
"	23	do.	91	9	214	0
April	6	do.	89	0	194	6
"	21	do.	86	13	248	0
May	4	do.	89	15	224	8
"	17	do.	54	15	147	10
June	1	do.	66	8	214	2
"	15	do.	52	4	159	12
July	28	do.	84	1	266	2
August	10	do.	84	4	248	4
"	25	do.	94	7	400	14
September	7	do.	64	12	168	8
"	20	do.	39	2	200	0
October	5	do.	96	6	286	12
"	19	do.	85	15	222	14
November	4	do.	106	6	273	14
"	14	do.	39	8	181	12
"	30	do.	144	7	381	8
December	13	do.	81	10	306	4
"	29	do.	66	11	166	9
		Total	2,008	4	5,489	4

L 3.—Weight of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by the French Mail Steamers during the year 1892.

Date of Despatch. 1892.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
January	10	Viâ Marseilles	32	12	46	9
"	24	do.	32	8	40	15
February	7	do.	25	1	58	4
"	21	do.	22	0	41	12
March	7	do.	29	5	36	12
"	21	do.	38	2	43	13
April	4	do.	40	12	55	4
"	18	do.	13	12	19	8
May	2	do.	26	8	45	4
"	16	do.	33	14	46	12
"	31	do.	43	4	58	4
June	13	do.	38	13	51	15
"	27	do.	34	8	187	8
July	12	do.	58	7	64	11
"	25	do.	28	8	40	10
August	8	do.	21	8	34	4
"	22	do.	35	1	45	9
September	5	do.	25	12	36	0
"	20	do.	52	8	97	14
October	3	do.	16	0	32	0
"	16	do.	25	0	39	0
"	31	do.	7	12	10	8
November	14	do.	23	12	35	8
"	28	do.	12	0	31	8
December	11	do.	26	12	62	8
	25	do.	9	0	24	0
		Total	753	3	1,286	8

L. 4.—Weight of Mails despatched from Ceylon to London by the German Mail Steamers during the year 1892.

Date of Despatch. 1892.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
January	19	Viâ Brindisi	50	9½	69	0
"	29	do.	17	3	22	13
February	19	do.	9	14	10	8
"	25	do.	9	0	12	8
March	18	do.	3	8	2	0
April	15	do.	12	14	7	0
May	10	do.	51	0	62	5
	13	do.	2	2½	2	11

Date of Despatch. 1892.		Route.	Letters and Post Cards. lb.	oz.	Other Articles. lb.	oz.
June	6	Viâ Brindisi	3	0	—	
July	13	do.	48	4	156	8
August	8	do.	8	1	4	0
September	2	do.	2	2	4	0
"	28	do.	50	2	85	3
"	30	do.	3	8	4	12
October	28	do.	5	12	16	8
"	29	do.	8	8	18	8
November	25	do	7	0	19	8
"	26	do.	10	0	12	8
December	23	do.	7	5	28	0
"	24	do.	8	8	6	0
		Total ..	318	5	544	4

M.—Abstract of Parcels exchanged with London through the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company during 1892.

Total number of parcels received from London		422
Total number of parcels despatched to London		33
	Rs.	c
Amount collected in cash on parcels received	867	94
Amount received from the P & O. Company on above	47	85
Amount collected on parcels despatched...	304	75
Total ...	1,220	54
Amount paid to the P. & O. Company as their share on above parcels ...	163	77
Amount paid to the Customs as duty	409	78
Balance available to Government as revenue	646	99
Total ...	1,220	54

M 1.—Abstract of Parcels exchanged between London and Ceylon during 1892 by the British Parcel Post Service.

Total number of parcels received ..	7,780
Total number of parcels despatched	3,880
Total ...	11,660
Amount collected and paid as duty on parcels received ...	Rs. 5,320·40
Amount credited to the London Post Office in Parcels accounts ..	£180. 12*s.* 7*d*
Amount received as a credit to the Ceylon Post Office accounts ...	£276. 5*s* 7½*d*

M 2.—Abstract of Parcels exchanged with India during 1892.

Total number of ordinary parcels received ...	1,125
Total number of value-payable parcels received	5,389
Total ...	6,514
Total number of ordinary parcels despatched	2,469
Total number of value-payable parcels despatched ...	546
Total ...	3,015
Total number received and despatched	9,529
	Rs. c.
Customs duty collected and paid on parcels received	6,145 50
Total value of value-payable parcels received and despatched ...	76,063 25
Total commission collected on Money Orders issued for above ...	783 25

M 3.—Abstract of Parcels Exchanged with the Straits Settlements during 1892.

Total number of parcels received		383
Amount collected and paid on above parcels as Customs Duty ...		Rs. 265 20
Total number of parcels despatched		507
	Rs.	c.
Amount collected for postage of above	573	75
P. & O. Company's share on above	286	87½
Ceylon Post Office share	286	87½

M 4.—Abstract of Parcel Post Transactions during 1892.

RECEIPTS.

		Amount. Rs.	c.
422	parcels received from London by the P. & O. Company's Parcel Post Service	867	94
33	parcels despatched to London by the P. & O. Company's Parcel Post Service	304	75
	Amount received from P. & O. Company on account of above ...	47	85
7,780	parcels received from London by the British Parcel Post Service	5,320	40
3,880	parcels despatched to London by the British Parcel Post Service	—	
1,125	parcels received from India by Ordinary Parcel Post ...	3,393	94
2,469	parcels despatched to India by Ordinary Parcel Post ...	—	
5,389	parcels received from India by the Value-payable Parcel Post ...	2,751	56
516	parcels despatched to India by the Value-payable Parcel Post ...	—	
4	parcels received from Gibraltar	0	98
63	parcels received from Australia	7	58
159	parcels despatched to Australia	234	0
383	parcels received from the Straits Settlements	265	20
507	parcels despatched to the Straits Settlements	573	75
13	parcels received from Malta	8	62
8	parcels despatched to Malta	—	
53	parcels received from Hongkong	37	20
45	parcels despatched to Hongkong	—	
72	parcels received from Port Said	139	64
17	parcels despatched to Port Said	—	
79	parcels received from Germany	20	60
96	parcels despatched to Germany	—	
6	parcels despatched to Mauritius	—	
23,149	Total Number of Parcels. Total ...	14,074	1

PAYMENTS.

	Amount. Rs.	c.
Paid Customs Duty on parcels received from Foreign Countries ...	12,355	50
Amount paid to the P. & O. Company as their share for the conveyance of parcels	612	64
Paid amount due to Australia as their share	52	0
Balance due to Ceylon Government as revenue	1,053	87
Total ...	14,074	1

N.—Statement showing Sale of Postage Stamps from January to December, 1892, as compared with the same period of 1891.

	1891.			1892.		
	To General Post Office.	To Government Agents, &c.	Total.	To General Post Office.	To Government Agents, &c.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January	21,324 83	18,224 9½	39,548 92½	19,589 33	16,347 75	35,937 8
February	14,192 34	16,606 65	30,798 99	14,199 4	17,764 90	31,763 94
March	13,140 9	12 593 60	25,733 69	14,527 62	24,538 22½	39,065 84½
April	23,374 78	22,656 75½	46,031 53½	18,745 38	14,517 3½	33,262 41½
May	12,075 58	11,463 55	23,539 13	15,473 85	20,087 47½	35,561 32½
June	16,700 65	19,998 97½	36,699 62½	17,007 63	17,966 50	34,974 13
July	17,984 20	17,438 82	35,423 .2	13,312 58	21,862 10	35,174 68
August	14,141 32	11,685 10	25,826 42	14,360 50	18,716 68	33,077 18
September	14,595 96	21,509 75	36,105 71	17,309 69	21,981 16½	39,290 85½
October	16,409 86	14,387 99	30,797 85	13,612 73	20,221 98	33,834 71
November	13,914 54	15,261 44	29,175 98	14,403 89	18,529 27	32,933 25
December	13,265 97	22,767 70	36,033 67	17,131 94	19,341 70	36,473 54
Total ...	191,120 12	204,594 42½	395,714 54½	189,674 27	231,674 78	421,349 5

O.—Number of Employés in the Postal and Telegraph Departments during 1891 and 1892.

1891.			1892.
1	...	Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs	1
3	...	Assistant Postmasters-General	3
1	...	Superintendent of Telegraphs	1
1	...	Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs	1
87	...	Clerks	[illegible]
154	...	Postmasters	[illegible]
23	...	Signallers	23
2	...	Cashiers	2
6	...	Relieving Postmasters	6
23	...	Assistant Postmasters	28
3	...	Storekeepers	3
2	...	Inspectors of Telegraphs	2
2	...	Sub-Inspectors of Telegraphs	2
4	...	Inspectors of Postmen	4
19	...	Sorters	23
58	...	Receiving Officers	118
3	...	Bookbinders	3
2	...	Supervisors of Mails	3
44	...	Linemen	45
182	...	Postmen and Messengers	183
18	...	Office Coolies	18
1	...	Batteryman	1
23	.	Probationers	40
1	...	Recordkeeper	1
663			760

P.—Revenue of the Telegraph Department, 1891–92.

	Rs	c.	Rs.	c.
Stamps on Message Traffic ...	334,538	93		
Recovered on Bearing Messages	464	45		
Reply deposits to India ...	813	2		
Do. Foreign ...	518	57		
Do. Inland ...	19,353	84		
Abbreviated Addresses ...	1,745	0		
Recovered on Undercharged and Free State Messages ...	208	10		
			357,641	91
Credited by Indian Government on account of Messages transferred from India to Ceylon	20,425	39		
Bearing Messages from Ceylon to India ...	4,588	88		
Refunds credited in India ...	118	58		
Credited by Indian Government on account of Foreign and Indo-Ceylon reply deposits incoming ...	1,803	67		
			26,936	52
Recoveries.				
Received from the General Manager for maintenance of Railway Telegraphs ...	14,344	32		
Sale of Telegraph stores ...	102	69		
Supplying extra copies of Messages ...	9	75		
Sale of Telegraph Form Books	78	75		
Miscellaneous ...	250	0		
			14,785	51
Total ...			399,363	94

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Payment made to Indian Government on account of Message Traffic ...	261,909	89		
Reply deposits to India ...	775	28		
Do. Foreign ...	509	49		
Addresses on incoming reply deposits, Messages, Foreign and Indo-Ceylon ...	1,688	69		
Amount refunded in India ...	48	82		
			264,932	17
Indian Government on account of incoming Bearing Messages	203	25		
Addresses on Inland reply deposits ...	19,275	57		
			19,478	82
			284,410	99
Balance in favour of Ceylon Government ...	—		114,952	95
Total ...			399,363	94

P 1.—Return of the Total Number of Inland, Indo-Ceylon, and Foreign Messages se during 1891–92, showing the Number contributed by each Office.

Office.	Messages of all kinds.												Grand Total, 1891 to 1892.	Grand Total, 1890 to 1891.	
	Inland.				Indo-Ceylon.				Foreign.						
	Paid.	Free State.	Free and Re-addressed.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Free and Re-addressed.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Free and Re-addressed.	Total.			
Agrapatana ...	436	—	31	467	27	—	3	30	20	—	3	23	520	179	
Ambalangoda ...	1076	94	131	1301	9	—	1	10	1	—	—	1	1312	772	
Anurádhapura ...	1217	367	740	2324	14	—	2	16	3	—	—	3	2343	1962	
Avisáwélla ...	626	47	72	745	30	—	—	30	2	—	—	2	777	684	
Badulla ...	2030	366	450	2846	64	—	3	67	16	—	—	16	2929	2333	
Batticaloa ...	3001	443	768	4212	291	—	1	292	2	—	—	2	4506	4194	
Bogawantaláwa ...	231	—	14	245	16	—	2	18	6	—	—	6	269	—	
Chilaw ...	928	99	459	1486	30	—	—	30	1	—	—	1	1517	875	
Colombo ...	19118	2537	2506	24161	26044	963	1376	28383	8242	8	376	8626	61170	56124	
Dambulla ...	346	23	207	576	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	570	371	
Dikoya ...	1226	3	455	1684	77	—	16	93	23	—	7	30	1807	1814	
Galkissa ...	530	12	397	939	100	—	5	105	4	—	—	4	1048	547	
Galle ...	5062	498	655	6215	2711	386	44	3141	528	—	10	538	9894	9385	
Gampola ...	1002	45	75	1122	54	—	3	57	11	—	1	12	1191	776	
Grandpass ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hambantoṭa ...	60	29	6	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	
Hanwella ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	
Hatton ...	2249	23	178	2450	60	—	5	65	53	—	3	56	2571	2119	
Jaffna ...	6266	694	1351	8311	999	—	27	1026	13	—	1	14	9351	8426	
Kalutara ...	965	38	991	1994	137	—	4	141	5	—	—	5	2140	1719	
Kandy ...	6280	880	1154	8314	358	1	10	369	95	—	—	95	8778	7282	
Kankésanturai ...	485	15	74	574	145	—	7	152	—	—	—	—	726	256	
Kataluwa ...	468	3	79	550	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	552	422	
Kégalla ...	372	59	22	453	12	—	2	14	1	—	—	1	468	417	
Kollupiṭiya ...	678	29	180	887	69	—	—	69	5	—	—	5	961	189	
Kosgoda ...	17	3	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	23	
Kurunégala ...	1008	246	382	1636	21	—	—	21	1	—	1	2	1659	1532	
Lunugala ...	405	16	381	802	23	—	—	23	3	—	1	4	829	793	
Mannár ...	1158	595	479	2232	68	1	7	76	—	—	—	—	2308	2032	
Maradána ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maskéliya ...	727	6	55	788	70	—	2	72	4	—	—	4	864	347	
Mátalé ...	1361	52	655	2068	32	—	3	35	3	—	3	6	2109	1864	
Mátára ...	1053	162	97	1312	14	—	1	15	1	—	—	1	1328	1097	
Moratuwa ...	1134	3	50	1187	28	—	1	29	3	—	—	3	1219	850	
Mutwal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nánu-oya ...	904	12	473	1389	19	—	—	19	2	—	—	2	1410	1353	
Náwalapitiya ...	835	29	798	1662	49	—	5	54	17	—	3	20	1736	1495	
Negombo ...	1480	80	442	2002	36	—	2	38	—	—	—	—	2040	1645	
Nuwara Eliya ...	2822	483	626	3931	154	—	14	168	74	—	20	94	4193	3787	
Pearl Fishery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1708	
Point Pedro ...	1815	23	32	1870	177	—	7	184	—	—	—	—	2054	474	1
Polgahawela ...	493	25	432	950	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	953	767	
Puttalam ...	1086	110	646	1842	25	—	—	25	1	—	—	1	1868	1150	
Ratnápura ...	812	162	362	1336	15	—	—	15	15	—	1	16	1367	1270	
Slave Island ...	1439	603	191	2233	195	—	7	202	77	—	9	86	2521	500	2
Talawákelé ...	1300	5	76	1381	66	—	4	70	31	—	3	34	1485	1372	
Tangalla ...	36	10	3	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	
Trincomalee ...	3012	356	704	4072	279	366	23	668	17	—	2	19	4759	3845	
Wattégama ...	200	2	28	230	29	—	1	30	8	—	—	8	268	274	
Wilson's Bungalow	652	15	142	809	28	—	1	29	3	—	—	3	841	697	
Total ...	78401	9302	18051	105754	32580	1717	1592	35889	9291	8	444	9743	151386	129779	23

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL MANAGER FOR 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report upon the Ceylon Government Railways for the year 1892.

The Engineer of Way and Works, the Locomotive Engineer, the Traffic Superintendent, and the Accountant, each reports (see appendices) satisfactorily of the Branch under his immediate supervision.

The total receipts for the year are Rs. 4,695,774, as compared with Rs. 4,429,243, the receipts for the previous year. This shows an increase of Rs. 266,531, or 6·02 per cent., which, however, is not equal to the increase of 1891 over 1890, which was Rs. 566,930, or 14·67 per cent., the falling off being in the goods traffic, of which details are given below

The expenditure, including new works, has been Rs. 2,287,275, as compared with Rs. 1,951,456 in 1891, being an increase of Rs. 335,819, or 17·21 per cent., which more than absorbs the increase in the receipts, but of this increase in the expenditure only about one-third, or Rs. 102,358, is due to actual working expenses, the balance, viz., Rs. 233,161, being on account of new works and additional rolling stock which should rightly have been charged to capital.

The percentage of expenditure to receipts is 48·71, being 4·65 higher than the previous year's results.

The profit on working is Rs. 2,408,499, as compared with Rs. 2,477,787 in 1891, being a decrease of Rs. 69,288.

The Railway debt on the 1st January 1892 was approximately Rs. 21,050,185. This includes a sum of £337,343, which realised Rs. 4,168,023, raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1888.

The net profit on the working for the year is consequently 11·44 per cent. on the debt outstanding on 1st January, or 6·41 per cent. upon the total original cost of the whole system.

The expenditure of Rs. 2,287,275 is made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Locomotive charges and repairs to rolling stock	997,424
Maintenance of ways, works, and buildings	400,332
Traffic charges	452,139
General charges	90,462
New works	155,716
New rolling stock	191,202
Total ...	2,287,275

The percentages of expenditure to receipts are consequently—

For locomotive charges	21·3
For ways and works	8·5
For traffic	9·6
For general	1·9
For new works, including rolling stock	7·4

The length of the line open for traffic has been the same as during the previous year, viz., 191½ miles. To work the traffic 769,128 train miles have been run, as compared with 690,070 train miles in 1891, being an increase of 79,058 miles, of which 15,500 have been run in providing an increased service of trains on the Seacoast line, and the balance in running the night mail train from Colombo.

The receipts per traffic train mile are Rs. 6·10, as compared with Rs. 6·42 in 1891, being a decrease of 32 cents per mile. This decrease is due to the extra trains put on during the year, which having been run entirely for passenger traffic, of which the fares are low, has necessarily given but a small return. That the fares are low will be realised on considering, that although about a half of the railway line is on the very steep gradient of 1 in 45, and fuel in Ceylon is very expensive, being about double the cost of fuel in England, yet the third class passenger rate in Ceylon is only 2¾ cents a mile, or about one-third of a penny.

The total working expenses, including new works and rolling stock, give a percentage of Rs. 2·97 per train mile, as compared with Rs. 2·83 in 1891, being an increase of 14 cents, due entirely to the expenditure on new works and rolling stock.

Passenger Traffic.—The number of ordinary passengers carried has risen from 3,076,828 in 1891 to 3,484,394 in 1892, an increase of 407,566, or 13·24 per cent.

The difficulty in working this steadily increasing number of passengers may be better understood by considering that three years ago, when the line was of the same length, 7,421 passengers a day were carried by train, whereas in 1892 the number was 9,521, or a daily increase of over 2,000 passengers.

The receipts from passenger traffic are Rs. 1,418,114, as compared with Rs. 1,262,197 in 1891, an increase of Rs. 155,917, or 12·35 per cent. This increase, though satisfactory, is not proportionate to the increase of 1891 over 1890.

The number of each class of ordinary passengers carried in 1892, as compared with 1891, is as follows :—

	1891.	1892.
First Class	47,883 ...	54,882
Second Class	173,267 ...	193,580
Third Class (including coolies)	2,855,678 ...	3,235,932

Goods Traffic.—267,193 tons of goods have been carried during the year, as compared with 281,499 tons the previous year, a decrease of 14,306 tons. This decrease, and much more, is due to an alteration in the hard labour system of the Convict Establishment, which has resulted in the discontinuance of the conveyance of large quantities of broken stone for the Public Works Department from various jails, the reduction under this head being 28,794 tons.

On the other hand, in general goods there has been an increase of 10,000 tons.

The receipts from goods traffic are Rs. 3,089,436, being an increase of Rs. 102,850 over the previous year, which may be considered satisfactory, when it is remembered that the previous year showed the very large increase of Rs. 416,735 over 1890.

Miscellaneous Traffic.—The earnings from parcels, horses, carriages, and dogs amount to Rs. 118,442, a decrease of Rs. 3,812, as compared with the previous year. This is entirely due to the reduced parcels rates which came into force on the 1st January, 1892.

Under "Live Stock" there is a decrease of Rs. 137.

Under "Miscellaneous" there is an increase of Rs. 11,713, due to a larger sale of old material.

The approximate results for the year of each section of the Railway are as follows :—

	Coast Line.		Main Line.		Náwalapitiya Line.		Nánu-oya Line.		Mátalé Line.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	458,437	515,322	2,642,576	2,799,018	430,075	451,450	782,003	811,854	116,152	118,130
Expenditure ...	372,798	409,124	932,393	1,122,346	158,583	175,170	383,002	473,153	104,680	107,482
Profit ...	85,639	106,198	1,710,183	1,676,672	271,492	276,280	399,001	338,701	11,472	10,648

The following are the details in connection with the above return.

COAST LINE.

Receipts.—The receipts of this section still continue to improve steadily—the increase this year over last being Rs. 56,885, of which some Rs. 48,500 are due to passengers and the remainder to goods and miscellaneous.

Expenditure.—The expenditure has increased by Rs. 36,326, but the greater portion of this (*i.e.*, some Rs. 27,681) is due to expenditure on rolling stock, the want of which has been, and, I regret to say, still continues to be, so much felt, though every effort is now being made to hasten the supply of carriages and engines of the most improved type.

MAIN LINE.

Receipts.—The receipts of the Main line naturally, when there is a general increase, give the best results, and this year shows an advance of Rs. 156,442 over last year, which again was Rs. 339,137 in excess of the previous year.

Of this increase of Rs. 156,442, Rs. 79,420 are due to passengers and Rs. 94,945 to goods, but a deduction of Rs. 1,662 must be made for decreases on parcels, &c., and Rs. 19,000 for decrease in stone traffic.

Expenditure.—The expenditure has been Rs. 189,953 more than last year, but of this only some Rs. 58,000 are consequent on actual working, as Rs. 49,756 have been expended on new works and Rs. 81,714 on new rolling stock.

NÁWALAPITIYA LINE.

Receipts.—The receipts are Rs. 21,375 higher than last year. Passengers have given Rs. 9,600 more, and goods 12,700. Miscellaneous are, however, less by Rs. 975.

Expenditure.—The expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 16,587, but as Rs. 13,854 additional have been spent on new works and Rs. 13,360 on new rolling stock, the amount spent on actual working is really Rs. 10,626 less than last year. As I have before remarked, the practice of charging new works and new rolling stock to working expenses instead of to capital is apt to give a wrong impression of the actual cost of working the Railway.

NÁNU-OYA LINE.

Receipts.—There is an increase of Rs. 29,851 in the receipts this year, of which passengers give Rs. 17,400, goods Rs. 11,000, and miscellaneous Rs. 4,500. The reduction in the parcels rates before referred to has however caused a decrease of Rs. 3,000 in the receipts from parcels.

Expenditure.—Of the large increase of Rs. 90,151 in the expenditure, Rs. 41,000 are on account of new works and new rolling stock, Rs. 35,000 are due to working the new mail train forward daily from Náwalapitiya, and Rs. 10,500 to more extensive relaying, as the line has now reached the age when renewals are required.

MÁTALÉ LINE.

Receipts.—The receipts show an increase of Rs. 1,978, but this is not due to the traffic, as there is a falling off of Rs. 2,687 from goods, but is obtained from the sale of old material included in miscellaneous receipts, which give Rs. 3,170 more. The passenger traffic (third class, as there is practically no first and second class) is slightly better by Rs 1,626.

Expenditure.—The expenses have gone up by Rs. 2,802 in consequence of running the night mail train, referred to in the remarks on the expenditure on the Nánu-oya section. The profit has consequently been reduced from Rs. 11,472 to Rs. 10,648.

The Mátalé line is the only line which has hitherto disappointed expectations.

It remains to be seen whether the proposed improved train service of four trains each way daily between Kandy and Mátalé will be taken advantage of, more expecially for goods.

GENERAL REMARKS.

From August, 1891, to August, 1892, I was absent on leave. During this time Mr. F. J. Waring, Chief Resident Engineer of Railway Construction, most kindly undertook my duties, and to him and to the Railway officers, who so loyally and heartily co-operated in the working of the Department, I beg to tender my sincere thanks.

In June last Mr. W. Cantrell, Engineer of Way and Works, left the Island on a year's leave of absence, his duties being performed by Mr. C. H. Clarke, Assistant Engineer.

In October last the most important measure affecting the Railway staff was adopted, viz., the extension of the ordinary pension privileges to the Railway Department. From the time the Railway ceased to be really a Provisional Establishment, the anomaly and hardship of its being dealt with as a Provisional Establishment has been most strongly felt, and has resulted in numerous memorials, which, however, have previously had no effect. It is therefore all the more gratifying that when His Excellency the Governor (Sir Arthur E. Havelock, K.C.M.G.) referred the question to the Legislative Council, the claims of the Railway Department were most strongly urged by each of the Unofficial Members, and the measure approving of the application to the Railway Department of the pension privileges in force with regard to the Civil Service proper was unanimously agreed to. I trust it may not be considered out of place for me to mention here the gratitude which the Railway staff feel towards His Excellency the Governor for his favourable action in the matter, and which was expressed at the time in a memorial addressed to His Excellency. The measure will not only prevent many a deserving old employé from being dependent on his relatives or on charity in his old age, but will be a distinct gain to the Government in securing greater efficiency by enabling employés really past work, but kept on from a feeling of charity (perhaps to the danger of the passengers), to be removed from active service and placed on pension.

The first Railway official who has been pensioned is Locomotive Foreman J. Aitken, aged 65, who has been twenty-seven years in the service.

A special examination for clerkships on the Railway has now superseded the arrangements in force for a time by which candidates who had failed to pass sufficiently well at the Government Clerical Examination to obtain clerkships in the Clerical Branch of the Civil Service, and others who secured but few marks at a most easy special examination, were appointed to the Railway, an arrangement which has resulted in the Railway being flooded with a number of most unsuitable lads, who give cause for the most bitter complaints on the part of the station masters. Promotion from clerk to station master is also now so rapid from the opening of new stations that it has become most difficult to find among the clerks referred to any qualified for station masters, and many of them from a want of intelligence never will be qualified.

On the 14th March the experiment was tried of doing away with the Colombo Terminus as a passenger station, and of running the trains direct from the Colombo Fort station to the Main line, but the result was not satisfactory, and the old arrangement was reverted to on the 16th May.

On the 14th March a night mail train was started,—of the greatest advantage to the Postal Department, but of considerable expense to the Railway. Consequent on this a night staff has been added to certain stations, which, however, will have to be given to all.

On the 4th October the parcels rate on ice, fish, meat, &c., packed in ice, was reduced to one-fourth the ordinary parcels rate.

On the 14th November through booking of coolies between the Southern Railway of India and Ceylon was brought into force, so as to facilitate the transit arrangements of cooly labourers between their homes in Southern India and the tea, &c., estates of Ceylon.

Hatton station yard having been found to be far too cramped for the traffic, has been enlarged by setting back and extending the passenger station building and platform, thus admitting of extra lines being placed between it and the goods shed and loading dock on the other side. A refreshment room, gentlemen's waiting room, and cooly shelter, all of which were much required, have also been provided in the new station.

Some half a dozen bogie carriages, specially constructed and set apart for the cooly traffic from the Wharf to the Depôt at Kelaniya, and capable of holding 300 coolies, were first brought into use for this traffic on the 22nd June.

A new house for the station master having been built at Véyangoda, the old residence was on the 25th July placed at the disposal of the Planters' Association, to be used as a resthouse until the resthouse about to be built is completed.

The following were the most serious casualties :—

On the 4th April a slight collision occurred at Pérádeniya Junction between the 7.5 A.M. passenger train from Kandy and a light engine. This would have been practically impossible had interlocking been applied to the three junctions at Pérádeniya, but as interlocking would necessitate the employment of several trained signalmen from home at this station alone, and as the adoption of the system here would virtually lead to its application to other junctions, such as Maradana and the more important station yards such as Colombo, Kandy, &c., it is a question whether the traffic is yet sufficiently heavy to warrant the expenditure; seeing also that the simple and primitive arrangement of placing a native (who draws extremely small wages) at almost each set of points and signals has hitherto generally worked well. The electrical disturbances of Ceylon would also forbid the use of any system of delicate electrical locking, &c.

On the 25th May the 4.50 P.M. up Main line train ran into a herd of buffaloes near Polgahawela, and the engine and nine wagons were derailed, notwithstanding that the engine was provided with the usual cow-catcher. The fencing of the Main line, which has been decided upon, will, it is hoped, tend to prevent the recurrence of such an accident. This accident caused the Main line to be blocked for a whole day, the slow clearance being due to the want of proper breakdown appliances, which should be available, though, I hope, seldom required.

On the 15th July a washaway occurred on the Seacoast line near the Kollupitiya station, and though at this and other places, where the railway is more liable to be affected by the wash of the sea, large stones have been deposited directly below the line, it is not at all improbable that a sea wall may have to be built.

To provide for the greatly increased and increasing traffic from the existing lines, and to meet the requirements of the sections which are expected to be opened in 1893 and 1894, of which the line to Galle and Mátara may with confidence be estimated to give a very heavy passenger as well as a fair goods traffic, the line to Kurunégala a good general traffic, and the line to Bandarawela a goods traffic which will tax all our resources, a liberal provision has been made in next year's votes for the extension of our workshops, for the supply from home of additional engines of the most approved types, and for the construction, both at home and in this Colony, of carriages and wagons, also of the newest designs, and the most suitable for our climate and traffic. The amount so allowed, though liberal, may be expected, however, to have to be supplemented by an equal amount the following year, to cope with the new traffic of the extensions.

When in England in 1887 (as mentioned in a previous report), I devoted considerable time and attention to the examination of the various metal sleepers in use and patented. I then satisfied myself that certain transverse steel sleepers would, under suitable circumstances, make a strong, reliable, and, in the end, cheap road, from the small attention which it would require to keep it in order, and the extra length of life of the sleepers—these conditions also greatly reducing the responsibilities of the Maintenance Department. I did not, however, satisfy myself that metal sleepers would make such a satisfactory running road as wood, as the tendency of Railway experts was to discourage their use so long as good timber sleepers were obtainable at a fair price, on the grounds that metal sleepers were apt to chatter—*i.e.*, to produce the same sound, though in a minor degree, as that experienced in running over an iron bridge. The scarcity and high price of good hard wood sleepers in Ceylon has, however, induced me to call upon the Crown Agents to furnish the Railway with a trial shipment of several of the most approved types of steel sleepers, which will be tested in various suitable sections of the railway line. I hope most sincerely that the trial will be a satisfactory one, and enable us to adopt the steel sleepers.

The best brake for our trains was also one of the questions which engaged my attention when last in England, and I had no hesitation in finally recommending as most suitable for our working the brake of the Automatic Vacuum Brake Co., which, I am glad to report, has been approved of by His Excellency the Governor, and will be fitted to all our rolling stock as quickly as possible. This brake meets the exigencies of our long and steep inclines of 1 in 44, where a break-away of the vehicles of an ascending train has to be provided against, as well as, in the case of descending trains, ensuring a graduated pressure of the brake on the wheels of all vehicles so as to cause a smooth and uniform running. It also equally provides for the necessity now felt for quick running over the Seacoast line, where the stations are so close together.

The bogie passenger carriages, both for night and day traffic, which I had the opportunity of assisting the Consulting Engineers in designing during my last visit to England, will, I trust, meet with the approval of the travelling public, as no pains have been spared to render them perfect as railway vehicles, and to design them to as fully as possible to meet the wants of passengers of all classes in the varied conditions of the Ceylon climate extending from Galle to Bandarawela.

General Manager's Office,
Colombo, April 14, 1893.

W. T. PEARCE,
General Manager.

ANNEXURE.

Calendar of Events.

January 2.—Toll at Kiripane bridge, Gampola, abolished.
January 31.—Special mail train, Colombo to Kandy, run.
February 1.—Engine of 5.50 A.M. train derailed at 92nd mile.
February 29.—Improvements to Hatton station sanctioned.
March 7.—Issue of coupons by Messrs Gazé & Sons sanctioned on same terms as allowed to Messrs. Cook & Son.
March 14.—Closing of Colombo Terminus for passenger traffic, and through service commenced, Fort being the chief passenger station.
April 4.—Slight collision at Pérádeniya junction.
April 26.—Engine of 5.30 A.M. train derailed at Watawala.
May 16.—Colombo Terminus re-opened for passenger traffic.
May 25.—Engine and six wagons of 4.50 P.M. Up derailed near Polgahawela by running into a herd of buffaloes.
June 19.—Engine of firewood special derailed at Rambukkana.
July 3.—Line flooded between Pérádeniya and Gampola, and slips at Wangie-oya—passengers transferred; Galboda tunnel blocked.
July 6.—Galboda tunnel cleared.
July 15.—Washaway between Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya.
August 20.—Slip at Galboda tunnel, and trains delayed.
August 20.—Slip at 125th mile; traffic interrupted for two days.
August 25.—Mr. W. T. Pearce, General Manager, returned from leave of absence.
October 5.—Pension scheme for Railway employés passed in Council.
October 18.—Fixed scale of charges for conveyance of mails approved by Government.
October 20.—Slip at 91st mile; trains delayed three hours.
October 23.—Six bogie wagons converted into cooly carriages.
November 3.—Engine of 1.55 P.M. derailed at 123½ miles.
November 14.—Through booking of coolies between India and Ceylon commenced.
November 16.—Lord Hawke's party of cricketers travelled to Kandy by 1.55 P.M. train.
November 16.—The Right Hon. Mr. Matthews, late Home Secretary, travelled to Kandy by 7.30 A.M. train.
December 3 and 5.—Heavy rice traffic at Colombo; warehouse blocked and platforms stacked with rice.
December 7.—Old station master's house at Veyangoda handed over to Kelani Valley Planters' Association.
December 17.—Locomotive Foreman Aitken granted a pension.

Casualties.

January 7.—A Siṇhalese lad run over and killed on the Seaside line.
February 18.—A Tamil man run over and killed on the Mátalé line.
February 19.—A Siṇhalese man run over and killed on the Seaside line.
March 30.—A native fireman injured by the bursting of the gauge glass, and removed to the hospital, where however, he died through loss of blood.
April 26.—A Tamil patrol run over and killed on the Main line.
May 10.—A Siṇhalese porter run over and killed at Rambukkana.
May 23.—A Siṇhalese child run over and killed on the Main line.
August 21.—A Siṇhalese policeman run over and killed at Pérádeniya junction
August 22.—A Siṇhalese man run over and killed on the Main line.
September 10.—A Siṇhalese boy run over and killed in Colombo yard.
October 28.—A Tamil man run over and killed on the Nánu-oya line.
November 5.—A Siṇhalese head porter (or checker) run over and killed in Wattégama yard.
November 24.—A Siṇhalese man committed suicide by jumping on the line from the Slave Island station platform as a train was approaching.
December 2.—Head Guard Plunket of 4.50 P.M. Up train had his leg broken by falling between the platform and the foot board of the brake van at Pérádeniya junction. He was at once taken to the Kandy hospital, and has since been discharged, though not yet fully recovered.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT FOR 1892.

1. *Station Accounts.*—The examination of the accounts and returns rendered to me by the stations is done thoroughly, with three important exceptions, viz., the checking of collected tickets and the examination of parcel way bills and goods invoices. I consider it essential that for the protection of the revenue tickets, parcel way bills, and goods invoices should be most thoroughly checked, but the want of sufficient staff prevents this.

The fact that the number of tickets to be checked has risen from 2,711,179 in 1890 to 3,490,470 in 1892, an increase of 779,291 in two years, and the number of parcels from 235,126 in 1891 to 251,035 in 1892, an increase of 15,909 during the year, should, I think, fully justify the appointment of extra staff to deal with them. The increase in the number of parcels carried is due to the revision and reduced rates which came into operation on January 1, 1892.

2. *Departmental Accounts.*—Consequent on the appointment of two extra clerks in 1891, it was possible during 1892 to check the expenditure of the Executive Departments before payments were made,—a most necessary arrangement.

3. *Statistical Work.*—As stated last year, it was quite impossible for the one clerk allowed for this work to keep the information furnished to the office posted up to date. In addition to the disadvantage of not having the figures properly available for purposes of administration, the arrears in this Branch make an early issue of the Administration Report of the Railway impossible. An additional statistical clerk has been authorised for 1893 in connection with the opening of the Ambalangoda extension. This addition will afford some slight relief for a time.

Personal.—Until the 25th August, when the General Manager returned, I continued to take the sole responsibility of the financial work of the Department. Throughout the year I continued to act as Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor to report on Railway Extension Northwards. This latter duty involved the summarising, checking, and analysing of the cart returns taken for twelve months at different points on the North road, somewhat heavy work.

Correspondence.—14,216 inward and 20,848 outward letters were dealt with, as compared with 14,850 inward and 22,980 outward in 1891. The decrease is due to ticket matters being now handed to the Ticket Inspector for report instead of corresponding with stations.

Cash Transactions.—The cash transactions of the Department amounted to Rs. 6,999,649·54, as compared with Rs. 6,648,681·40 in 1891, an increase of Rs. 350,968·14.

Tickets.—In July, 1892, it was decided that all tickets required for the Railway should be printed locally in future, and to enable the Government Printer to meet our requirements an additional ticket printing machine, with a very complete set of station type blocks, giving the names of all stations in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil (designed by the Government Printer), was obtained at a cost of Rs. 2,342·15.

Up to December 31, 1892, the Government Printer had, under the new arrangement printed some 716,760 tickets.

During the year it was also decided to print the fares on all the tickets, and the names of the stations in Sinhalese and Tamil on all third class tickets. This improvement has been carried out on tickets since printed locally, and of the tickets which were obtained from England 251,743 have had the fares, and 130,097 the stations in the vernacular, added locally by the Government Printer.

Altogether 2,615,020 tickets were issued to stations during the year.

To deal with the extra work caused by the local printing and overprinting, a clerk, a counter, and a cooly were appointed in July last.

The stock of tickets in the Ticket Office is far too large, but it is being gradually lowered by the extension of the use of blank card tickets and the withdrawal of surplus stock.

Excess Fares and Ticket Irregularities.—The appointment of a Ticket Inspector, who, with two assistants, took up duties on the 1st March, has, I am glad to report, had a very beneficial effect, and the irregularities which used to be committed with impunity have been almost stopped, and I trust that with continued vigilance they will be prevented in future.

No less than 75 cases were instituted by the Ticket Inspector between March and December, and in 57 cases conviction was obtained. These cases are additional to some 136 taken by the station staff, and they consist largely of irregularities which would not have been discovered at the stations.

Through the ticket inspection three cases of ticket irregularity have been traced to our own uniform staff, and the men have been prosecuted and dismissed. The punishments inflicted were fine of Rs. 15, three months' rigorous imprisonment, and six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and I hope that this experience, and the knowledge that there is now an official who is prepared to devote a considerable amount of time and trouble to personally following up and investigating suspicious cases, will act as a preventative.

Altogether Rs. 8,115·26 were collected as excess fare from 40,712 passengers, or an increase of Rs. 55·67 and 5,090 passengers over 1891.

Extension of Tickets.—1,224 return tickets were extended during 1892, as compared with 1,070 in 1891, an increase of 154. But judging from the number of applications for refunds still received, the convenience of the arrangement has not yet been fully appreciated.

Excursion Tickets.—The cheap excursion tickets issued compared with 1891 as under:—

	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Total.		Total Increase in 1892.
	1891.	1892.	1891	1892.	1891.	1892	1891	1892.	
Easter	202½	226	274½	395½	1,387½	2,149½	1,864½	2,771½	906½
Christmas	340	459½	470½	580	4,389	6,286	5,199½	7,325½	2,126
Total ...	542½	685½	745	975½	5,776½	8,435½	7,064	10,096½	3,032½

Third Class Return Tickets.—The issue of these is still increasing: 687,446 were issued in 1892, as compared with 602,102 in 1891, 517,351 in 1890, and 403,071 in 1889.

Tabulated Statements.—To those given in previous reports I have added Table 15, which shows the carrying capacity of our vehicles, and will afford a better idea of our means of coping with the traffic than the mere statement of numbers hitherto given.

Through Booking of Coolies with South India.—On the 14th November a system was introduced of booking coolies through between any station on the South Indian Railway and any station on the Ceylon Government Railways, the receipts being divided between the South Indian Railway Company, the British India Steam Navigation Company, and the Ceylon Government Railways.

From the 14th November and 31st December 81 coolies and 2 children were booked from Ceylon stations to India, and 4 coolies and 1 child from South Indian stations to Ceylon. An additional junior clerk was appointed to attend to this work.

Wharf Station.—This goods station appears in some of the tables as having collected money on account of passengers. This is due to the system commenced on the 22nd June, 1892, of conveying immigrant coolies direct from the Wharf to Kelaniya by special train. The charges for the train and fares of the coolies are recovered at the Wharf.

Reduction of Fares and Rates.—From the 1st January, 1892, kanganies travelling with coolies were conveyed at the cooly rate instead of at the ordinary third class rate. On 4th October the parcels rate for ice and fish, meat, &c., packed in ice, was reduced from half to one-fourth the ordinary parcels rate.

From the 1st October tea was virtually reduced from the 3rd to the 4th class, although the full 3rd class rate was continued to be collected to the end of the year. The difference of freight between 3rd and 4th class on tea conveyed between 1st October and 31st December was Rs. 32,288·19, which amount was credited by Government to the Chicago Tea Fund. From the 1st January, 1893, the 4th class rates only were levied.

Pleasure Parties.—Eighty-three school, &c., parties, aggregating 1,313 passengers, were conveyed at reduced rates.

Mails.—Consequent on the improved mail service, an arrangement was come to with the Post Office for a fixed scale of charges applicable to the different sections, and this will enable the Postal Department to estimate the cost of any alterations in the mail service it may contemplate. Charges of this kind are really book entries, but they are necessary to show the cost of the various services rendered.

Debt.—For local purposes the debt in England on account of the Mátalé and Nánu-oya lines is stated in rupees, the conversion from pounds sterling being made at the rate of exchange on the last day of the year. This rate was 1*s.* 4⅝*d.* on the 31st December, 1891, and 1*s.* 2$\frac{23}{32}$*d.* on the 31st December, 1892. The result of this fall is that, although the usual contribution of £5,600 has been paid to the Nánu-oya and £1,600 to the Máta lé Sinking Fund, the amount of the debt has increased by Rs. 1,547,044 and Rs. 682,957 respectively.

Loss on Exchange.—Prior to 1892 the Railway was debited with cost of stores, other than permanent way imported materials, at an uniform rate of exchange, viz., 1*s.* 6*d.* the difference between this fixed rate and the actual rate at which money was remitted to the Crown Agents being debited to the Treasurer's vote for "Loss on Exchange," and not appearing in the Railway accounts.

From 1892 the Railway will be debited direct with the loss on exchange on remittances made to Crown Agents in payment of stores imported for the Railway, but unfortunately it will not be possible to charge this expenditure to the works on which the stores were used, as the debit is made only once a year in a lump sum, and includes cost of all stores imported during the year, although they may not have been used during that year. Under these circumstances, the figure must be neglected in all calculations made for purposes of comparison, and the actual cost of any work done cannot be ascertained as it should be. In 1892 "Loss on Exchange" amounted to Rs. 124,140·34, but the advice was not received until after the accounts for 1892 had been closed. It will therefore be brought to account in the Colony as expenditure for 1893.

Selected Statistics.—For reasons stated in my report for 1891 I can only repeat the comparative figures, which most clearly show the work done by the Railway during 1892.

(*a*) *Passengers.*—3,484,394 ordinary passengers were carried, as compared with 3,076,828 in 1891, or an increase of 407,566, or 13·24 per cent. The increase is made up of 6,999 first. 20,313 second, and 346,930 third class passengers, and 33,324 coolies.

The average distance travelled per ordinary passenger was 17·28 miles, as compared with 17·11 in 1891.

The ordinary passenger paid an average of 40·11 cents per journey and 2·32 cents per mile. The season ticket-holder paid only an average of 1·31 cent. per mile.

The average seating capacity of a vehicle (four-wheeled) is 22, and the loads obtained were 11·92 in 1888, 12·38 in 1889, 13·123 in 1890, 13·29 in 1891, and 13·31 in 1892, a steady and most satisfactory improvement, which is practically demonstrated by the earnings per coaching vehicle, which have risen from Rs. 5,229·08 in 1889, Rs. 5,673 in 1890, and Rs. 5,817 in 1891, to Rs. 6,336·31 in 1892, or an increase of 19·83 per cent. in the three years.

The work done per passenger vehicle has increased from 24,878 miles in 1891 to 26,547 in 1892.

(*b*) *Goods.*—The goods traffic does not show such satisfactory results as the passenger: 267,193 tons were conveyed, as compared with 281,499 in 1891, a decrease of 14,306 tons, or 5 per cent.

The average distance carried has, however, increased from 64·8 miles in 1891 to 71·2 miles in 1892, thus raising the receipts from Rs. 10·61 per ton to Rs. 11·56 per ton.

The receipts per ton per mile have fallen from cents 16·87 to 16·23.

The average load per vehicle shows, however, a marked improvement, for whereas it was only 2·582 tons in 1888, it rose to 2·976 tons in 1889, 3·001 tons in 1890, 3·14 tons in 1891, and has now reached 3·143 tons.

In 1892 each goods vehicle moved 35,920 tons of goods one mile, as compared with 26,050 tons in 1889, 31,095 tons in 1890, and 35,532 tons in 1891; and as a result the earnings per vehicle have risen from Rs. 4,602·96 in 1889 to Rs. 4,785·56 in 1890, Rs. 5,415·59 in 1891, and Rs. 5,434·27 in 1892, or an increase of Rs. 18·68 per vehicle over 1891.

Railway Accountant's Office,
Colombo, April 10, 1893.

J. C. FARQUHARSON,
Railway Accountant.

ANNEXURES.

Table 1.—Abstract of Chief Statistical Figures relating to the Working of the Railway.

			1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease
Original capital cost		Rs.	37,517,667	37,555,798	38,131	—
Cost to December 31, including additional accommodation		,,	39,555,127	39,910,726	355,599	—
Capital outstanding on January 1		,,	19,255,508	21,050,185	1,794,677	—
Miles open on December 31		Miles	191½	191½	—	—
Average miles open		,,	191½	191½	—	—
Train miles run (traffic only)		,,	690,070	769,128	79,058	—
Train miles run (service)		,,	13,138	17,572	4,434	—
Gross tons hauled one mile		Tons	145,617,388	157,078,932	11,461,544	—
Gross receipts		Rs.	4,429,243	4,695,774	266,531	—
Working expenses (excluding new works and rolling stock)		,,	1,837,999	1,940,357	102,358	—
Working expenses (including new works and rolling stock)		,,	1,951,456	2,287,275	335,819	—
Profit on working		,,	2,477,787	2,408,499	—	69,288
Profit on working per cent. on original outlay		Per cent.	6·6	6·4		0·2
Profit on working per cent. on original cost, including additional accommodation		,,	6·26	6·03	—	·23
Profit on working per cent. on capital outstanding on January 1		,,	12·87	11·44	—	1·43
Interest paid on loans		Rs.	773,3[illegible]6	992,821	219,515	—
Net earnings after payment of interest		,,	1,704,078	1,415,678	—	288,400
Net earnings per cent. of original capital cost plus additional accommodation		Per cent.	4·31	3·54	—	·77
Working expenses (excluding new works) per cent. of gross receipts		,,	41·50	41·32	—	18
Working expenses (including new works) and rolling stock per cent. of gross receipts		,,	44·06	48·71	4·65	—
Per mile of line open	Receipts	Rs.	23,129	24,521	1,392	—
	Expenses, gross	,,	10,190	11,944	1,754	—
	Profit	,,	12,939	12,577	—	362
Per train mile	Receipts	,,	6·42	6·10	—	0·32
	Expenses, gross	,,	2·83	2·97	0·14	—
	Profit	,,	3·59	3·13	—	0·46
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Receipts	,,	30·42	29·89	—	0·53
	Expenses, gross	,,	13·40	14·56	1·16	—
	Profit	,,	17·02	15·33	—	1·69
Coaching traffic	Receipts from passenger traffic	,,	1,262,197	1,418,114	155,917	—
	Receipts from other coaching	,,	122,254	118,442	—	3,812
	Total receipts from coaching traffic	,,	1,384,451	1,536,556	152,105	—
	Number of ordinary passengers carried	Pass.	3,076,828	3,484,394	407,566	—
	Passengers' unit mileage (including season tickets)	,,	53,925,124	61,785,967	7,860,843	—
	Tons of other coaching carried	Tons	4,125	4,407	282	—
	Other coaching traffic, ton miles	,,	229,405	232,914	3,509	—
	Average sum received for carrying one ordinary passenger one mile	Cents	2·36	2·32	—	0·04
	Average fare paid per ordinary passenger	Rs	0·40	0·40	—	—
	Average distance travelled per ordinary passenger	Miles	17·11	17·28	·17	—
	Coaching freight, ton miles	Tons	4,543,415	5,175,791	632,376	—
	Do. dead weight, ton miles	,,	64,359,665	73,732,500	9,372,835	—
	Total coaching (freight and dead weight)	,,	68,903,080	78,908,291	10,005,211	—

			1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Goods and Live Stock traffic	Receipts from goods traffic	Rs.	2,826,586	3,029,436	202,850	—
	Receipts from live stock...	"	8,237	8,100	—	137
	Tons of goods carried ...	Tons	281,499	267,193	—	14,306
	Number of live stock carried	No.	23,137	20,398	—	2,739
	Average sum received for carrying one ton of goods one mile ...	Cents	16·87	16·23	—	·64
	Average freight paid per ton of goods ...	Rs.	10·61	11·56	0·95	—
	Average distance travelled per ton of goods ...	Miles	64·8	71·2	6·4	—
	Freight tons hauled one mile	Tons	18,299,202	19,027,575	728,373	—
	Dead weight do. ...	"	58,415,106	59,096,648	681,542	—
	Total weight do. ...	"	76,714,308	78,124,223	1,409,915	—
Engines	With traffic trains .	Miles	690,070	769,128	79,058	—
	Assisting traffic trains ...	"	125,606	122,291	—	3,315
	Light engines for traffic purposes ...	"	22,835	24,245	1,410	—
	Service	"	14,072	18,645	4,573	—
	Shunting ...	"	53,852	75,288	21,436	—
	Total	"	906,435	1,009,597	103,162	—
	Average miles per engine per day, including Sundays	"	41·39	44·61	3·22	—
	Average earnings per engine	Rs.	72,988	75,738	2,750	—
	Do. per mile ...	"	4·83	4·65	—	·18
Train miles	Traffic	Miles	690,070	769,128	79,058	—
	Service	"	13,138	17,572	4,434	—
	Total	"	703,208	786,700	83,492	—
	Average per day, including Sundays (traffic only) ...	"	1,891	2,107	216	—
	Average earnings per train per mile (traffic only) ...	Rs.	6·42	6·10	—	·32
Vehicles	Traffic	Miles	11,264,628	12,279,000	1,014,372	—
	Service	"	217,366	260,428	43,062	—
	Total	"	11,481,994	12,539,428	1,057,434	—
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle ...	Rs.	5,817	6,336·31	519·31	—
	Average earnings per goods vehicle ...	"	5,415·59	5,434·27	18·68	—
	Number of coaching vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	5,399,925	6,226,200	826,275	—
	Average earnings per coaching vehicle per mile ...	Cents	25·6	30·5	4·9	—
	Average number of passengers per vehicle ...	Pass.	13·29	13·31	·02	—
	Goods and live stock vehicles hauled one mile ...	Vehicles	5,864,702	6,040,133	175,431	—
	Average earnings per goods vehicle per mile (including brakes) ...	Cents	51·065	51·174	·109	—
	Average loads of a goods vehicle ...	Tons	3·14	3·143	·003	—
Load moved per goods wagon (exclusive of live stock)		"	—	479	—	—
Tons of goods moved one mile, per wagon		"	35,532	35,920	388	—
No. of engines		No.	62	62	—	—
Average number of vehicles per engine		Vehicles	12·7	12·4	—	·3
Average number of vehicles per train ...		"	16·3	16·2	—	·1

Table 2.—Nánu-oya Railway Construction Account up to December 31, 1892.

Dr.	To end of 1891.		In 1892.		Total.		*Cr.*	Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
To Under Contract ...	6,908,767	24	—		6,908,767	24	By Loans on Debentures ...	12,173,473	94
Beyond Contract...	1,750,046	5	2,672	70	1,752,718	75			
Engineering and Administration...	735,135	78	—		735,135	78			
Land and compensation ...	448,014	36	—		448,014	36			
Rolling stock ...	839,447	80	—		839,447	80			
Electric telegraph	23,887	61	—		23,887	61			
Contingencies ...	242,030	16	—		242,030	16			
	10,947,329	0	—		—				
Amount transferred to Bentota and Haputalé Extensions	1,220,000	0	—		1,220,000	0			
	12,167,329	0	2,672	70	12,170,001	70			
Balance ...	—		—		3,472	24			
					12,173,473	94		12,173,473	94

Particulars of Expenditure beyond Contract in 1892.

	Way and Works Department. Rs.	c.
Building six bungalows at Náwalapitiya for married men ...	2,672	70

Table 3.—Bentota Railway Construction Account up to December 31, 1892.—Length 10 m. 70 chs.

Dr.	Net Expenditure up to December 31, 1891.		Expenditure in 1892.		Total.		*Cr.*	In 1892.		Total.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
To Clearing land ...	2,845	37	—		2,845	37	By amount transferred from Nánu-oya construction account ...	—		500,000	0
Land and compensation ...	96,169	86	35	0	96,204	86					
Cuttings ...	26,951	95	—		26,951	95					
Embankments ...	8,658	26	—		8,658	26	By amount credited to this account as per particulars annexed...	1,721	76	1,721	76
Culverts ...	21,137	44	—		21,137	44					
Bridges ...	52,537	79	—		52,537	79					
Surveys ...	994	61	—		994	61	By amount raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1888* ...	164,253	47	164,253	47
Contingencies ...	707	15	—		707	15					
Engineering and administration ...	43,110	85	—		43,110	85					
Fencing ...	19,820	79	—		19,820	79					
Stations and buildings ...	42,183	25	36.406	27	78,589	52					
Road divisions and retaining walls ...	5,177	55	—		5,177	55					
Signals and level crossings	6,129	82	—		6,129	82					
Permanent way ...	252,532	69	—		252,532	69					
Electric telegraph ...	6,307	4	—		6,307	4					
Station approach roads ...	2,631	19	—		2,631	19					
Furniture and fittings ...	7,893	73	—		7,893	73					
	595,789	34	3,6441	27	632,280	61					
Balance ...	—		—		33,744	62					
Total ...	—		—		665,975	23		—		665,975	23

* See Auditor-General's letter No. 96 of March 28, 1893, to the General Manager.

Table 3 *a*.—Particulars of Credit.

	Rs.	c.
Clearing Land.		
Realised by sale of cocoanut trees felled	78	55
Land and Compensation.		
Received from Government Agent, Northern Province	1	64
Cuttings.		
Realised by sale of surplus stores	96	93
Embankments.		
Realised by sale of surplus stores	96	93
Bridges.		
Realised by sale of surplus stores	290	79
Permanent Ways.		
Realised by sale of surplus materials	1,156	92
Total ...	1,721	76

Galle Extension.

Table 4.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of the Work, showing Amount expended up to December 31, 1891, during the Year 1892, and Total to December 1892.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.		Total Amount of Estimate.		Amount Expended up to Dec. 31. 1891.		Amount Expended during the year 1892.		Total Amount Expended to end of 1892.	
SECTION No. 1.	Rs	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
a Felling trees and clearing land ...	10,068	75			1,245	68	2,633	9	3,878	77
b Earthwork { Rock	38,203	50			664	27	4,117	36	4,781	63
b Earthwork { Earth	174,856	0			12,398	1	38,129	32	50,527	33
c Tunnels	—				—		—		—	
d Bridges	282,192	50			7,225	71	46,122	41	53,348	12
e Culverts	82,925	31			316	23	10,192	63	10,508	86
f Permanent way	210,958	34			3,692	35	38,856	70	42,549	5
g Switches and crossings	17,080	0			—		—		—	
h Fencing	136,000	0			16,362	96	7,425	45	23,788	41
i Level crossings	20,100	0			71	16	8,303	90	8,375	6
j Metalling roads	42,810	0			—		3,316	52	3,316	52
k Stations	277,724	84			18,046	80	41,913	47	59,960	27
l Miscellaneous works	33,649	62			—		3,729	0	3,729	0
m Contingencies	66,328	44			—		106	53	106	53
General charges on construction work ...	—				22,471	21	40,170	37	62,641	58
General stores	—				14,595	74	68,085	0	82,680	74
			1,392,897	30						
SECTION No. 2.										
n Electric telegraph	16,781	25			—		7,952	46	7,952	46
o Land and compensation	322,200	0			46,733	60	179,643	17	226,376	77
p Engineering and administration ...	100,000	0			1,5238	36	33,066	2	48,304	38
q Wrought iron in bridge girders ...	175,165	10								
r Cast iron in bed plates	3,604	43								
s Wrought iron and cast iron in cylinders and bearings to ditto, including bolts, nuts, and connections	87,423	51			77,124	11	3,160	72	80,284	83
t Permanent way steel rails ...	432,108	48								
u Permanent way fastenings ...	88,634	70								
v Switches and crossings	40,409	11			462,362	8	17,878	26	480,240	34
w Baltic sleepers	353,547	34								
x Rolling stock	717,891	0			14,206	54	189,346	88	203,553	42
y Contingencies	116,888	24			—		—		—	
			2,454,653	16						
Total ...	—		3,847,550	46	712,754	81	744,149	26	1,456,904	7

The expenditure is being met from the Cash Balances of the Colony.

Haputalé Extension.

Table 5.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of the Work, showing the Total Amount expended up to December 31, 1892.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.		Total Amount of Estimate.		Amount Expended up to Dec. 31, 1891		Amount Expended during the year 1892.		Total Amount Expended to Dec. 31. 1892.	
SCHEDULE No. 1.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs	c.	Rs.	c.
a Earthwork { Rock	1,303,039	71			532,973	50	121,999	63	654,973	13
a Earthwork { Earth	485,226	59			490,824	71	115,692	55	606,517	26
b Tunnels	897,800	4			850,117	2	252,425	69	1,102,542	71
c Bridges	219,553	45			136,714	98	11,499	22	148,214	20
d Culverts	512,769	49			331,758	52	10,545	65	342,304	17
e Retaining walls	640,961	9			93,657	51	20,888	35	114,545	86
f Permanent way	267,568	55			73,990	62	110,226	71	184,217	33
g Switches and crossings	7,062	49			—		—		—	
Level crossing	—				—		—		—	
h Metalling roads	8,271	56			8	50	1,835	0	1,843	50
i Stations	210,739	7			50,078	25	74,241	12	124,319	37
j Reserve quantities	125,819	41			2,072	58	3,310	97	5,383	55
General charges on construction work ...	—				442,869	55	55,975	24	498,844	79
General stores	—				13,131	66	4,664	95	17,796	61
Carpenters' shop	—				1,416	65	—		1,416	65
Smiths' shop	—				969	71	—		969	71
Medical expenses	—				18,023	67	6,654	96	24,678	63
			4,678,811	45						
SCHEDULE No. 2.										
Telegraph	12,698	75			3,184	40	7,739	0	10,873	40
Land and compensation ...	61,875	0			50,494	84	1,899	0	52,393	84
Engineering and administration ...	355,561	50			245,436	42	46,310	29	291,746	71
Bridge materials, manufacture, freight, and all charges in Ceylon up to delivery at Nánu-oya	73,394	92			81,268	49	188	7	81,080	42
Permanent way materials do. do. ...	637,716	9			376,724	30	334,444	35	711,168	65
Rolling stock	303,644	75			269,511	64	738	68	268,772	96
Suspense account	—				6,799	12	—		6,799	12
Contingencies	376,297	54			116,573	96	28,034	82	144,608	78
			1,821,188	55						
Total ...	—		6,500,000	0	4,188,550	66	1,207,460	75	5,396,011	35

The expenditure is being met from amounts raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1888, see Table 28.

Bandáráwela Extension.

Table 6.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of the Work, showing Total Amount expended up to December 31, 1892.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Total Amount of Estimate.	Amount Expended to end of Dec. 31, 1891.	Amount Expended during the year 1892.	Total Amount Expended up to Dec. 31, 1892.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
a Earthwork ... Rock ...	410,995 60				30,147 89
a Earthwork ... Earthwork ...	138,924 54				43,349 27
b Tunnels	34,680 6				2,302 0
c Bridges	114,148 87				9,506 72
d Culverts	158,819 96				33,147 71
e Retaining walls	71,102 56				2,171 54
f Permanent way	71,373 25				253 42
g Switches and crossings	4,760 6				—
h Level crossings	4,462 56				—
i Metalling roads	9,371 31				—
j Stations	109,638 24				10,407 61
k Reserve quantities	36,975 4				7,801 50
General charges on construction work ...	—				17,671 92
General stores	—				17,743 [illegible]
Medical expenses	—				2,348 87
	—	1,165,252 5			
SCHEDULE No. 2.					
m Telegraph	3,485 0				—
n Land and compensation	28,000 0				32,177 64
o Engineering, supervision, and administration	70,000 0				6,303 13
p Rolling stock	114,322 12				—
q Wrought iron in bridges	66,848 57				—
r Cast iron in bridges	2,009 85				—
s Permanent way steel main rails ...	113,090 9				—
t Permanent way steel guard rails ...	18,810 32				—
u Fastenings of all sorts ...	28,062 63				—
v Switches and crossings ...	12,055 30				—
w Creosoted Baltic sleepers... ...	78,061 55				—
x Contingencies	94,370 52				—
		629,115 95			—
Total ...	—	1,794,368 0			215,332 38

The expenditure on construction as per above statement is being met from amounts raised for the construction of the Haputalé line, see Table 28.

An amount of Rs. 15,297·39 expended during 1891–92 on the resurvey of this line was provided from the Cash Balances of the Colony, and is not included in the above statement.

Kurunégala Extension.

Table 7.—Statement of Expenditure incurred under the various Main Headings of the Work, showing Amount expended during the year 1892, and Total Amount expended up to December 31, 1892.

(As furnished by the Chief Resident Engineer, Railway Extensions.)

Description of Work.	Estimated Cost.	Total Amount of Estimate	Amount Expended during the year 1892.	Total Amount Expended up to Dec. 31, 1892.
SCHEDULE No. 1.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Felling trees and clearing land Rock ...	937 50		709 0	709 0
Felling trees and clearing land Earth ...	10,261 50		708 47	708 47
Earthwork	74,486 0		10,771 54	10,771 54
Bridges	39,123 46		316 90	316 90
Culverts	41,342 35		1,531 50	1,531 50
Permanent way...	76,162 59		85 42	85 42
Switches and crossings	3,920 0		—	—
Fencing	—		—	—
Level crossings	5,700 0		—	—
Metalling roads	11,316 0		—	—
Stations	65,396 98		135 0	135 0
Miscellaneous works	8,400 50		—	—
Contingencies	16,852 34		1,154 44	1,154 44
General charges on construction work ...	—		1,883 13	1,883 13
General stores	—		1,752 5	1,752 5
		353,899 22		
SCHEDULE No. 2.				
Electric telegraph	6,587 50		—	—
Land and compensation	17,205 0		2,067 67	2,067 67
Engineering and administration ...	30,000 0		3,807 30	3,807 30
Wrought iron in bridge and culvert girders ...	18,579 22		—	—
Cast iron in bed plates	213 80		—	—
Permanent way steel rails	139,884 56		—	—
Permanent way fastenings	34,018 30		—	—
Switches and crossings	9,044 43		—	—
Baltic sleepers	136,317 86		—	—
Rolling stock	70,849 0		—	—
Contingencies	23,134 98		—	—
	—	485,834 65	—	—
		839,733 87	24,922 42	24,922 42

An amount of Rs. 6,343·73 expended during 1891–92 on the survey of this line was provided from the Cash Balances of the Colony, and is not included in the above statement.

The expenditure on the construction of the line is being met from the same source.

Table 8.—Expenditure to December 31, 1892, on account of the Survey from Kurunégala.

	In 1891	In 1892	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.
Engineering and administration ...	5,582 43	... 761 30	... 6,343 73

The expenditure was met from the Cash Balances of the Colony.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

Table 8½.—Expenditure to December 31, 1892, on account of the Survey from Kurunégala to Kankésanturai.

	Rs. c.
Engineering and administration	5,408 78
General stores	64 40
Total ...	5,473 18

The expenditure was advanced by the Hon. the Treasurer.

Table 9.—General Revenue Account for the year 1892 (Railway Form).

	Rs.	c.
Maintenance	400,331	66
Locomotive Charges :—		
General Superintendence ...	15,714	24
Locomotive Power ...	805,815	83
Carriages and Wagons .	163,825	62
Plant and Machinery ...	12,068	77
Traffic Charges :—		
General Superintendence ...	35,143	8
Traffic Charges	286,432	38
Running Staff	76,902	88
Telegraphs ...	52,059	57
General Charges :—		
General Manager's Department ...	18,592	27
Accountant's do. ...	51,060	35
Auditor-General's do. ...	3,531	43
Stores do. ...	15,055	0
Crown Agents' Allowances ...	2,222	63
New Works	346,917	72
Special expenditure, gas for Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya Stations	1,601	44
	2,287,274	87
Balance ...	2,408,499	25
Total ...	4,695,774	12

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Passengers			1,418,113	61
Horses			15,512	13
Carriages			6,657	58
Dogs			3,946	89
Parcels			68,959	61
Mails			23,366	0
Merchandise			3,089,436	38
Live Stock			8,099	82
Rent			11,218	91
Warehouse Rent			4,778	46
Miscellaneous :—				
Way and Works Dept. ...	32,731	19		
Locomotive Department	9,072	64		
Traffic do. ...	3,720	44		
Stores do. ...	160	46		
			45,684	73
Total ...			4,695,774	12

Table 10.—General Revenue Account for the year 1892 (Colonial Form).

	Rs.	c.
Personal Emoluments ...	644,901	24
Other Charges	1,640,151	0
Allowances	2,222	63
	2,287,274	87
Balance ...	2,408,499	25
Total ...	4,695,774	12

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Coaching			1,536,555	82
Merchandise			3,089,436	38
Live Stock			8,099	82
Miscellaneous :—				
Rent ...	11,218	91		
Warehouse Rent ..	4,778	46		
Miscellaneous ...	45,684	73		
			61,682	10
Total ...			4,695,774	12

Table 11.—Railway Construction Fund Account, 1892.

Dr.	To end of 1891.	In 1892.	Total.	*Cr.*	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
Expenditure up to December 31, 1885. (For particulars see page 44 D of Administration Report for 1885)	1,101,693 35	—	1,101,693 35	By sums voted for Railway Construction purposes from 1876 to 1879, including Rs. 7,924·41 unexpended balance, Kalutara Railway ...	1,157,924 41
Expenditure incurred by Mr. Waring on account of Bentota-Mátara survey :—					
Engineering and administration	19,755 78	—			
Stores	413 59				
General charges ...	785 40		20,954 77		
Expenditure incurred by the Surveyor-General's Department on account of Bentota-Mátara Railway	182 40	—	182 40		
Expenses incurred by the Commission appointed to report upon Railway Extension southwards:—					
Mr. Moir's salary and allowances	2,582 90				
Wages of men to check traffic on road	185 76	—	2,768 66		
Jaffna Railway :—					
Expenses of the Commission : cost of and keeping records of traffic for twelve months along the North roads ...	5,670 72	1,363 61	7,034 33		
Mátalé Railway :—					
Compensation for Land ...	599 0	—	599 0		
	1,131,868 90	1,363 61	1,133,232 51		
Balance ...	—	—	24,691 90		
Total ...	—	—	1,157,924 41		1,157,924 41

Table 12.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in 1892 under the Surplus Funds Ordinance No. 22 of 1892.

		Rs. c.			Rs. c.
Improvements to Kollupitiya Station	...	9,546 33	Amount received from Treasurer	...	11,331 4
Do. do.	...	4,192 43	Do. do.	...	6,316 16
Do. Maradana Station	...	904 78			
Do. do.	...	1,431 45			
Do. Fort Station	...	416 3			
Do. Slave Island Station	...	879 93			
Enlargement of Head Office building	...	276 25			
Total	...	17,647 20	Total	...	17,647 20

Table 13.—Estimates sanctioned in 1892, and Amounts expended for Heavy or New Works during that Year.

No of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged.	Expenditure to December 31, 1891.	Expenditure in 1892.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
4 of 1891	Renewal of bridge at 1·70 ...	47,974 94	New Works	2,050 66	37,570 11	39,620 77	8,354 17	—
5 of 1891	Renewal of bridge at 15·48 ...	40,000 0	do.	8,725 29	18,404 5	27,129 34	12,870 66	—
1	Fencing the line	34,000 0	do.	—	19,352 86	19,352 86	14,647 14	—
3	Shelter for coolies, Watawala ...	1,002 83	do.	—	311 26	311 26	691 57	—
—	Do. Hatton ...	1,002 83	do.	—	731 66	731 66	271 17	—
—	Do. Kotagala ...	1,002 83	do.	—	104 62	104 62	898 21	—
—	Do. Talawakele ...	1,002 83	do.	—	343 19	343 19	659 64	—
—	Do. Watagoda ...	1,002 83	do.	—	300 97	300 97	701 86	—
—	Do Nánu-oya ...	1,002 83	do.	—	300 98	300 98	701 85	—
4	Carriage dock, Pánaduré ...	926 98	do.	—	888 68	888 68	38 30	—
5	Goods shed 3-ton crane, 20-tons weigh-bridge, and extending siding at Henaratgoda ...	8,868 96	do.	—	6,215 91	6,215 91	2,653 5	—
6	Weigh-bridge at Mahara ...	2,312 93	do.	—	437 20	437 20	1,875 73	—
—	Do. Mirigama ...	2,312 93	do.	—	200 67	200 67	2,112 26	—
—	Do. Moratuwa ...	2,312 93	do.	—	—	—	2,312 93	—
8	Latrines at Náwalapitiya ...	479 95	do.	—	444 39	444 39	35 56	—
9	Engine pit and shed, Náwalapitiya	1,867 53	do.	—	1,124 21	1,124 21	743 32	—
10	Additional accommodation, coppersmiths' shop ...	737 71	do.	—	737 37	737 37	0 34	—
11	Roof over hydraulic press tyre furnace, crane, &c. ...	1,310 95	do.	—	1,241 95	1,241 95	69 0	—
12	Lean-to-roof and blacksmiths' shop	550 98	do.	—	550 98	550 98	—	—
13	Old rail buffer stops at Colombo, Kandy, and Hatton ...	1,846 80	do.	—	1,676 39	1,676 39	170 41	—
14	Wood stage, Véyangoda ...	85 0	do.	—	40 62	40 62	44 38	—
15	Extending and widening platform at Kadugannáwa ...	861 0	do.	—	373 19	373 19	487 81	—
—	Extending and widening platform at Véyangoda	702 0	do.	—	698 2	698 2	3 98	—
16	Fittings for lost property office ...	326 30	do.	—	243 95	243 95	82 35	—
17	Rebuilding a set of cooly lines at Kandy	1,308 0	do.	—	1,128 83	1,128 83	179 17	—
18	House for station master, Véyangoda	4,471 89	do.	—	4,471 89	4,471 89	—	—
19	Extending siding and putting up signals at Kelaniya ...	3,987 90	do.	—	3,709 74	3,709 74	278 16	—
20	Ulapana station	19,921 86	do.	—	18,870 56	18,870 56	1,051 30	—
22	Enlargement of Hatton station ...	50,943 75	do.	—	39,859 91	39,859 91	11,083 84	—
24	Laying siding at the Fort station...	4,690 91	do.	—	4,524 62	4,524 62	166 29	—
30	Covered accommodation, Railway stores	12,326 62	do.	—	5,063 89	5,063 89	7,262 73	—
34	Outlet from Deyannewella to main road at Kandy ...	161 0	do.	—	62 52	62 52	98 48	—
38	Repairs to Hogsback tunnel ...	1,500 0	do.	—	279 7	279 7	1,220 93	—
9 of 1890	Forty-feet weigh-bridge, Colombo yard	6,132 69	do.	6,018 69	84 10	6,102 79	29 90	—
15 of 1888	Bungalows for married men at Náwalapitiya	36,234 86	Nánu-oya Construction account	26,960 93	2,672 70	29,633 63	6,601 23	—
27	Improvement to Slave Island station	11,996 25	Surplus Fund	—	879 93	879 93	11,116 32	—
31	Erection of roof over platform at Kollupitiya ...	15,482 77	do.	—	13,738 76	13,738 76	1,744 1	—
32	Improvement of Maradana Junction station ...	41,009 9	do.	—	2,336 23	2,336 23	38,672 86	—
33	Lengthening, widening, and covering the Fort platform ...	38,799 91	do.	—	416 3	416 3	38,383 88	—
45	Enlargement, carriage shop ...	25,958 31	do.	—	—	—	25,958 31	—
46	Do. paint shop ...	23,106 59	do.	—	—	—	23,106 59	—
47	Do. machine shop ...	13,182 57	do.	—	—	—	13,182 57	—
48	Do. locomotive workshop	6,395 21	do.	—	—	—	6,395 21	—
49	Extension of lean-to-roof, blacksmiths' shop	2,237 88	do.	—	—	—	2,237 88	—
50	Enlarging engine erecting shop ...	50,794 81	do.	—	—	—	50,794 81	—
51	Enlarging running shed, Náwalapitiya	13,582 33	do.	—	—	—	13,582 33	—
52	Building two rooms in foreman platelayer's house, Nánu-oya ...	870 57	do.	—	—	—	870 57	—
53	Building cattle creep at 42 miles 42 chains	1,052 45	do.	—	—	—	1,052 45	—
54	Laying siding at Náwalapitiya ...	4,361 92	do.	—	—	—	4,361 92	—
55	Covered accommodation for passengers, &c, Pérádeniya Junction...	2,999 30	do.	—	—	—	2,999 30	—
56	Improvement to Pettah station ...	35,100 0	do.	—	—	—	35,100 0	—
57	Enlargement of Head Office building	6,000 0	do.	—	276 25	276 25	5,723 75	—
	Carried over ...	588,104 31		43,755 57	190,668 26	234,423 83	353,680 48	

No. of Estimate.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Head of Service under which charged	Expenditure to December 31, 1891.	Expenditure in 1892.	Total Expenditure.	Balance on Estimate.	Over-expenditure.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward...	588,104 31		43,755 57	190,668 26	234,423 83	353,680 48	
58	Extending, &c., blind siding, Talawakele	816 0	Surplus Fund	—	—	—	816 0	—
59	Signal at Hatton yard ...	250 0	do.	—	—	—	250 0	—
60	Signal at Kotagalla yard ...	250 0	do.	—	—	—	250 0	—
61	Crossing station, Rozelle ...	13,923 0	do.	—	—	—	13,923 0	—
62	Extending outward goods shed, Colombo	8,325 0	do.	—	—	—	8,325 0	—
63	Shifting cranes, goods shed, Colombo	574 87	do	—	—	—	574 87	—
64	Rebuilding bridge near Véyangoda station	7,149 18	do.	—	—	—	7,149 18	—
65	Lengthening, &c, plumbago platform, Colombo ...	1,015 18	do	—	—	—	1,015 18	—
66	Building station master's house, Allawwa	4,471 89	do.	—	—	—	4,471 89	—
67	Building quarters for guards, &c., Kadugannáwa	15,914 12	do.	—	—	—	15,914 12	—
	Additional Rolling Stock.							
—	Building two four-wheeled heavy goods brake vans ...	6,808 46	New Works	6,549 46	249 31	6,798 77	9 69	—
1	Building two horse boxes ...	6,401 98	do.	—	3,373 2	3,373 2	3,028 96	—
2	Building one covered carriage truck	2,415 76	do	—	1,461 90	1,461 90	953 86	—
3	Building five high-sided wagons ..	7,974 45	do.	—	4,153 81	4,153 81	3,820 64	—
4	Building ten covered goods wagons	19,044 40	do.	—	16,322 4	16,322 4	2,722 36	—
5	Building four first and second class composite	40,046 24	do.	—	30,384 8	30,384 8	9,662 16	—
6	Building two brake vans and composite ...	16,633 54	do.	—	16,629 96	16,629 96	3 58	—
7	Building two heavy brake vans ...	6,982 38	do.	—	2,023 44	2,023 44	4,958 94	—
8	Building eight bogie third class carriages	66,182 24	do.	—	12,268 46	12,268 46	53,913 78	—
14	Building four ten-tons improved sized four-wheeled wagons ...	7,617 76	do.	—	3,206 89	3,206 89	4,410 87	—
15	Conversion of five bogie covered goods wagons and one brake van into third class ...	2,424 60	do.	—	2,421 39	2,421 39	3 21	—
16	Building ten improved size ten-tons covered good wagons ...	19,044 40	do.	—	4,047 45	4,047 45	14,996 95	—
—	Fitting ten bogie and twenty high-sided goods wagons from England	75,000 0	do.	—	72,404 14	72,404 14	2,595 86	—
—	Fitting ten covered four-wheeled wagons from England ...	18,500 0	do	—	21,478 95	21,478 95	—	2,978 95
11	Fitting and modifying existing brake	1,197 0	do.	—	702 21	702 21	494 79	—
12	Automatic vacuum brake ...	4,110 60	do.	—	75 10	75 10	4,035 50	—
	New Machinery.							
—	Two flexible drills for Locomotive Department workshops ...	1,259 83	New Works	1,026 59	227 12	1,253 71	6 12	—
	Total ...	942,437 19		51,331 62	382,097 53	433,429 15	511,986 99	2,978 95

Table 14.—Dates when New Rolling Stock was put into Traffic.

Votes.	Number of Vehicles.	Description.	Date put into Traffic.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle. First Class. Per Vehicle.	First Class. Total.	Second Class. Per Vehicle.	Second Class. Total.	Third Class. Per Vehicle.	Third Class. Total.	Goods, Tons. Per Vehicle.	Goods, Tons. Total.	Horses, No. Per Vehicle.	Horses, No. Total.	Carriages, No. Per Vehicle.	Carriages, No. Total.
			1892.												
Haputalé ...	2	Bogie 1st and 2nd class composite ...	April 14	14	28	16	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Additional rolling stock, 1892 ...	2	Bogie brake thirds ...	November 28	—	—	—	—	48	96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	2	Four-wheeled heavy goods vans ...	August 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Ambalangoda ...	2	Bogie thirds ...	April 14	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	do ...	May 20	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	do. ...	June 10	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	do. ...	September 10	—	—	—	—	96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	Horse box ...	October 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
	1	Carriage truck ..	October 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Railway construction ...	24	Four-wheeled ballast wagons ...	November 27*	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	288	—	—	—	—
	2	Four-wheeled heavy vans	November 27*	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—
Ambalangoda ...	3	Four-wheeled iron-covered goods wagons ...	August 22	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	42	—	—	—	—
	3	— ...	September 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	42	—	—	—	—
	2	— ...	September 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	28	—	—	—	—
	1	— ...	October 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
	1	— ...	October 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Additional rolling stock (supplementary vote, 1891) ...	1	— ...	October 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
	2	— ...	October 27	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	28	—	—	—	—
	3	— ...	November 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	42	—	—	—	—
	2	— ...	November 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	28	—	—	—	—
	2	— ...	December 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	28	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	3	Bogie iron lowsided ...	October 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	75	—	—	—	—
	2	— ...	November 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	50	—	—	—	—
	2	— ...	December 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	50	—	—	—	—
	3	— ...	December 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	75	—	—	—	—
Do. ...	3	Four-wheeled iron, high-sided	June 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	42	—	—	—	—
	1	— ...	June 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
	3	— ...	June 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	42	—	—	—	—
	4	— ...	July 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	56	—	—	—	—
	5	— ...	July 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	70	—	—	—	—
	2	— ...	July 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	28	—	—	—	—
	1	— ...	July 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
	1	— ...	July 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Supplementary vote, 1892 ...	5	Bogie carriage for coolies	December 31†	—	—	—	—	84	420	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	Bogie van and carriage for coolies ...	December 31†	—	—	—	—	57	57	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Total ...	—	28	—	32	—	1341	—	1106	—	3	—	1

* These were built to order of Chief Resident Engineer for general construction work. They will be taken over by the Railway at a valuation when construction is completed.—Colonial Secretary's letter No. 158 of November 21, 1891, to Chief Resident Engineer.

† These are goods wagons converted into cooly carriages to be used for the conveyance of coolies from the Wharf to Kelaniya only.

Table 15.—Carrying Capacity, 1892.

Class of Vehicle.	No. of Vehicle.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coaching, Tons.		Goods, Tons.		Horses, No.		Carriages, No.		Cattle, No.	
		Seating Capacity per Vehicle	Total.	Seating Capacity per Vehicle.	Total	Seating Capacity per Vehicle	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.	Carrying Capacity per Vehicle.	Total.
Governor's saloon	1	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 527	1	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refreshment cars	3	18	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class composite (stock No. 1)	5	21	105	24	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (stock No. 13)	2	14	28	25	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (saloons) ...	4	14	56	16	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class and brake composite	1	—	—	—	—	48	48	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	48	192	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	13	—	—	—	—	60	780	3	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class bogies	14	—	—	—	—	100	1400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cooly carriages[a]	9	—	—	—	—	100	900	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State carriage, four wagons ...	1	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
First class saloon	5	12	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First class only	9	24	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
First and second class composite (wagon)	5	8	40	20	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	16	16	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	7	14	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Second class	14	—	—	30	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Third class	74	—	—	—	—	48	3552	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger vans	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Office van and brake, four wheeled composite ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Horse boxes	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	45	—	—	—	—
Carriage trucks	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—
Fish trucks	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	—	—	—	—
Covered goods bogies ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. vans	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. wood (four wheeled)	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	286	—	—	—	—	—	—
	281	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	1897	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. iron (four wheeled) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. vans (four wheeled) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3½	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lowsided (eight-wheeled, wood) ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (eight-wheeled, iron) ...	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	250	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (four-wheeled, wood) ...	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	88	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highsided (four-wheeled, wood) ...	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6¾	621	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do (four-wheeled, iron) ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14½	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder vans	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5½	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime wagons	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6½	104	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tea leaf trucks	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber trucks	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle wagons	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	96
Total ...	780	—	638	—	780	—	6872	—	—	—	4398	—	63	—	12	—	96

Five cooly carriages and one third class and brake composite are reserved for the conveyance of immigrant coolies between Wharf and Kelaniya, and are not available for general traffic.

Table 16.—Working Expenses, 1892, compared with 1891.

1891.							1892.						
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Tons Miles Gross.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Tons Miles Gross.
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
						Way and Works Department.						
						Maintenance of Way, Works, and Buildings.						
57,605 98	1·3	3·0	300 81	0 8	0 40	General superintendence ...	61,873 9	1·3	2·7	323 10	0 8	0 40
136,921 46	3·1	7·0	714 99	0 19	0 94	Wages ...	123,193 69	2·6	5·4	643 31	0 16	0 79
177,926 0	4·0	9·1	929 12	0 26	1 22	Materials ...	171,391 70	3·7	7·5	894 99	0 22	1 9
11,444 91	·3	·6	59 76	0 2	0 8	Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	10,559 45	·2	·4	55 14	0 1	0 7
24,606 86	·5	1·3	128 50	0 4	0 17	Repairs of stations and buildings ...	28,847 64	·6	1·3	150 64	0 4	0 18
4,865 6	·1	·2	25 41	0 1	0 3	Sundry charges	4,466 9	·1	·2	23 32	0 1	0 2
413,370 27	9·3	21·2	2,158 59	0 60	2 84	Total, Way and Works Department ...	400,331 66	8·5	17·5	2,090 50	0 52	2 55
						Locomotive Department.						
14,925 86	·3	·7	77 94	0 2	0 10	General superintendence ...	15,714 24	·3	·7	82 6	0 2	0 10
						Locomotive Power.						
28,471 95	·6	1·5	148 68	0 4	0 20	Engine Running. Superintendence	27,408 22	·6	1·2	143 12	0 4	0 18
164,721 57	3·7	8·4	860 17	0 24	1 13	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	169,988 1	3·6	7·4	887 67	0 22	1 8
26,732 96	·6	1·4	139 60	0 4	0 19	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, and greasers	28,347 96	·6	1·2	148 3	0 4	0 18
42,318 6	1·0	2·2	220 98	0 6	0 29	Materials: Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ...	45,243 21	·9	2·0	236 26	0 6	0 28
116,970 91	2·7	5·9	610 81	0 17	0 81	Materials: Wood: Wood ...	122,602 64	2·6	5·4	640 22	0 16	0 78
14,898 84	·3	·8	77 80	0 2	0 10	Materials: Wood: Handling ...	17,587 9	·4	·7	91 84	0 2	0 11
186,814 26	4·2	9·6	975 53	0 27	1 28	Materials: Coal: Coal ...	196,718 22	4·2	8·6	1,027 22	0 25	1 25
36,159 91	·8	1·9	188 83	0 5	0 25	Materials: Coal: Handling ...	37,761 38	·8	1·6	197 19	0 5	0 24
6,229 18	·1	·3	32 53	0 1	0 4	Materials: Fittings ...	8,187 86	2	·4	42 76	0 1	0 5
2,748 38	·1	·1	14 35	—	0 2	Water: Wages ...	2,870 13	·1	·1	14 99	—	0 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	Water: Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3,477 26	·1	·2	18 16	0 1	0 2	Water: Sundries ...	3,525 96	·1	·1	18 41	0 1	0 2
5,915 0	·1	·3	30 89	0 1	0 4	Engine Repairs. Superintendence ...	5,940 0	·1	·2	31 2	0 1	0 4
59,013 27	1·3	3·0	308 16	0 9	0 41	Engine Repairs. Wages	70,272 10	1·5	3·2	366 96	0 9	0 45
61,485 53	1·4	3·1	321 7	0 9	0 42	Engine Repairs. Materials	68,815 60	1·5	3·1	359 35	0 9	0 44
1,878 42	·1	·1	9 81	—	0 1	Engine Repairs. Sundries	552 45	—	—	2 88	—	—
757,835 50	17·1	38·8	3,957 37	1 10	5 21	Total ...	805,815 83	17·2	35·2	4,207 92	1 5	5 13
						Carriages and Wagons.						
14,810 15	·3	·8	77 34	0 2	0 10	Superintendence	13,697 21	·3	·6	71 53	0 2	0 9
						Running :—						
7,703 75	·2	·4	40 23	0 1	0 5	Passengers: Materials—Wages ...	7,930 2	·2	·4	41 41	0 1	0 5
6,107 62	·1	·3	31 89	0 1	0 4	Passengers: Running Stores ...	5,742 64	·1	·3	29 99	0 1	0 3
467 74	—	—	2 44	—	—	Passengers: Fittings ...	1,777 17	—	·1	9 28	—	0 1
5,338 17	·1	·3	27 88	0 1	0 4	Goods: Materials—Wages ...	5,900 7	·1	·3	30 81	0 1	0 4
7,682 56	·2	·4	40 12	0 1	0 5	Goods: Running Stores ...	9,622 34	·2	·4	50 25	0 1	0 6
1,980 30	·1	·1	10 34	—	0 1	Goods: Fittings ...	3,955 13	·1	·2	20 65	—	0 3
						Repairs :—						
24,999 91	·6	1·3	130 55	0 3	0 17	Passengers: Wages ...	24,777 30	·6	1·1	129 39	0 3	0 16
31,869 93	·7	1·6	166 42	0 5	0 22	Passengers: Materials ...	37,284 40	·8	1·6	194 70	0 5	0 24
12,116 50	·3	·6	63 27	0 2	0 9	Goods: Wages ...	14,586 90	·3	·6	76 17	0 2	0 9
32,184 20	.7	1·7	168 7	0 5	0 23	Goods: Materials ...	37,938 97	·8	1·6	198 11	0 5	0 24
						Construction :—						
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passengers: Wages ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Passengers: Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
467 82	—	—	2 44	—	—	Passengers: Sundries ...	613 47	—	—	3 20	—	—
145,728 65	3·3	7·5	760 99	0 21	1 0	Total ...	163,825 62	3·5	7·2	855 49	0 21	1 4
						Plant and Machinery.						
2,460 0	·1	·1	12 85	—	0 2	Superintendence	2,696 22	·1	·1	14 8	—	0 2
1,420 20	—	·1	7 41	—	0 1	Working: Wages	1,078 62	—	·1	5 63	—	0 1
15 64	—	—	0 8	—	—	Working: Tools	—	—	—	—	—	—
2,341 85	—	·1	12 23	—	0 2	Working: Materials ...	1,039 46	—	—	5 43	—	—
4,863 99	·1	·2	25 40	0 1	0 3	Repairs: Wages	4,455 65	·1	·2	23 27	0 1	0 3
3,062 11	·1	·2	15 99	0 1	0 2	Repairs: Materials... ...	2,798 82	·1	·1	14 61	—	0 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Repairs: Sundries	—	—	—	—	—	—
14,163 79	·3	·7	73 96	0 2	0 10	Total ...	12,068 77	·3	·5	63 2	0 1	0 8
932,653 80	21·0	47·7	4,870 26	1 35	6 41	Total, Locomotive Department ...	997,424 46	21·3	43·6	5,208 49	1 29	6 35
						Traffic Department.						
						General Superintendence.						
						Superintendence :—						
20,944 43	·5	1·1	109 37	0 3	0 14	Salaries and Wages	23,177 7	·5	1·0	121 3	0 3	0 15
4,183 50	·1	·2	21 85	0 1	0 3	Allowances	5,661 40	·1	·2	29 56	0 1	0 4
857 60	—	—	4 48	—	0 1	Stationery	1,138 42	—	·1	5 95	—	0 1
43 18	—	—	0 22	—	—	Stores	228 67	—	—	1 19	—	—
1,355 17	—	·1	7 8	—	0 1	Printing and Advertising ...	2,064 42	·1	·1	10 78	—	0 1
38 85	—	—	0 20	—	—	Furniture	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,376 46	·1	·1	7 19	—	0 1	Compensation	2,868 10	·1	·1	14 98	0 1	0 4
5 75	—	—	0 3	—	—	Sundries (office)	5 0	—	—	0 3	—	—
28,804 94	·7	1·5	150 42	0 4	0 20	Total ...	35,143 8	·8	1·5	183 52	0 5	0 22

Table 16.—*continued.*

1891. 1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.		1892. 1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.
						Traffic Charges.						
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Station Masters, Clerks, and Head Porters :—	Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
107,132 81	2·4	5·5	559 44	0 16	0 74	Salaries	118,838 45	2·5	5·2	620 57	0 15	0 76
3,215 0	·1	·2	16 79	0 1	0 2	Fixed allowances	2,824 92	·1	·1	14 75	—	0 2
481 50	—	—	2 52	—	—	Overtime	108 34	—	—	0 57	—	—
1,826 86	·1	·1	9 54	—	0 1	Relief charges	903 68	—	—	4 72	—	—
1,756 0	—	·1	9 17	—	0 1	Clothing	1,913 55	—	·1	9 99	—	—
4,919 27	·1	·2	25 69	0 1	0 3	Sundries (stations)	5,532 22	·1	·2	28 89	0 1	0 3
						Pointsmen :—						
22,009 23	·5	1·1	115 40	0 3	0 15	Wages	22,414 75	·5	1·0	117 5	0 3	0 14
177 29	—	—	0 93	—	—	Allowances	238 29	—	—	1 24	—	—
1,133 61	—	·1	5 92	—	0 1	Clothing	1,044 88	—	·1	5 46	—	0 1
						Porters :						
23,009 43	·5	·1	120 15	0 3	0 16	Wages	26,043 65	·6	1·1	136 99	0 4	0 17
16 27	—	·2	0 9	—	—	Allowances ...	17 27	—	—	0 9	—	—
1,241 33	—	—	6 48	—	0 1	Clothing	1,134 45	—	·1	5 94	—	0 1
						Coolies :—						
3,921 96	·1	·2	20 48	0 1	0 3	Wages	4,302 0	·1	·2	22 46	0 1	0 3
0 50	—		—	—	—	Allowances	42 69	—	—	0 22	—	—
						Porterage :—						
34,167 87	·8	1·7	178 42	0 5	0 23	Wages	48,773 70	1·1	2·1	254 69	0 7	0 32
1,376 88	—	·1	7 17	—	0 1	Superintendence of Police and Gatemen	1,525 0	—	·1	7 96	—	0 1
						Policemen :—						
16,780 10	—	·9	87 63	0 3	0 12	Wages	17,567 69	·4	·7	91 74	0 2	0 11
25 9	·4	—	0 13	—	—	Allowances	3 48	—	—	0 1	—	—
1,194 30	—	·1	6 24	—	0 1	Clothing...	1,140 49	—	·1	5 96	—	0 1
						Gatemen :—						
13,167 80	·3	·7	68 76	0 2	0 9	Wages	13,391 97	·3	6	69 63	0 2	0 9
1 99	—	—	0 1	—	—	Allowances	3 12	—	—	0 1	—	—
658 50	—	—	3 44	—	—	Clothing	1,044 88	—	·1	5 46	—	0 1
						Stores and Stationery .						
9,884 44	·2	·5	51 62	0 1	0 7	Stores	9,557 25	·2	·4	49 91	0 1	0 6
8,855 82	·2	·4	46 25	0 1	0 6	Stationery	8,065 66	·2	·3	42 12	0 1	0 5
257,043 85	5·8	13·2	1,342 27	0 37	1 76	Total ...	286,432 38	6·1	12·5	1,495 73	0 37	1 83
						Running Staff.						
						Guards and Train Porters :—						
51,416 60	1·2	2·6	268 49	0 7	0 35	Wages	55,421 99	1·1	2·4	289 41	0 7	0 35
116 0	—	—	0 61	—	—	Fixed allowances ...	97 50	—	—	0 51	—	—
5,776 19	·1	·3	30 16	0 1	0 4	Overtime	8,240 54	·2	·4	43 3	0 1	0 5
47 0	—	—	0 25	—	—	Relief batta	20 25	—	—	0 10	—	—
3,887 25	·1	·2	20 30	0 1	0 3	Night batta	4,281 75	·1	·2	22 36	0 1	0 3
3,203 69	·1	·2	16 73	—	0 2	Sunday pay	4,501 60	·1	·2	23 51	0 1	0 3
3,658 31	·1	·2	19 10	0 1	0 3	Mail allowances	3,809 58	·1	·2	19 89	—	0 3
2,213 36	—	·1	11 56	—	0 1	Clothing	529 67	—	—	2 77	—	—
4,699 20	·1	·3	24 54	0 1	0 3	Sundries	—	—	—	—	—	—
75,017 60	1·7	3·9	391 74	0 11	0 51	Total ...	76,902 88	1·6	3·4	401 58	0 10	0 49
						Telegraph Charges.						
25,871 59	·6	1·3	135 10	0 3	0 18	Salaries	27,877 55	·6	1·2	145 57	0 4	0 17
65 89	—	—	0 34	—	—	Overtime	22 50	—	—	0 12	—	—
112 87	—	—	0 59	—	—	Relief batta	11 25	—	—	0 6	—	—
15,169 32	·3	·8	79 21	0 2	0 11	Upkeep	15,169 32	·3	·7	79 21	0 2	0 10
4,470 29	·1	·2	23 34	0 1	0 3	Stores	4,371 82	·1	·2	22 83	—	0 3
4,798 67	·1	·3	25 6	0 1	0 3	Stationery	4,607 13	·1	·2	24 6	0 1	0 3
50,488 63	1·1	2·6	263 64	0 7	0 35	Total ...	52,059 57	1·1	2·3	271 85	0 7	0 33
—	—	—	—	—	—	Special Expenditure : Gas to Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya Stations ...	1,601 44	—	·1	8 36	—	—
411,355 2	9·3	21·2	2,148 7	0 59	2 82	Total, Traffic Department ...	452,139 35	9·6	19·8	2,361 4	0 59	2 87
						GENERAL CHARGES.						
						General Manager's Department.						
15,096 4	·4	·8	78 83	0 3	0 11	Salaries	14,639 1	·3	·7	76 44	0 2	0 10
1,500 0	—	·1	7 83	—	0 1	Transport or allowance	1,500 0	·1	·1	7 83	—	0 1
40 18	—	—	0 21	—	—	Stores	33 41	—	—	0 17	—	—
267 15	—	—	1 40	—	—	Stationery	466 41	—	—	2 44	—	—
266 92	—	—	1 39	—	—	Printing	615 60	—	—	3 22	—	—
73 34	—	—	0 38	—	—	Advertising	251 99	—	—	1 32	—	—
198 65	—	—	1 4	—	—	Office furniture	184 52	—	—	0 96	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Advance to cover cost of books to Railway Reading Room	—	—	—	—	—	—
300 41	—	—	1 57	—	—	Sundry charges	901 33	—	—	4 71	—	0 1
17,742 69	·4	·9	92 65	0 3	0 12	Total ...	18,592 27	·4	·8	97 9	0 2	0 12

Table 16.—*continued.*

1891.							1892.					
1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.		1 Amount.	2 Percentage of Receipts.	3 Percentage of Expenditure.	4 Per Mile Open.	5 Per Train Mile.	6 Per 1,000 Ton Miles Gross.
Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	%	%	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
						Accountant's Department.						
35,726 61	·8	1·9	186 56	0 5	0 25	Salaries	38,010 56	·8	1·7	198 49	0 5	0 24
382 0	—	—	2 0	—	—	Travelling allowance to Accountant and Audit Clerks	551 0	—	—	2 88	—	0 1
360 0	—	—	1 88	—	—	Allowance to Shroff for carriage hire ...	360 0	—	—	1 88	—	—
848 78	—	·1	4 43	—	0 1	Sunday pay and travelling allowance ...	912 26	—	—	4 76	—	0 1
130 95	—	—	0 68	—	—	Stores	339 12	—	—	1 77	—	—
1,275 1	—	·1	6 66	—	0 1	Stationery	1,468 19	·1	·1	7 67	—	0 1
2,547 87	·1	·1	13 31	0 1	0 2	Tickets	3,907 53	·1	·2	20 40	0 1	0 2
276 42	—	—	1 44	—	—	Bookbinding	175 0	—	—	0 92	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Printing	691 44	—	—	3 61	—	0 1
568 62	—	—	2 97	—	—	Commission to European Agents ...	531 41	—	—	2 77	—	—
85 8	—	—	0 44	—	—	Office furniture	95 28	—	—	0 50	—	—
335 58	—	—	1 75	—	—	Sundry charges	411 75	—	—	2 15	—	0 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Special Expenditure—Tickets for Haputalé Extension, and Chubb's Padlocks	3,606 81	·1	·2	18 83	0 1	0 2
42,536 92	·9	2·2	222 12	0 6	0 29	Total ...	51,060 35	1·1	2·2	266 63	0 7	0 33
						Auditor-General's Department.						
3,162 50	·1	·2	16 52	0 1	0 2	Salaries	3,391 92	·1	·2	17 71	0 1	0 2
6 26	—	—	0 3	—	—	Stores	1 47	—	—	0 1	—	—
88 57	—	—	0 46	—	—	Stationery	66 54	—	—	0 35	—	—
39 0	—	—	0 20	—	—	Bookbinding	35 50	—	—	0 18	—	—
32 11	—	—	0 17	—	—	Sundry charges	36 0	—	—	0 19	—	—
3,328 44	·1	·2	17 38	0 1	0 2	Total ...	3,531 43	·1	·2	18 44	0 1	0 2
						Stores Department.						
13,649 24	·3	·7	71 27	0 2	0 9	Salaries	13,639 34	·3	·6	71 22	0 2	0 9
317 25	—	—	1 66	—	—	Stores	299 99	—	—	1 57	—	—
400 0	—	—	2 9	—	—	Stationery	399 98	—	—	2 9	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bookbinding	—	—	—	—	—	—
472 21	—	—	2 47	—	0 1	Extra coolies	365 88	—	—	1 91	—	—
227 79	—	—	1 19	—	—	Sundry charges	349 56	—	—	1 83	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Printing	0 25	—	—	—	—	—
15,066 49	·3	·7	78 68	0 2	0 10	Total ...	15,055 0	·3	·6	78 62	0 2	0 9
1,945 16	·1	·1	10 16	—	0 2	*Crown Agents' Allowance*	2,222 63	—	·1	11 60	—	0 2
80,619 70	1·8	4·1	420 99	0 12	0 55	Total, General Charges ...	90,461 68	1·9	3·9	472 38	0 12	0 56
113,457 18	2·6	5 8	592 46	0 17	0 78	*New Works* { New Works...155,488 45; Rolling Stock 191,202 15; New Machinery ... 227 12 }	346,917 72	7·4	15·2	1,811 58	0 45	2 21
1951455 97	44·0	100	10190 37	2 83	13 40	Total Expenditure	2287274 87	48·7	100	11943 99	2 97	14 56
						* Loss on exchange on Railway Stores ...	124,140 34	—	—	—	—	—

* This amount has not been included in the expenditure for 1892; it will be brought to account in 1893.

Figures on which these calculations are based :—

1891.		Column.		1892.
Rs. 4,429,242·89	...	2.—Receipts ...	...	Rs. 4,695,774·12
Rs. 1,951,455·97	...	3.—Expenditure ...	...	Rs. 2,287,274·87
191½	...	4.—Miles Open ...	...	191½
690,070	...	5.—Train Mileage ...	...	769,128
145,617,388	...	6.—Ton Miles Gross	...	157,078,932

Table 17.—Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1891 and 1892.

GOODS.

	First Class Goods.	Kerosine Oil.	Second Class Goods.	Rice.	Tea.	Tea Leaf.	Arrack.	Salt.	Cinnamon.	Cacao.	Cardamoms.	Tobacco.	Beer. Third Class.	Tea Lead & Shooks. Third Class.	Manure. Third Class.	Plumbago. Third Class.	Other Third Class Goods.	Cinchona.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Cocoanut.
	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.
1891 ...	—	6,396 18	—	71,682 8	30,611 16	1,627 0	1,703 1	3,121 13	56 17	989 3	236 9	642 17	92 5	2,195 14	250 2	31 19	38,727 0	1,684 3	3,558 6	149 2	4,852 11
1892 ...	279 0	908 9	6,5 316	75,661 6	31,859 6	1,330 3	1,928 1	4,293 14	52 3	770 14	214 2	683 17	191 5	1,216 1	64 18	17 13	27,118 7	2,021 5	1,906 18	125 14	5,092 12
Increase	—	1,322 7	—	3,978 18	1,247 10	—	225 0	1,172 1	—	—	—	41 0	99 0	—	—	—	—	337 2	—	—	240 1
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	296 17	—	—	4 14	218 9	22 7	—	—	979 13	185 4	14 6	11,608 13	—	1,651 8	23 8	—

	Cocoanut Oil.	Copperah.	Poonac.	Staves.	Timber. Wrought.	Other Fourth Class.	Timber. Fifth Class.	Other Fifth Class Goods.	Timber at Sixth Class.	Tea Lead and Shooks. Sixth Class.	Manure. Sixth Class.	Plumbago. Sixth Class.	Beer. Sixth Class	Staves. Sixth Class.	Barley. Sixth Class.	Other Sixth Class Goods.	Bulky Articles and Road Metal.	Railway Material. Existing Lines.	Railway Material. Haputale Line.	Railway Material, Bentota Line.
	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.
1891 ...	1,674 17	1,875 10	4,567 5	281 0	1,607 5	—	502 2	—	290 13	5,030 18	3,105 1	11,102 10	23 13	63 13	—	8,989 18	—	11,647 3	6,493 14	8,981 3
1892 ...	1,768 0	2,629 12	5,019 1	313 4	1,086 13	9,032 18	1,542 4	4,808 16	153 14	5,824 19	3,13 8	12,177 3	—	73 12	—	7,674 14	769 1	22,461 6	4,459 6	—
Increase	93 3	754 2	452 17	32 4	—	9,032 18	1,040 2	4,808 16	—	794 1	31 7	1,074 13	—	9 19	—	—	769 1	10,814 3	—	—
Decrease	—	—	—	—	520 12	—	—	—	136 19	—	—	—	23 13	—	—	1,315 4	—	—	2,034 8	8,981 3

	Railway Material, Galle Line.	Railway Material. Kurunégala Line.	Rice. Haputalé Extension.	Rice. Galle Extension.	Rice Kurunégala Extension.	Stone.	Free Goods.	Total Weight.	Total Receipts.
	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.	T. c.
1891 ...	366 5	—	1,208 18	—	—	44,874 0	204 5	281,498 14	2986586 32
1892 ...	3,297 3	57 13	1,898 19	457 3	5 14	16,079 9	198 1	267,192 15	3089436 38
Increase	2,930 18	57 13	690 1	457 3	5 14	—	—	—	102850 6
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	28,794 11	6 4	14,305 19	—

Table 17 —Comparative Statement of Traffic and Receipts for 1891 and 1892—*contd.*

COACHING.

	Passengers, including Excess.											
	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Coolies		Total Passengers.			
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No	Amount	No	Amount		
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c		
1891 ...	47,883	95109 13	173,267	129,021 24	2,793.909	977811 30	61,769	42 071 8	3,076 828	1,244,012 75		
1892 ...	54,882	104756 70	193,580	135,621 63	3,140,839	1093594 57	95,093	63,536 81	3,484.394	1,397,509 71		
Increase	6,999	9,647 67	20,313	6,600 39	346,930	115783 27	33,324	21,465 73	407,566	153,496 96		
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

	Season Tickets.								Other Coaching.			
	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class		Total Season Tickets.		Horses.		Carriages.	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		Rs c.		Rs c		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
1891 ...	219	3 043 26	537	3,514 45	2,914	11626 27	3,670	18,183 98	2,229	13.927 98	652	7,028 23
1892 ...	252	3.396 26	650	4,527 36	3,058	12680 28	3.960	20,603 90	2,575	15,512 13	603	6,657 58
Increase	33	353 0	113	1.012 91	144	1,054 1	290	2,419 92	346	1.584 15	—	—
Decrease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	370 65

	Other Coaching.						Total Coaching Receipts	LIVE STOCK.		
	Dogs and other small Animals.		Parcels.		Mails.			Cattle.	Sheep	Amount.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		Amount.	Amount.			
		Rs. c.		Rs. c		Rs. c.	Rs c.	No.	No	Rs. c.
1891 ...	4,811	3,543 89	235,126	74,387 48	23,366	0	1384450 31	892	22.245	8,237 25
1892 ...	5,349	3,946 89	251,035	68.959 61	23,366	0	1536555 82	1,003	19,395	8.099 82
Increase	538	403 0	15,909	—	—		152105 51	111	—	—
Decrease	—	—	—	5.427 87	—		—	—	2.850	137 43

	MISCELLANEOUS.					SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.				
	Warehouse Rent	Rent.	Sale of Old Material.	Other Miscellaneous	Total Amount.	Coaching.	Goods.	Live Stock.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.
1891 ...	4,907 78	12,173 48	26,463 9	6.424 66	49.969 1	1,384.450 31	2,986,586 32	8,237 25	49,969 1	4,429,242 89
1892 ...	4.778 46	11,218 91	27.313 19	18.371 54	61,682 10	1,536.555 82	3,089,436 38	8,099 82	61,682 10	4,695,774 12
Increase	—	—	850 10	11,946 88	11,713 9	152,105 51	102,850 6	—	11,713 9	266,531 23
Decrease	129 32	954 57	—	—	—	—	—	137 43	—	—

Table 18.—Comparative Statement of Season Tickets (all Tickets converted into Monthly Tickets).

1891.					1892.			1891					1892.		
First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Between	And	First Class.	Second Class	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class	Between	And	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.			No.	No.	No.
—	6	40	Maradána ...	Pettah ...	—	44	64	406	931	4001		[Brought forward...	541	1186	4681
12	26	144		Fort ...	9	33	146	—	—	29	Kollupitiya	Lunáwa ...	—	—	16
—	—	12		Slave Island ...	—	—	8	—	12	30		Moratuwa ...	4	15	42
—	10	18		Kollupitiya ...	—	2	14	—	—	5		Pánaduré ...	—	—	—
—	—	40		Bambalapitiya	—	1	32	—	—	6		Kalutara North	—	—	—
—	6	18		Wellawatta ...	—	—	28	—	—	1		Kalutara South	—	—	3
—	5	23		Dehiwala ...		11	13	—	—	6	B'pitiya ...	Wellawatta ...	3	6	—
—	—	15		Mount Lavinia	—	—	10	—	—	12		Dehiwala ...	—	1	12
—	—	—		Lunáwa ...	—	—	1	—	—	3		Mount Lavinia	—	—	6
—	—	1		Moratuwa ...	—	3	1	—	—	—		Lunáwa ...	—	8	—
—	6	14		Pánaduré ...	—	3	47	—	—	1		Pánaduré ...	—	—	—
—	—	—		Wádduwa ...	—	—	2	—	—	—		Moratuwa ...	—	9	—
—	—	3		Kalutara South	—	—	12	—	—	23	Wellawatta	Dehiwala ...	—	—	24
—	—	7		Alutgama ...	—	—	12	—	—	7		Mount Lavinia	—	—	28
—	5	56		Kelaniya ...	—	—	61	—	—	6		Lunáwa ...	—	—	—
12	—	1		Mahara ...	9	—	—	—	—	3		Moratuwa ...	—	—	—
—	—	12		Hunupitiya ...	—	—	12	—	—	—	Dehiwala	Mount Lavinia	—	—	1
—	—	10	Pettah ...	Fort ...	—	8	5	—	3	13		Angulána ...	—	—	6
—	3	61		Slave Island ...	—	8	42	—	—	—		Lunáwa ...	—	—	6
—	48	251		Kollupitiya ...	—	125	301	—	—	5		Moratuwa ...	—	—	3
1	48	316		Bambalapitiya	—	70	325	—	—	—	Mt. Lavinia	Angulána ...	—	—	50
—	27	281		Wellawatta ...	—	89	301	—	—	16		Lunáwa ...	—	—	12
24	11	217		Dehiwala ...	35	18	320	—	—	—	Angulána ...	Lunáwa ...	—	—	3
22	8	109		Mount Lavinia	18	6	148	—	—	—		Moratuwa ...	—	—	—
—	—	18		Angulána ...	—	—	21	—		—	Lunáwa ...	Moratuwa ..	—	—	—
—	4	159		Lunáwa ...	—	9	225	—	—	—		Pánaduré ...	—	—	12
—	36	139		Moratuwa ...	—	70	215	—	—	5	Moratuwa . .	Pánaduré ...	—	3	9
—	—	1		Pánaduré ...	—	—	4	—	—	1		Wádduwa ...	—	—	2
—	—	3		Wádduwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	1		Kalutara South	—	—	—
—	—	19		Kalutara North	—	—	24	—	—	—	Pánaduré ...	Wádduwa ...	—	—	3
—	—	2		Alutgama ...	—	—	—	—	—	2		Kalutara North	—	—	2
—	—	37		Kelaniya ...	—	—	14	—	—	16		Kalutara South	—	—	1
62	24	34		Slave Island ...	66	22	48	—	—	12	Wádduwa ...	Do.	—	—	9
83	163	315	Fort ...	Kollupitiya ...	222	152	444	—	—	—	Kalutara N.	Do.	—	—	8
66	333	705		Bambalapitiya	73	340	771	—				Katukurunda	—	—	1
11	81	627		Wellawatta ...	6	66	615	—	—	—		Alutgama ...	—	—	7
7	12	2		Dehiwala ...	7	2	7	—		7	Kalutara S.	Katukurunda	—		—
101	—	25		Mount Lavinia	89	1	61	—	—	5		Paiyágala N....	—	—	12
—	1	4		Moratuwa ...	—	—	1	—	—	1		Paiyágala S. ...	—	—	—
—	—	—		Wádduwa ...	—	—	3	—	—	1		Maggona ...	—	—	21
—	—	8		Kalutara South	—	—	3	—	—	9		Béruwala ...	—	—	—
—	—	1		Alutgama ...	—	—	—	—	—			Altugama ...	—	—	14
—	—	18		Kelaniya ...	—	—	51	—	—	—	Katukurunda	Paiyágala N. ...	—	—	3
—	28	—		Hunupitiya ...	—	4	—	—	—	—		Maggona ...	—	6	—
—	—	3		Mahara ...	3	—	—	—	—	—		Alutgama ...	—	—	3
—	—	12		Véyangoda ...	—	—	12	—	—	1	Paiyágala N.	Do. ...	—	—	3
—	9	19	Slave Island	Kollupitiya	—	4	17	—	—	2	Maggona ...	Beruwala ...	—	—	17
—	25	50		Bambalapitiya	—	24	55	—	—	25		Alutgama ...	—	—	20
—	—	28		Dehiwala ...	—	—	17	—	—	19	Beruwala ...	Do. ..	—	—	35
—	3	3		Mount Lavinia	—	—	44	—	—	8	Allawa ...	Polgahawela ...	—	—	12
—	—	3		Angulana ...	—	—	4	—	—	12	Rambukkana	Kandy ...	—	—	—
—	—	6		Lunáwa ...	—	—	10	—	—	—	Kaduganáwa	Do. ...	—	—	1
—	1	6		Moratuwa ...	—	—	12	—	3	13	P'deniya Jun.	Do ...	—	36	11
—	—	—		Pánaduré ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	Pérádeniya	Do. ...	2	—	34
2	45	7	Kollupitiya	Bambalapitiya	—	53	1	—	—	—	Kandy ...	Mátalé ...	—	—	12
—	7	56		Wellawatta ...	—	18	60	—	42	—	Mahaiyáwa	Wattégama ...	—	9	—
3	—	15		Dehiwala ...	3	—	28	—	3	—	Hatton ..	Taláwakçlé ...	—	—	—
—	—	16		Mount Lavinia	1	—	4	—	—	6	Kotagala ...	Do. ...	—	—	6
—	—	11		Angulána ...	—	—	5								
406	931	4001		Carried forward	541	1186	4681	406	994	4325		Total...	550	1279	5151

Table 19.—Abstract of Miscellaneous Receipts during 1892.

Month.	Traffic Department.											Way and Works Department.								Locomotive Department.				Railway Stores Department.	Total.
	Sale of undistributed and Unserviceable Articles, Dressings, &c.	Registration Fee on Found Property.	Telegrams.	Cancellation Fee on Season Tickets.	Cattle Trespass.	Cloak-room Charges.	Cost of upkeep of Level Crossing at Dematagoda.	Re-weighing Charges.	Forfeit of Deposit of Tender.	Special Train, Sea Side Line.	Sale of Elphinstone's kiloe.	Sale of Old Rails.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Tools Lost.	Sale of Old Sleepers.	Sale of cocoanut trees cut down.	Trolly Hire.	Cattle Trespass.	Wagon Hire.	Sale of Old Iron, &c.	Supervision and Wear and Tear of Machinery on Work done for other Departments.	Fines.	Hire of Elephant Tracks.	Sale of Old Drums, Packing Cases, &c.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	12 61	0 75	69 60	5 0	—	2 24	250 0	0 41	10 0	—	—	939 7	127 38	—	1 36	—	—	—	—	236 25	3 11	—	—	—	[illegible]
February ...	0 83	0 25	74 60	2 50	—	7 71	—	—	—	—	—	709 35	—	8 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 95	1 25	—	—	[illegible]
March ...	148 83	0 25	67 20	1 50	—	5 35	—	3 43	—	—	—	4043 74	201 30	41 48	1 2	—	—	—	—	1110 40	3 60	6 31	—	30 0	[illegible]
April ...	15 36	—	76 40	2 50	—	11 30	—	—	—	—	—	222 27	229 83	—	185 47	29 38	—	—	—	142 53	1 12	1 25	—	—	[illegible]
May ...	49 0	0 50	65 80	1 0	—	3 80	—	0 74	—	50 0	—	4227 11	724 88	2 0	15 24	—	—	—	—	72 0	0 85	7 33	—	14 0	[illegible]
June ...	301 83	1 0	79 80	1 25	—	25 30	—	0 65	—	—	1190 18	3186 11	—	19 62	112 94	13 50	10 0	—	—	40 0	0 41	5 44	—	76 11	[illegible]
July ...	17 16	0 75	83 90	3 0	—	0 10	—	—	—	—	—	1143 0	15 0	54 19	74 29	—	—	—	—	72 0	—	5 18	—	—	[illegible]
August ...	15 47	2 75	66 80	2 0	10 0	2 20	—	1 24	—	—	—	4059 73	—	13 21	276 42	—	—	—	—	25 0	0 63	14 58	—	—	[illegible]
September ...	179 1	3 25	69 80	5 0	—	1 80	—	—	—	—	—	1521 88	—	29 29	—	—	—	—	—	100 0	—	2 93	—	—	[illegible]
October ...	26 84	6 75	69 15	2 25	—	6 20	—	—	—	—	—	2172 27	—	78 4	3 57	—	—	—	—	1596 0	—	15 57	—	—	[illegible]
November ...	254 85	10 0	87 25	1 0	—	1 48	—	2 1	—	—	—	3783 66	—	48 38	89 42	—	—	10 0	1065 0	1210 0	76 13	0 87	50 0	—	[illegible]
December ...	80 1	13 25	96 60	1 75	—	1 60	—	1 15	—	—	—	1305 0	—	0 24	5 44	—	—	—	1932 0	42[illegible]7 0	6 90	3 5	—	40 35	7744 34
Total ...	1156 40	39 50	906 90	28 75	10 0	69 8	250 0	9 63	10 0	50 0	1190 18	27313 19	1298 39	294 56	765 17	42 88	10 0	10 0	2997 0	8861 18	97 70	63 76	50 0	160 46	[illegible]

Table 20.—Statement of Work done for other Departments, 1892.

Month	Way and Works Department.						Locomotive Department.				Traffic Department.			Total.
	Trollying and cutting Rails.	Work done for sundry Persons.	For P. W. D. on account of Racket Court Siding, &c.	For Kurunégala Extension.	For Galle Extension.	Old Sleepers.	Work done for sundry Persons.	For Haputalé Extension on account of Bogie Wagons.	For Galle Extension.	For Ambalangoda Extension.	Work done for sundry Persons.	Wages of Gatemen, Mahara Quarry.	Conservancy of Latrines.	
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	—	—	23 65	—	—	1 44	36 37	1045 70	27 33	1735 76	23 23	15 0	7 12	2917 [illegible]
February ...	46 50	132 62	18 50	—	7 0	—	97 46	1047 61	4864 35	4847 15	—	15 0	7 12	10890 [illegible]
March ...	14 90	52 45	27 69	—	4 77	84 48	521 41	1047 50	185 49	2353 48	105 0	—	7 12	4404 [illegible]
April ...	1 20	38 30	31 20	—	—	4 16	83 33	1776 24	123 83	6748 36	67 23	—	7 12	[illegible]
May ...	2 0	515 86	38 97	—	—	52 66	410 30	—	251 35	1696 13	85 47	—	7 12	[illegible]
June ...	24 40	657 3	53 33	—	—	34 96	257 23	—	360 87	2898 98	102 0	—	7 12	[illegible]
July ...	20 60	2120 95	47 87	—	3 50	130 8	356 8	3 12	271 42	2426 7	110 0	—	7 12	[illegible]
August ...	34 80	1267 16	31 20	—	4 0	—	1515 48	20 51	495 50	1462 11	112 36	—	7 12	[illegible]
September ...	—	1706 50	203 78	—	—	1 20	157 19	—	2449 44	1794 24	59 6	—	7 12	[illegible]
October ...	—	687 88	3586 6	3 93	5 76	41 60	538 63	—	962 80	529 61	72 75	—	7 12	[illegible]
November ...	—	3845 99	849 45	1150 51	12 50	3 4	504 47	—	3685 98	887 68	116 20	—	7 12	[illegible]
December ...	1 50	3268 20	753 4	69 52	12 75	0 48	738 98	—	1985 7	303 8	332 77	—	7 12	[illegible]
Total ...	144 90	14292 94	5662 74	1223 96	50 28	354 10	5216 93	4940 68	15463 23	27682 65	1186 7	30 0	85 44	[illegible]

Table 21.—Statement showing Receipts for each Month during 1892.

Month.	Passengers. First Class. No.	Passengers. First Class. Amount.	Passengers. Second Class. No.	Passengers. Second Class. Amount.	Passengers. Third Class. No.	Passengers. Third Class. Amount.	Passengers. Coolies. No.	Passengers. Coolies. Amount.	Total. No.	Total. Amount.	Season Tickets. 1st Class. No.	Season Tickets. 2nd Class. No.	Season Tickets. 3rd Class. No.	Season Tickets. Amount.	Parcels and Mails. No.	Parcels and Mails. Amount.	Horses. No.	Horses. Amount.	Carriages. No.	Carriages. Amount.	Dogs. No.	Dogs. Amount.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.				Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
January ...	3964	8131 55	15085	11028 24	240994	84022 44	4156	3037 73	264199	106219 96	43	87	372	5407 76	19673	7711 39	206	1289 16	48	556 71	318	194 90
February ...	4538	9254 79	15977	10411 86	239397	82797 82	5689	4350 72	265601	106815 19	10	40	206	924 88	21212	7627 24	218	1151 41	50	419 24	294	193 34
March ...	4817	11964 14	15233	11158 36	246861	87758 90	8124	6784 20	275035	117665 60	8	42	210	942 66	21404	8047 97	205	1321 10	39	483 14	322	228 50
April ...	4507	9845 32	15806	12949 77	261028	90820 61	10453	7728 81	291794	121344 51	23	54	250	1636 65	19028	7752 46	259	1754 53	66	778 61	371	247 50
May ...	4832	9798 9	17750	12798 86	291799	105459 33	15829	11067 46	330210	139123 74	14	43	198	1149 19	18750	7392 15	230	1426 79	62	656 63	299	211 0
June ...	3799	6218 55	15404	10162 66	278606	100104 26	11717	8651 61	309526	125137 8	12	45	214	979 47	17942	7009 16	167	846 86	41	379 55	305	196 83
July ...	3885	6671 53	14779	10374 90	256470	88094 37	12224	6315 46	287358	111456 26	28	79	329	2632 22	17496	6526 21	191	1050 11	38	429 98	286	185 0
August ...	4252	8022 47	16592	11840 58	276092	99765 17	7980	4388 57	304916	124016 79	16	49	243	1214 78	18785	6769 99	240	1662 46	65	746 26	298	203 32
September ...	4401	7323 41	15896	10549 58	245831	85341 42	5755	3209 21	271883	106423 62	17	41	235	1109 25	19019	7080 18	244	1226 78	50	515 15	328	198 25
October ...	4403	6621 28	15491	10437 12	258472	84619 44	4363	2793 67	282729	104471 51	29	74	321	2359 92	21248	7629 50	191	923 5	49	590 76	365	247 25
November ...	4899	8977 3	15998	9897 81	262187	88442 75	4543	2684 79	287627	110002 38	24	53	260	1157 28	27726	9131 45	163	1090 10	45	562 88	307	210 50
December ...	6585	11928 54	19569	14011 89	283102	96368 6	4260	2524 58	313516	124833 7	28	43	240	1089 84	28752	9647 91	261	1769 78	50	538 67	421	295 11
Total ...	54882	104756 70	193580	135621 63	3140839	1093594 57	95093	63536 81	3484394	1337509 71	252	650	3058	20603 90	251035	92325 61	2575	15512 13	603	6657 58	3914	2611 50

Month.	Other small Animals. No.	Other small Animals. Amount.	Neat Cattle. No.	Neat Cattle. Amount.	Total Coaching.	Live Stock. Cattle.	Live Stock. Calves, Sheep, and other small Animals.	Live Stock. Amount.	Goods. Quantity.	Goods. Amount.	Goods and Coaching Miscellaneous.	Other Miscellaneous which are not included in the Cash Advices.	Gross Total.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.			Rs. c.	Tons cwt.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
January ...	71	48 2	—	—	121427 90	78	1200	612 91	21835 0	252362 60	655 19	2157 66	377216 26
February ...	75	55 36	2	4 69	117191 35	67	1679	645 7	23020 18	244260 26	602 9	1777 26	364476 3
March ...	78	64 76	4	55 98	128809 71	81	1680	851 97	21640 15	256402 39	521 31	6311 14	392896 52
April ...	83	59 90	2	31 42	133605 58	120	1709	704 31	21290 14	253769 20	581 54	1940 98	390601 61
May ...	107	73 96	2	29 23	150062 69	131	1372	686 75	23724 0	266281 65	560 98	5852 48	423444 55
June ...	134	89 17	2	10 17	134648 29	35	1856	603 50	21805 19	270687 26	550 12	5835 79	412324 96
July ..	133	80 62	—	—	122360 40	42	1547	519 59	22745 4	261060 42	724 84	2167 74	386832 99
August ...	111	79 19	3	31 34	134724 13	178	1267	773 25	21954 2	244016 45	579 86	5172 19	385265 88
September ...	135	89 29	—	—	116642 52	63	1265	655 25	23334 3	253573 93	511 52	2647 69	374030 91
October ..	213	128 68	2	20 63	116371 30	66	3446	908 75	20844 3	248310 77	594 78	4803 9	370988 69
November	140	97 98	11	98 3	122350 60	58	954	472 50	21338 18	258523 67	1648 4	6322 43	389317 24
December ..	115	82 64	12	104 33	138361 35	84	1420	665 97	23658 19	280187 78	2523 10	6640 28	428378 48
Total ...	1395	949 57	40	385 82	1536555 82	1003	19395	8099 82	267192 15	3069436 38	10053 37	51628 73	4695774 12

Table 24.—Statement showing the Payments made to the Crown Agents in England on account of Sinking Fund and Interest on Railway Loans, 1892.

	Contribution to Sinking Fund.						Interest.					
	£	s.	d.		Rs.	c.	£	s.	d.		Rs.	c.
Mátalé Railway ...	2,750	0	0	...	43,489	36	10,828	16	2	...	171,271	51
Nánu-oya Railway...	10,000	0	0	...	158,143	9	39,480	1	0	...	624,581	48
Haputalé Railway ...	—			...	—		12,248	1	9	...	194,196	75
Bentota Railway ...	—			...	—		172	10	0	...	2,771	54
Total ...	12,750	0	0		201,632	45	62,729	8	11		992,821	28

Table 25.—Statement of Debt on December 31, 1892, on account of the Náwalapitiya-Nánu-oya Line (Ordinance No. 9 of 1878).

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	1,000,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed in 1886–1891 ...	38,800	0	0
					Do. 1892 ...	5,600	0	0
					Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	33,396	9	9
					Cash in hand	2,956	14	8
					Balance to be provided	919,246	15	7
	1,000,000	0	0			1,000,000	0	0
	919,246	15	7	∴	@ 1s. 2 3/32d. Rs. 14,988,992·07.			

Table 26.—Statement of Debt on January 31, 1892, on account of the Mátalé Line (Ordinances Nos. 8 and 12 of 1877).

	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
To Loan ...	275,000	0	0	...	By Debentures redeemed in 1886–1891 ...	12,600	0	0
					Do. 1892 ...	1,600	0	0
					Amount to credit of stock, sinking fund, in respect of debentures converted into stock*	7,068	15	11
					Cash in hand	864	18	9
					Balance to be provided for†	252,866	5	4
	275,000	0	0			275,000	0	0
	252,866	5	4	...	@ 1s. 2 3/32d. Rs. 4,123,169 69.			

Table 27.—Statement of Amounts raised under Ordinance No. 7 of 1888.

Raised in England.					Brought to account in the Colony.				Purposes to which applied.
Year.		£	s.	d.	Year.		Rs.	c.	
1890	...	300,500	0	0	1890 ...		3,677,252	3	... Construction of the Haputalé Railway
1891	...	28,143	10	0	1891 ...		373,152	32	... do.
1891	...	8,699	15	1	1892 ...		117,618	76	... do.
1892	...	101,156	14	11	1892 ...		1,459,068	61	... do.
1892	...	11,500	0	0	1892 ...		164,253	47	... Construction of the Bentota Railway
		450,000	0	0			5,791,345	19	

At 1s. 2 3/32d. the rate of exchange adopted for Crown Agents' accounts on December 31, 1892, the £450,000 borrowed were represented by Rs. 7,337,579·62.

* There being only one sinking fund for the whole of the inscribed stock this figure is merely approximate, and based on the assumption that the sinking fund investment earn 3 per cent.

† These figures are, I think, incorrect either for 1891 or 1892; but as the statement is prepared by the Crown Agents, and was only received by me when the report was nearly completed, the error, if any, could not be rectified.

Table 28.—Statement showing the Revenue Earned by the Railway from time of opening to date; also the Net Amount which has been available for Colonial purposes after paying Interest on Loans and Sinking Fund.

Year.	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses including New Works.		Profit on Working.		Interest paid.		Balance.		Sinking Fund.		Balance available for Colonial purposes.	
	Rs	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs	c	Rs.	c	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1862 ...	—		—		—		59,550	0	59,550	0*	—		59,550	0*
1863 ...	—				—		133,170	0	133,170	0*	—		133,170	0*
1864 ...	—		—		—		209,160	0	209,160	0*	—		209,160	0*
1865 ...	27,103	0	53,899	0	26,796	0*	221,430	0	248,226	0*	—		248,226	0*
1866 ...	240,105	0	262,952	0	22,847	0*	263,400	0	286,247	0*	—		286,247	0*
1867 ..	815,603	0	479,338	0	336,265	0	368,335	0	32,070	0*	1,310,448	94	1,342,518	94*
1868 ...	1,636,671	0	746,860	0	889,811	0	477,240	0	412,571	0	919,976	50	507,405	50*
1869 ...	1,809,650	0	725,003	0	1,084,647	0	420,900	0	663,747	0	1,115,202	79	451,455	79*
1870 ...	2,066,403	0	735,468	0	1,330,935	0	418,770	0	912,165	0	160,000	0	752,165	0
1871 ...	1,996,051	0	742,717	0	1,253,334	0	418,740	0	834,594	0	160,000	0	674,594	0
1872 ...	1,867,494	0	738,082	0	1,129,412	0	423,960	0	705,452	0	160,000	0	545,452	0
1873 ...	2,384,505	0	889,855	0	1,494,650	0	378,860	0	1,115,790	0	220,000	0	895,790	0
1874 ...	2,425,560	0	886,849	0	1,538,711	0	406,080	0	1,132,631	0	234,666	67	897,964	33
1875	2,896,224	0	982,831	0	1,913,393	0	403,552	0	1,509,841	0	381,666	66†	1,128,174	34
1876 ...	2,992,728	0	1,010,566	0	1,982,162	0	398,186	0	1,583,976	0	387,666	66†	1,196,309	34
1877 ...	3,641,940	0	1,266,215	0	2,375,725	0	383,360	0	1,992,365	0	334,666	67†	1,657,698	33
1878 ...	3,450,465	0	1,354,021	0	2,096,444	0	382,720	0	1,713,724	0	234,666	66	1,479,057	34
1879 ...	3,349,509	0	1,424,461	0	1,925,048	0	145,888	0	1,779,160	0	474,666	66	1,304,493	34
1880 ...	3,012,391	0	1,367,597	0	1,644,794	0	419,136	0	1,225,658	0	444,000	0	781,658	0
1881 .	2,882,705	0	1,357,893	0	1,524,812	0	589,296	0	935,516	0	444,000	0	491,516	0
1882	2,632,628	0	1,361,115	0	1,271,513	0	771,633	24	499,879	76	—		499,879	76
1883 ...	2,496,380	0	1,276,800	0	1,219,580	0	667,937	33	551,642	67	—		551,642	67
1884 ...	2,544,585	0	1,359,102	0	1,185,483	0	624,434	28	561,048	72	—		561,048	72
1885 ...	2,605,658	0	1,467,699	0	1,137,959	0	652,966	86	484,992	14	84,413	80	400,578	34
1886 ...	2,687,875	0	1,451,716	0	1,236,159	0	715,334	42	520,824	58	178,909	93	341,914	65
1887 ...	2,947,628	0	1,466,002	0	1,481,626	0	704,348	59	777,277	41	175,998	92	601,278	49
1888 ...	3,387,658	0	1,505,680	0	1,881,978	0	742,473	91	1,139,504	9	186,072	31	953,431	78
1889 ...	3,549,135	0	1,670,044	0	1,879,091	0	737,432	35	1,141,658	65	186,520	37	955,138	28
1890 ...	3,862,313	0	1,722,755	0	2,139,558	0	702,645	25	1,436,912	75	163,293	43	1,273,619	32
1891 ...	4,428,840	0	1,951,456	0	2,477,384	0	773,305	66	1,704,078	34	179,512	44	1,524,565	90
1892 ...	4,695,771	12	2,287,274	87	2,408,499	25	992,821	28	1,415,677	97	201,632	45	1,214,045	52
Total ...	73,333,581	12	32,544,250	87	40,789,330	25	15,007,066	17	25,782,264	8	8,337,981	86	17,444,282	22

Table 29.—Statement showing Amounts expended on Railway Construction not raised by Loans.

	Rs.	c.
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Main Line ..	9,384,831	59
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Náwalapitiya Line	2,274,626	58
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Kalutara Line	2,192,214	56
Amount contributed from Revenue for construction of Wharf Line ...	29,896	87
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction of Mahara Line	75,163	0
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction of Breakwater Line	221,841	32
Expenditure from Breakwater funds for construction of two Engines and Vans	81,221	0
Expenditure for construction of Galle Railway (see Table 4) ...	1,456,904	7
Expenditure on account of Bandárawela Survey (see Table 6) ...	15,297	39
Expenditure on account of Bandárawela construction (see Table 6) ...	215,332	38
Expenditure on account of Kurunégala Survey (see Table 7) ...	6,343	73
Expenditure on account of Kurunégala construction (see Table 7) ...	24,922	42
	15,978,594	91
Additional accommodation to December 31, 1892 (see Table 23) ..	2,354,927	70
Total ...	18,333,522	61

* Loss.

† The repayment of the Rs. 100,000 raised on Debentures issued locally under Ordinance No. 2 of 1872 is included in these amounts, viz., 1875 Rs. 147,000, 1876 Rs. 153,000, and 1877 Rs. 100,000.

Table 30.—Statement showing the Number of Miles of Running Line opened per Annum from October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1892.

Date of Opening.	Between which Points opened.	For what Class of Traffic.	Main Line.	Coast Line.	Breakwater Line.	Wharf Line.	Náwalapitiya Line.	Mátalé Line.	Nánu-oya Line.	Total in one year.
			M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
October 2, 1865	Colombo to Ambépussa ...	Coaching ...	34 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 45
January 1, 1866	Do. ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
November 1, 1866	Ambépussa to Polgahawela	Coaching & Goods	10 69	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 69
August 1, 1867	Polgahawela to Kandy .	Coaching ...	29 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 11
September 6, 1867	Do. ...	Goods partially...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
October 1, 1867	Do. ...	Goods wholly ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
January 15, 1873	Pérádeniya to Gampola ...	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	7 60	—	—	7 60
February 1, 1873	Do. ...	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 16, 1874	Colombo to Fort ...	Stone ...	—	1 48	—	—	—	—	—	12 52
Do.	Mahára Quarry to Mahara Junction ...	Do. ...	—	—	1 35	—	—	—	—	
Do.	Fort Point to Breakwater Yard ...	Do. ...	—	—	0 45	—	—	—	—	
December 1, 1874	Gampola to Náwalapitiya	Goods ...	—	—	—	—	9 4	—	—	
December 21, 1874	Do.	Coaching ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
March 1, 1877	Fort to Moratuwa ...	Do. ...	—	11 61	—	—	—	—	—	16 25
September 1, 1877	Moratuwa to Pánaduré ...	Do. ...	—	4 44	—	—	—	—	—	
May 27, 1878	Breakwater Yard to Wharf	Goods ...	—	—	—	0 53	—	—	—	0 53
February 1, 1879	Pánaduré to Kalutara North ...	Coaching ...	—	8 35	—	—	—	—	—	9 57
September 22, 1879	Kalutara North to Kalutara South ...	Coaching & Goods	—	1 22	—	—	—	—	—	
October 4, 1880	Kandy to Mátalé ...	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	17 49	—	17 49
June 4, 1884	Náwalapitiya to Hatton	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 60	28 47
November 20, 1884	Hatton to Talawakelé ...	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 87	
May 20, 1885	Talawakelé to Nánu-oya...	Do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 59	12 59
March 31, 1890	Kalutara South to Alutgama ...	Do. ...	—	10 70	—	—	—	—	—	10 70
		Total ...	74 45	38 40	2 0	0 53	16 64	17 49	41 26	191 37

Table 31.—Showing the Number of Miles opened per Annum, and the Annual and Average Daily Mileage of Trains, from the commencement on October 2, 1865, to December 31, 1892.

Year.	Miles opened per Annum.	Total Miles opened on December 31.	Total Train Mileage.	Average Daily Mileage, including Sundays
1865 ...	34¼	34¼	10,839	119
1866 ...	10¾	45¾	71,107	195
1867 ...	29¾	74¾	133,846	366
1868 ...	—	74¾	242,804	663
1869 ...	—	74¾	245,464	672
1870 ...	—	74¾	252,305	691
1871 ...	—	74¾	251,921	690
1872 ...	—	74¾	237,997	650
1873 ...	7¾	82¾	310,261	850
1874 ...	12¼	94¾	320,021	876
1875 ...	—	94¾	383,401	1,050
1876 ...	—	94¾	421,445	1,151
1877 ...	16¾	111¾	547,556	1,500
1878 ...	—	111¾	585,406	1,603
1879 ...	9¾	121¾	602,087	1,649
1880 ...	17¾	139¾	580,869	1,587
1881 ...	—	139¾	636,211	1,743
1882 ...	—	139¾	619,221	1,696
1883 ..	—	139¾	603,080	1,652
1884 ...	28¼	167¾	610,198	1,667
1885 ...	12¾	180¾	626,447	1,722
1886 ...	—	180¾	632,440	1,733
1887 ...	—	180¾	648,946	1,756
			Traffic Train Miles	
1887* ...	—	180¾	569,730	1,561
1888 (Leap Year) ...	—	180¾	572,609	1,565
1889 ...	—	180¾	577,237	1,582
1890 ...	10¾	191¾	647,151	1,773
1891 ...	—	191¾	690,070	1,891
1892 (Leap Year) ...	—	191¾	769,128	2,102

* The second line for 1887 has been worked on traffic train mileage only, to compare with 1888

Table 32.—Particulars of Sidings of all Lines not included in Running Lines.

Main Line.

Stations.	Length of Crossing Roads. M.	chs.	lks.	Length of Sidings for placing Wagons. M.	chs.	lks.	Total Length of Sidings. M.	chs.	lks.	Increase during 1892. M.	chs.	lks.
Colombo	0	34	44	5	63	79	6	18	23	—		
Maradana Junction	0	2	90	0	11	45	0	14	35	—		
Kelaniya		—		0	26	30	0	26	30	0	15	91
Mahara		—		0	36	38	0	36	38	—		
Henaratgoda		—		0	29	47	0	29	47	0	11	28
Véyangoda		—		0	27	72	0	27	72	—		
Mirigama		—		0	23	46	0	23	46	—		
Ambépussa		—		0	42	20	0	42	20	—		
Ajawwa		—		0	20	0	0	20	0	—		
Polgahawela	0	4	70	0	64	48	0	69	18	—		
Rambukkana	0	10	90	1	10	7	1	20	97	—		
Alagalla, passing place		—		0	18	18	0	18	18	—		
Rattugannáwa	0	4	80	0	70	54	0	75	34	—		
Pérádeniya	0	4	7	0	77	93	1	2	0	—		
Kandy	0	13	95	2	17	27	2	31	22	—		
Gampola	0	9	0	0	56	72	0	65	72	—		
Náwalapitiya	0	22	7	1	3	26	1	25	33	0	1	78
Galboda	0	2	65	0	26	88	0	29	53	—		
Watawala	0	2	16	0	35	53	0	37	69	—		
Hatton	0	6	50	0	57	53	0	64	3	—		
Kotagala	0	2	85	0	35	56	0	38	41	—		
Talawakelé	0	2	6	0	39	60	0	41	66	—		
Watagoda	0	2	65	0	30	16	0	32	81	—		
Nánu oya	0	3	75	0	57	40	0	61	15	—		
Total	1	49	45	20	1	97	21	51	42	0	28	97

Coast Line.

	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.
Pettah		—		0	12	9	0	12	9	—		
Racquet Court		—		0	34	47	0	34	47	—		
Fort		—		0	22	33	0	22	33	0	22	33
Slave Island	0	14	96		—		0	14	96	—		
Kollupitiya		—			—			—		—		
Bambalapitiya		—		0	13	24	0	13	24	—		
Wellawatta	0	12	71		—		0	12	71	—		
Dehiwala		—			—			—		—		
Mount Lavinia		—		0	13	12	0	13	12	—		
Angulana		—			—			—		—		
Lunáwa		—			—			—		—		
Moratuwa	0	5	84	0	23	50	0	29	34	—		
Pánaduré		—		0	39	82	0	39	82	—		
Wadduwa		—		0	12	89	0	12	89	—		
Kalutara North		—		0	12	65	0	12	65	—		
Kalutara South	0	4	74	0	62	86	0	67	60	—		
Paiyagala South	0	16	75	0	18	65	0	35	40	0	18	65
Beruwala	0	11	58	0	17	81	0	29	39	0	17	81
Alutgama	0	4	85	0	35	0	0	39	85	—		
Total	0	71	43	3	78	43	4	69	86	0	58	79

Wharf Line.

	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.
Breakwater Yard	0	7	6	2	53	21	2	60	27	—		

Mátalé Extension.

	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.
Mahaiyáwa		—			—			—		—		
Katugastota	0	6	1	0	29	50	0	35	51	—		
Wattégama		—		0	54	50	0	54	50	—		
Ukuwela		—		0	10	80	0	10	80	—		
Mátalé	0	10	25	0	63	75	0	74	0	—		
Total	0	16	26	1	78	55	2	14	81	—		

Grand Total.

	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.	M.	chs.	lks.
Main Line	1	49	45	19	53	0	21	51	42	—		
Coast Line	0	71	43	3	19	64	4	69	86	—		
Breakwater Yard	0	7	6	2	53	21	2	60	27	—		
Mátalé Line	0	16	26	1	78	55	2	14	81	—		
Total	2	64	20	27	44	40	31	36	36	—		

Sidings laid for other Departments.

	To Dec. 31, 1891. Feet.	In 1892. Feet.	Total. Feet.	Department.
Mahara Quarry	—	—	—	Convict
Reclamation Ground	3,168	1,242	4,410	Public Works
Galle Buck	—	708	708	do.
Total	3,168	1,950	5,118	

Table 35.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Way and Works Department, 1892.

Description	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Piecework.	Allowance.	Total.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths	2,197½	7	2,297 65	—	—	2,297 65	1 5
Kanganies	26,083½	83	25,788 55	—	—	25,788 55	0 99
Carpenters	8,763½	28	9,056 99	—	—	9,056 99	1 3
Do. head ...	46½	—	140 25	—	—	140 25	3 5
Coolies	90,808½	290	38,088 81	—	—	38,088 81	0 42
Fitters	3,263½	11	4,781 15	—	—	4,781 15	1 46
Watchers	171	1	77 18	—	—	77 18	0 45
Masons	18,361½	59	18,346 56	—	—	18,346 56	0 99
Painters	1,276½	4	1,076 44	—	—	1,076 44	0 86
Patrols	6,821½	22	3,363 23	—	—	3,363 23	0 49
Platelaying coolie ...	182,469½	580	82,916 59	—	—	82,916 59	0 46
Do. boys ...	1,462½	5	565 22	—	—	565 22	0 38
Strikers	1,699	6	992 77	—	—	992 77	0 59
Boys	7,170½	23	2,012 38	—	—	2,012 38	0 28
Women	1,428	5	355 72	—	—	355 72	0 25
Serangs	54½	—	68 12	—	—	68 12	1 26
Khalassies	1,865½	6	1,246 1	—	—	1,246 1	0 66
Pattern makers ...	61	—	56 25	—	—	56 25	0 92
Total ...	354,005	1,130	191,229 87	—	—	191,229 87	0 54

Table 36.—Detailed Statement of Wages of Daily-paid Men, Locomotive Department, 1892.

Description.	Number of Days.	Average Number of Men employed Daily.	Wages.	Piecework.	Allowance.	Total.	Average per Day per Man.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Blacksmiths	6,806	23	9,104 88	1,197 98	—	10,302 86	1 51
Do. apprentices ...	1,817	6	708 70	99 39	—	808 9	0 44
Kanganies	4,210	14	3,622 93	—	—	3,622 93	0 86
Carpenters	42,658	142	43,415 20	175 53	—	43,590 73	1 2
Do. apprentices ...	114	—	69 99	0 29	—	70 28	0 62
Do. head ...	571	2	1,859 32	—	—	1,859 32	3 26
Cleaners, carriage ...	8,078	27	2,973 33	—	—	2,973 33	0 37
Do. engine ...	26,536	89	12,411 15	—	26 25	12,437 40	0 47
Do. wagon ...	5,086	17	2,358 1	207 33	—	2,565 34	0 50
Coolies	34,854	116	15,778 68	481 49	—	16,260 17	0 47
Coppersmiths ...	317	1	1,031 81	—	—	1,031 81	3 25
Do. apprentices ...	312	1	109 28	31 87	—	141 15	0 45
Do. assistants ...	288	1	264 4	127 85	—	391 89	1 36
Engine lighters ...	2,840	9	2,871 46	0 75	8 75	2,880 96	1 1
Do. turners ...	1,192	4	1,658 9	—	1 25	1,659 34	1 39
Enginemen, stationary ...	1,474	5	1,424 91	—	—	1,424 91	0 97
Examiners, carriage ...	559	2	1,975 32	—	10 50	1,985 82	3 55
Examiners, wagon ...	2,423	8	4,899 43	—	—	4,899 43	2 2
Engine drivers, 3rd class ...	395	1	1,052 18	—	—	1,052 18	2 67
Firemen, native ...	31,377	105	30,352 14	194 49	948 60	31,495 23	1 0
Fitters	43,282	144	61,087 2	2,905 46	57 0	64,049 48	1 48
Do. apprentices ...	7,941	26	3,226 83	779 5	3 0	4,008 88	0 50
Fuelmen	8,342	28	4,108 88	—	8 1	4,116 89	0 49
Greasers	1,203	4	1,142 21	—	—	1,142 21	0 95
Labourers	1,789	6	898 26	—	—	898 26	0 50
Lifters	5,027	17	2,352 11	—	—	2,352 11	0 47
Machinists	6,598	22	3,547 78	1,260 81	—	4,808 59	0 73
Moulders	718	2	856 83	—	—	856 83	1 19
Painters	7,781	26	6,984 30	767 6	—	7,751 36	1 0
Pattern makers ...	303	1	474 52	—	—	474 52	1 57
Do. assistants ...	199	1	275 67	—	—	275 67	1 39
Pumpers	5,597	19	2,696 14	—	0 50	2,696 64	0 48
Saddlers	311	1	388 39	—	—	388 39	1 25
Shunting drivers ...	351	1	1,016 15	—	—	1,016 15	2 90
Stokers	760	3	544 95	—	—	544 95	0 72
Strikers	11,895	40	5,295 22	1,038 14	0 25	6,333 61	0 53
Store coolies	365	1	178 51	—	0 50	179 1	0 49
Tinsmiths	723	2	776 51	—	—	776 51	1 7
Trimmers	1,399	5	1,109 70	—	—	1,109 70	0 79
Washers, boiler ...	414	1	620 45	—	—	620 45	1 50
Watchers	3,130	10	1,588 89	—	—	1,588 89	0 50
Total ...	279,985	933	237,110 17	9,267 49	1,064 61	247,442 27	0 88

Table 3[illegible].—Sectional Expenditure for 1892.

Particulars.		Coast Line. 1	Fort and Wharf. 2	Mahara Quarry and Mahara Point. 3	Colombo and Rambukkana. 4	Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa. 5	Kadugannáwa and Péradeniya. 6	Péradeniya and Kandy. 7	Wharf to Kandy and Mahara [illegible] 8	Kandy and Mátalé. 9	Péradeniya and Náwalapitiya. 10	Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya. 11	All Lines 12
Figures on which Calculations are based. — *Miles open* ...	...	38½	1¼	1½	52¾	12¾	5½	3[illegible]	7¾	17¾	16¾	41	191½
Train miles ...	..	183,920	1,284	480	240,674	58,505	27,631	26,228	354,802	42,193	69,637	118,576	769,128
Receipts ...	Rs.	515,322 26	10,866 80	2,253 39	2,089,502 66	449,827 64	173,312 93	82,254 42	2,799,017 84	115,129 76	451,450 41	811,853 85	4,695,774 12
Expenditure ...	Rs.	409,124 5	18,645 78	3,988 40	750,743 38	219,502 88	55,183 10	74,292 11	1,122,345 95	107,481 51	175,170 53	473,153 13	2,287,274 87
Gross ton miles	Tons	28,145,236	212,626	110,906	56,041,470	15,958,662	5,744,709	3,587,464	81,685,837	5,727,139	14,905,179	26,615,541	157,078,932
Engine miles ...	...	201,933	1,413	489	264,597	121,197	32,517	29,276	440,674	46,356	98,406	194,791	990,953
Vehicle miles ...	...	2,645,071	14,397	10,168	4,876,118	110,872	485,229	240,359	6,735,143	395,084	1,129,971	1,634,160	12,539,429
Maintenance of Way, Works, and Bridges ...	Rs.	94,469 62	11,554 20	1,991 31	99,899 65	43,419 5	10,957 18	13,835 12	181,447 51	24,745 32	27,992 36	71,676 85	400,331 66
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,453 76	9,243 36	1,327 54	1,912 53	3,372 35	1,947 94	3,570 35	2,348 84	1,403 99	1,671 18	1,732 37	2,090 50
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 51	9 0	4 15	0 41	0 74	0 40	0 53	0 51	0 59	0 42	0 60	0 52
Per cent. of earnings	...	18·33	Loss	88·37	4·77	9·85	6·32	16·82	6·48	20·95	6·21	8·83	8·53
Per cent. of expenditure	...	23·09	61·97	49·92	13·28	19·79	19·86	18·62	16·17	23·02	15·98	15·15	17·50
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	3 37	54 34	17 95	1 78	2 71	1 89	3 86	2 22	4 32	1 88	2 69	2 55
Locomotive Department, General Superintendence ...	Rs.	3,298 56	18 15	11 52	6,080 43	1,396 37	629 65	295 7	8,431 79	529 51	1,383 65	2,070 73	15,714 24
Per mile of line open	Rs.	85 68	14 52	7 68	116 65	108 50	111 94	76 15	109 15	30 4	82 61	50 5	82 6
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·64	0·17	0·51	0·29	0·32	0·36	0·36	0·30	0·45	0·31	0·25	0·33
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·81	0·10	0·29	0·81	0·64	1·14	0·40	0·75	0·49	0·79	0·44	0·69
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 12	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 8	0 11	0 8	0 10	0 9	0 9	0 8	0 10
Per engine mile ...	Rs.	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	1 24	1 26	1 13	1 24	1 26	1 29	1 22	1 25	1 34	1 22	1 26	1 25
Locomotive Power ...	Rs.	103,541 88	797 48	267 59	248,554 35	110,779 61	17,680 57	15,952 0	304,231 60	28,729 13	54,869 12	224,644 10	805,815 83
Per mile of line open	Rs.	2,689 40	637 98	178 39	4,768 43	8,604 24	3,143 21	4,116 65	5,199 73	1,650 2	3,275 77	5,429 46	4,207 92
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 56	0 62	0 56	1 3	1 89	0 64	0 61	1 12	0 68	0 79	1 90	1 5
Per cent. of earnings	...	20·09	7·34	11·87	11·90	25·13	10·21	19·39	14·45	24·32	12·15	27·67	17·16
Per cent. of expenditure	...	25·31	4·28	6·71	33·11	50·47	32·04	21·47	35·11	26·73	31·32	47·48	35·23
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	3 68	3 75	2 41	4 44	6 93	3 6	4 44	4 83	5 2	3 68	8 44	5 13
Per engine mile ...	Rs.	0 51	0 56	0 54	0 93	0 91	0 54	0 54	0 87	0 62	0 55	1 15	0 81
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	39 14	55 39	26 31	50 97	99 90	36 44	66 36	58 50	72 71	48 56	137 46	64 26
Carriages and Wagons	Rs.	35,532 68	186 6	141 59	62,501 47	14,438 1	6,386 63	3,137 31	86,791 7	5,024 1	14,886 17	21,591 69	163,825 62
Per mile of line open	Rs.	922 93	148 85	94 39	1,199 7	1,121 40	1,135 40	809 62	1,123 51	285 5	888 73	521 85	855 49
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 19	0 14	0 30	0 26	0 25	0 23	0 12	0 24	0 12	0 21	0 18	0 21
Per cent. of earnings	...	6·90	1·71	6·28	2·99	3·27	3·68	3·82	3·10	4·25	3·30	2·66	3·49
Per cent. of expenditure	...	8·69	1·00	3·55	8·33	6·57	11·57	4·23	7·73	4·67	8·50	4·56	7·16
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 26	0 87	1 28	1 11	0 93	1 11	0 88	1 6	0 88	1 0	0 81	1 4
Per 1,000 vehicle miles	Rs.	13 43	12 92	13 92	12 81	13 2	13 16	13 5	12 89	12 71	13 17	13 21	13 6
Stationary Machinery ...	Rs.	[illegible]	14 14	9 57	4,522 42	1,093 3	464 69	271 72	6,375 57	405 60	1,089 58	1,623 88	12,068 77
Per mile of line open	Rs.	66 86	11 31	6 38	86 76	84 89	82 61	70 12	82 53	23 1	65 5	39 25	63 2
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 8
Per cent. of earnings	...	0·50	0·13	0·43	0·21	0·25	0·27	0·33	0·23	0·34	0·24	0·20	0·21
Per cent. of expenditure	...	0·03	0·07	0·24	0·60	0·49	0·84	0·36	0·57	0·38	0·62	0·34	0·55
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 9	0 7	0 9	0 8	0 7	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 7	0 7	0 6	0 3

Traffic, General Superintendence	Rs.	6,647 56	201 62	211 80	10,702 11	2,214 11	1,016 76	752 24	15,098 64	3,395 6	2,845 4	7,156 78	35,143 8
Per mile of line open	Rs.	172 66	161 30	141 20	205 31	171 97	180 76	194 13	195 45	192 63	169 85	172 97	183 52
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 4	0 16	0 44	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 5
Per cent. of earnings...	...	1 29	1·85	9·39	0·51	0·50	0·59	0·91	0·54	2·87	0·63	0·88	0·75
Per cent. of expenditure	...	1·62	1·08	5·31	1·42	10·1	1·84	1·01	1·35	3·16	1·63	1·51	1·54
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 34	0 55	1 92	0 19	0 13	0 18	0 21	0 18	0 59	0 19	0 27	0 22
Traffic Charges ...	Rs.	60,819 64	3,784 65	[illegible] 54	95,035 18	5,877 41	4,987 22	27,008 9	137,068 9	19,406 56	22,303 63	48.435 90	288,033 82
Per mile of line open...	Rs	1,579 73	3,027 72	250 36	1,823 22	456 50	886 61	6,969 83	1,774 34	1,101 8	1,331 56	1.170 66	1,504 9
Per train mile ..	Rs.	0 33	2 95	0 78	0 39	0 10	0 18	1 3	0 39	0 46	0 32	0 41	0 37
Per cent. of earnings	...	11·80	34·83	16·67	4·55	1·33	2·88	32·84	4·90	16·43	4·94	5·97	6·13
Per cent. of expenditure	...	14·86	20·30	9·42	12·66	2·68	9·04	36·37	12·21	18·06	12·73	10·24	12·59
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	2 16	17 80	3 39	1 69	0 37	0 86	7 53	1 68	3 39	1 50	1 82	1 83
Running Staff ...	Rs.	12,206 85	960 0	—	21,355 39	13.576 22	2.137 29	1.423 20	39.452 10	4,425 98	5,794 87	15,023 8	76,902 88
Per mile of line open	Rs.	317 6	768 0	—	409 69	1,054 46	379 96	367 28	510 71	251 12	345 96	363 10	401 56
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 7	0 75	—	0 9	0 23	0 8	0 5	0 11	0 10	0 8	0 13	0 10
Per cent. of earnings	...	2·37	8·83	—	1·02	3·08	1·23	1·73	1·05	3·75	1·28	1 85	1·64
Per cent. of expenditure	...	2·98	5·15	—	2·84	6·18	3·88	1·92	3·51	4·12	3·31	3·18	3·36
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 43	4 51	—	0 38	0 85	0 37	0 39	0 48	0 77	0 39	0 56	0 49
Telegraph Charges ...	Rs.	16,323 88	150 0	—	12.263 88	5,626 43	974 1	2.856 19	21,870 51	4,019 4	2,427 0	7,419 14	52,059 57
Per mile of line open ...	Rs.	424 0	120 0	—	235 28	437 1	173 16	737 8	283 11	228 3	144 89	179 32	271 85
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 9	0 12	—	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 11	0 6	0 10	0 4	0 6	0 7
Per cent. of earnings ...	...	3·17	1·38	—	0·59	1·28	0·56	3·47	0·77	3·40	0·54	0·91	1·11
Per cent. of expenditure	...	3·99	0·80	—	1·63	2·56	1·76	3·84	1·95	3·74	1·38	1·57	2·28
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 58	0 71	—	0 22	0 35	0 17	0 80	0 27	0 70	0 16	0 28	0 33
General Charges ...	Rs.	26,014 97	979 48	979 48	21,446 66	3,157 80	2,285 99	4,788 74	33,638 15	8.817 23	4,464. 32	17.527 1	90,461 68
Per mile of line open...	Rs.	675 71	783 58	652 99	411 45	245 27	406 40	1.235 80	435 44	500 27	266 53	423 61	472 38
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 14	0 76	2 4	0 9	0 5	0 8	0 18	0 9	0 21	0 6	0 15	0 12
Per cent. of earnings...	...	5·05	9·01	43·47	1·03	0·72	1·32	5·82	1·20	7·47	0·98	2·16	1·93
Per cent. of expenditure	...	6·36	5·25	24·56	2·86	1·44	4·14	6·45	3·00	8·20	2·55	3·70	3·95
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	0 91	4 61	8 83	0 38	0 19	0 40	1 33	0 41	1 54	0 30	0 66	0 58
Total Working Expenses ...	Rs.	361,429 78	18,645 78	3,988 40	582,152 54	201,578 64	47,519 99	70,319 68	924,205 3	99.497 44	138,055 74	417.169 16	1,940,357 15
Per mile of line open ...	Rs.	9,387 79	14,916 62	2,658 93	11,168 39	16.656 59	8,447 99	18,147 1	11,963 81	5,645 24	8,242 13	10 082 64	10,132 41
Per train mile ...	Rs.	1 96	14 52	8 31	2 41	3 44	1 72	2 68	2 60	2 36	1 98	3 52	2 52
Per cent. of earnings	...	70·14	Loss	Loss	27·86	45·73	27·42	85·49	33·02	84·23	30·58	51·38	41·32
Per cent. of expenditure	...	88·34	100·00	100·00	77·54	91·83	86·11	94·67	82·35	92·57	78·81	88·17	84·83
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	12 84	87 69	35 96	10 38	12 61	8 23	19 60	11 31	17.37	9 26	15 67	12 35
New Works, including rolling stock	Rs.	47,694 27	—	—	168,590 84	17,924 24	7,663 11	3,962 43	198,140 62	7,984 7	37,114 79	55.983 97	346,917 72
Per mile of line open	Rs.	1,238 81	—	—	3,234 36	1,392 17	1,362 33	1,022 56	2,564 93	453 0	2,215 81	1.356 9	1,811 58
Per train mile ...	Rs.	0 26	—	—	0 70	0 31	0 28	0 15	0 56	0 19	0 53	0 47	0 45
Per cent. of earnings...	...	9·25	—	—	8·07	4·06	4·42	4·81	7·08	6·76	8·22	6·90	7·39
Per cent. of expenditure	...	11·66	—	—	22·46	8·17	13·89	5·33	17·65	7·43	21·19	11·83	15·17
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	1 69	—	—	3 1	1 12	1 33	1 10	2 42	1 39	2 49	2 10	2 21
Total Expenditure ...	Rs.	409,124 5	18,645 78	3,988 40	750,743 38	219,502 88	55,183 10	74,282 11	1,122,345 65	107,481 51	175,170 53	473,153 13	2,287,274 87
Per mile of line open	Rs.	10,626 60	14,916 62	2,658 93	14.402 75	17.048 76	9.810 32	19.169 57	14,528 74	6,098 24	10.457 94	11.435 73	11,943 99
Per train mile ...	Rs	2 22	14 52	8 31	3 11	3 75	2 0	2 83	3 16	2 55	2 51	3 99	2 97
Per cent of earnings...	...	79·39	Loss	Loss	35·93	49·79	31·84	90·30	40·10	90·99	38·80	58·28	48·71
Per cent. of expenditure	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Per 1,000 gross ton miles	Rs.	14 53	87 69	35 96	13 39	13 73	9 56	20 70	13 73	18 76	11 75	17 77	14 56

Table 38.—Sectional Earnings for 1891.

Particulars.	Coast Line.	Fort and Wharf.	Mahara Quarry and Mahara Point.	Colombo and Bambukkana.	Bambukkana and Kaḍugannáwa.	Kaḍugannáwa and Péráḍeniya.	Péráḍeniya and Kandy.	Wharf to Kandy and Mahara Branch, hitherto called the Main Line.	Kandy and Máṭalé.	Péráḍeniya and Náwalapiṭiya.	Náwalapiṭiya and Nánu-oya.	All Lines.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Figures on which Calculations are based.												
Original cost ... Rs.	2,991,621 56	87,601 26	75,163 0		17,384,831 58			17,547,595 84	3,391,952 55	2,674,626 58	10,950,001 70	37,655,798 23
Railway debt on lines opened for traffic Rs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,440,213 17	—	13,441,948 72	16,882,161 89
Miles open	38½	1½	1½	52½	12½	5½	3½	77¼	17½	16¾	41½	191½
Traffic train miles	183,920	1,284	480	240,674	58,505	27,031	25,228	354,862	42,103	69,637	118,576	769,128
Gross ton miles	281,452 36	212,626	110,906	56,041,470	15,988,662	5,774,709	3,587,464	81,685,835	5,727,139	14,995,179	26,615,541	157,078,932
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Earnings coaching traffic	455,328 68	785 7	—	482,657 15	85,855 11	38,285 89	43,294 53	651,577 75	74,184 86	135,353 31	218,511 42	1,536,555 82
Per mile open	11,826 72	628 6	—	9,259 61	6,668 36	6,806 38	11,353 42	8,434 67	4,299 7	8,176 31	5,281 24	8,023 79
Per train mile	2 47	0 61	—	2 1	1 47	1 38	1 67	1 84	1 76	1 97	1 84	2 0
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	16 18	3 69	—	8 61	5 37	6 63	12 26	7 98	12 95	9 19	8 21	9 78
Earnings from goods traffic	49,662 9	9,845 86	2,017 52	1,577,517 65	349,451 77	133,373 63	36,466 2	2,108,672 45	39,052 44	508,131 48	583,937 92	3,089,436 38
Per mile open	1,289 92	7,876 69	1,345 1	30,264 13	27,141 89	23,710 87	9,410 56	27,296 73	2,215 74	18,394 71	14,113 30	16,132 83
Per train mile	0 27	7 67	4 20	6 55	5 97	4 83	1 39	5 94	0 93	4 42	4 92	4 1
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	1 76	46 31	18 19	28 15	21 86	23 10	10 16	25 81	6 82	20 67	21 94	19 67
Earnings from live stock	291 77	—	—	3,430 96	777 20	303 61	247 3	4,758 80	572 87	1,260 78	1,215 60	8,099 82
Per mile open	7 58	—	—	65 82	60 36	53 98	63 75	61 60	32 50	75 27	29 38	42 29
Per train mile	—	—	—	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 1	0 1
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	0 1	—	—	0 6	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 6	0 10	0 8	0 4	0 5
Miscellaneous earnings	10,039 72	235 87	235 87	25,896 90	4,743 56	1,349 80	1,546 84	34,008 84	4,319 50	5,125 4	8,188 91	6,1682 10
Per mile open	260 77	188 69	157 25	496 82	368 43	239 96	399 18	440 24	245 8	305 97	197 92	322 10
Per train mile	0 6	0 18	0 49	0 11	0 8	0 5	0 6	0 9	0 10	0 7	0 7	0 8
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	0 35	1 10	2 12	0 46	0 30	0 23	0 43	0 41	0 75	0 34	0 31	0 39
Total earnings	515,322 26	10,866 80	2,253 39	2,089,502 66	440,827 64	173,312 93	82,254 42	2,799,017 84	118,129 76	451,450 41	811,853 85	4,695,774 12
Per mile open	13,384 99	8,693 44	1,502 26	40,086 38	34,239 4	30,811 19	21,226 94	36,233 24	6,702 39	26,962 26	19,621 84	24,521 1
Per train mile	2 80	8 46	4 69	8 68	7 53	6 27	3 13	7 88	2 80	6 48	6 84	6 10
Per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	18 30	51 10	20 31	37 28	27 57	30 1	22 92	34 26	20 62	30 28	30 50	29 89
Expenditure, excluding new works ...	361,429 78	18,645 78	3,988 40	582,152 54	201,578 64	47,519 99	70,319 68	924,205 3	99,497 44	138,075 74	417,169 16	1,940,357 15
Profit on working	153,892 48	*7,778 98	*1,735 1	1,507,350 12	239,249 0	125,792 94	11,934 74	1,874,812 81	18,632 32	313,394 67	394,684 69	2,755,416 97
Do. per cent. on original cost	5·14	—	—					10·68	0 55	11 71	3·60	7 33
Do. per cent. on capital outstanding on December 31 ...	—	—	—	—	10·84 —	—	—	—	0 54	—	2 93	16 32
Do. per mile open ...	3,997 21	—	—	28,917 99	18,582 44	22,363 19	3,079 93	24,269 42	1,057 15	18,710 13	9,539 21	14,388 60
Do. per train mile ...	0 84	—	—	6 26	4 9	4 55	0 45	5 28	0 44	4 50	3 33	3 58
Do. per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	5 46	—	—	26 90	14 96	21 78	3 32	22 95	3 25	21 2	14 83	17 54
New works (including rolling stock) ...	47,694 27	—	—	168,590 84	17,924 24	7,663 11	3,962 43	198,140 62	7,984 7	37,114 79	55,983 97	346,917 72
Profit after deducting new works ...	106,198 21	*7,778 98	*1,735 1	1,338,759 28	221,324 76	118,129 83	7,972 31	1,676,672 19	10,648 25	276,279 88	338,700 72	2,408,499 25
Profit after deducting New Works: per cent. on original capital cost	3 55	—	—					9 55	0·31	10 33	3 09	6 41
Profit after deducting New Works: per cent. on capital outstanding	—	—	—	—	9·70 —	—	—	—	0·30	—	2 52	14 26
Profit after deducting New Works: per mile open ...	2,758 40	—	—	25,683 64	17,190 27	21,000 86	2,057 37	21,704 49	604 15	16,494 32	8,186 12	12,577 2
Profit after deducting New Works: per train mile ...	0 58	—	—	5 56	3 78	4 27	0 36	4 72	0 25	3 97	2 86	3 13
Profit after deducting New Works: per 1,000 gross ton miles ...	3 77	—	—	23 89	13 84	20 45	2 22	20 53	1 86	18 53	12 73	15 33
Interest paid	2,771 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171,271 51	—	624,581 48	798,624 53
Net profit	103,426 67	*7,798 28	*1,735 1	1,338,759 28	221,324 76	118,129 83	7,972 31	1,676,672 19	loss160623 26	276,279 88	loss285880 76	1,609,874 72
Contributions to sinking fund ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,489 36	—	158,143 9	201,632 45
Amount available for Colonial purposes ...	103,426 67	—	—	1,338,759 28	221,324 76	118,129 83	7,972 31	1,676,672 19	—	276,279 88	—	1,408,242 27

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER OF WAYS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1[illegible]

THE length of the line remains at 191½ miles as in 1891.

The gross amount of working expenses of this Department (which includes maintenan[illegible] permanent way and works, all stations, and other railway buildings) was for this year Rs. 401,0[illegible] as against Rs. 413,183 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,148·23.

The permanent way and works were maintained in efficient working order during the [illegible]

The expenditure on the maintenance of the Main line, excluding the Breakwater [illegible] Wharf lines, &c., shows a decrease of Rs. 32,612·61 as against that in the previous year, and [illegible] on the Quarry line and Mátalé line a decrease of Rs 386·80 and Rs. 2,989·52 respectively.

The expenditure on the Wharf, Kalutara, Náwalapitiya, Námu-oya, and Bentota lines s[illegible] an increase of Rs 9,522·83, Rs. 412·18, Rs. 2,380·15, Rs. 10,587·71, and Rs. 937·27, respecti[illegible] owing chiefly to the heavy renewals in steel rails and sleepers, and partly to washaways and l[illegible] slips caused by the heavy rains and floods during the latter part of the year.

The renewals of steel rails and sleepers were :—

	1891.		1892.
Steel rails	Tons 620	...	Tons 546.
Sleepers	No. 20,8[illegible]	...	No. 25,671

The native wood sleepers supplied by the Forest Department, and laid in April, 1891, [illegible] not wearing well.

The etaheraliya and dawata sleepers were completely rotten in a few months, and [illegible] alubo and bakmi sleepers will not have a longer average life than three years. They cost Re. [illegible] each, delivered in Colombo; and creosoted pine sleepers, having an average life of eight years, [illegible] only Rs. 3·25 each; and if native wood sleepers, with such short lives, were used, not only w[illegible] the yearly bill for sleepers be much increased, but the labour force required to carry ou[illegible] renewals would naturally be greater than would be the case with sleepers having longer lives.

Frequent heavy rain, followed by the heat of a tropical sun, is the chief cause of the d[illegible] of wooden sleepers; and I am confident that this is a country in which the adoption of wro[illegible] iron or steel sleepers in preference to wooden ones would be very advantageous.

Great inconvenience has been caused in carrying out new works by the frequent delays [illegible] have occurred in the delivery of materials, especially timber; and works that should have [illegible] completed before the end of the year are still unfinished, and it is impossible to guarantee tha[illegible] votes will not be exceeded when the work has to be carried out under such unfavourable conditi[illegible]

I annex a list of the various obstructions which have taken place this year.

The details of working are shown in the annexed tables.

C. H. CLARKE,
Acting Engineer of Ways and Work[illegible]

Colombo, March 14, 1893.

ANNEXURES.

Table 1.—List of Slips and Washaways during the year 1892.

Date.	Description.	Mileage. Miles	Chains	Quantity.	Remarks.
1892.					
July 3	Rock slip ...	125	50	Three large rocks	A severe rain storm commenced at 5 o'c[illegible] on 2nd instant. 9.35 A.M. Down [illegible] delayed 1 hour and 35 minutes.
	—	78	40	—	Flood 6 ft. deep over rails. No severe dam[illegible]
	—	73	60	—	Smaller flood. No severe damage.
	Earth slip and stone ...	124	40	—	Line blocked until 3 P.M., the 5th instan[illegible]
	Earth and rock slip ...	93	60	—	Blocking the Nánu-oya mouth of the [illegible] back tunnel. Line cleared at midday [illegible] instant.
	Sinking of embankment...	84	40	—	Sank 10 in. No delay to trains. Pa[illegible] Watawala station yard in the vicinit[illegible] the goods shed siding points n[illegible] Colombo sank about 9 in. No delay.
Aug. 20	Rock slip ...	125	18	—	Line blocked for three days (nearly).
	Small slip ...	93	60	—	5 A.M. Up train from Náwalapitiya dela[illegible] 1 hour and 15 minutes.
Aug. 22	—	88	0	—	The outlet end of the culvert washed [illegible] causing detention of 40 minutes to [illegible] engine of the 1.15 P.M. Up train [illegible] Kandy. The Colombo end of the W[illegible] wala station yard sank about 1 ft. 84½ mile bank sank about 15 in., detai[illegible] 6 20 A.M. Down train from Náwalapiti[illegible] minutes on 23rd.
Oct. 19	Earth slip ...	11	60	—	The 7.10 P.M. train from Colombo to M[illegible] delayed 10 minutes.
Oct. 20	Do. ...	—		100 cubic yards	7.30 A.M. Up train delayed 2½ hours, and [illegible] front of engine slightly damaged.
Oct. 15	Rotten rock and earth ...	61	55	9 cubic yards	The 9.35 A.M. Down train delayed 18 min[illegible]

Table 2.—Particulars of Culverts and Flood Openings repaired during 1892.

Description.	Mileage.		Number of Openings	Size of Openings		Remarks.
No. 1 Section.	Miles	Chains		ft.	in.	
Iron girder bridge ...	0	60	1	33	0	Tarring
Do.	1	42	1	25	0	do.
Do.	1	60	1	14	9	do.
Do.	2	43	1	59	0	do
Do.	4	65	1	8	0	do
Do.	5	45	1	46	0	do.
Do.	6	56	1	37	0	Replacing bed plates
Do.	11	42	1	37	0	Tarring
Do.	17	23	1	640	0	do.
Do.	19	73	1	104	0	do.
Do.	26	65	1	525	0	Tarring and laying blocks
Do.	26	79	1	525	0	do. do.
No. 4 Section.						
Cylinder bridge ...	3	0	1	856	0	Packing up bed plates
Iron girder bridge ...	14	46	1	26	0	Rebuilding
Do. ...	15	47	1	95	0	do.
Culvert	23	20	1	2	0	do. one side
Do.	23	37	1	3	0	Repairing masonry
Do.	23	50	1	2	0	Wing-walls rebuilt
Do.	23	75	1	5	10	Pitching stones
Iron girder bridge ...	36	0	1	320	0	Pointing
Arch bridge	40	20	1	20	0	Rebuilding abutments
Arch culvert	40	43	1	10	0	Pitching stones
Culvert	46	16	1	10	0	Replacing new girders
Do.	47	65	1	4	0	Pointing
No. 5 Section.						
Culvert	52	58	1	1	6	Pointing
Do.	52	78	1	1	0	do.
Do.	53	7	1	6	0	do.
Do.	53	37	1	2	3	do.
Do.	53	45	1	3	0	do.
Do.	53	49	1	2	0	Invert repaired
Do.	53	56	1	1	3	Outlet repaired
Do.	53	69	1	5	9	Invert repaired
Do.	53	77	1	1	6	Pointing
Do.	54	1	1	3	0	do.
Do.	54	14	1	5	0	Invert concreted
Do.	54	20	1	6	0	do.
Do.	55	74	1	2	3	Pointing
Do.	55	77	1	3	3	do.
Do.	56	2	1	2	3	do.
Do.	56	10	1	4	3	Invert concreted
Do.	56	24	1	2	0	Pointing
Do.	56	63	1	4	0	Outlet repaired
Do.	56	68	1	8	0	Outlet concreted
Iron girder bridge ...	57	63	1	9	6	Replacing new girders
Culvert	59	50	1	2	9	Covering over with old rails
Do.	59	52	1	2	0	do.
Do.	59	55	1	4	0	do.
Do.	59	58	1	3	0	do.
Do.	60	17	1	3	0	Repairs to wing-wall
Do.	60	40	1	6	0	Outlets concreted
Do.	60	65	1	2	0	Repairs to floor
Do.	61	20	1	5	0	Invert pointed
Do.	61	30	1	3	0	Outlet concreted
Do.	61	34	1	2	9	Inlet concreted
Do.	61	65	1	1	3	Pointing
Do.	62	15	1	3	0	Inlet pointed
Iron girder bridge ...	62	63	1	10	0	Replacing new girders
Culvert	63	17	1	1	6	Pointing
Do.	63	25	1	9	0	Replacing new girders
Do.	63	36	1	8	0	Pointing
No. 6 Section.						
Iron girder bridge ...	65	68	1	21	9	Tarring and pitching stnes
No. 7 Section.						
Culvert	0	12	1	4	9	Pitching stones
Arch bridge	3	56	1	20	0	Concreting floor
Iron girder	70	56	1	66	9	Replacing longitudinal timber
No. 8 Section.						
Culvert	78	21	1	2	0	Concreting the floor
Do.	81	44	1	6	0	do.
Do.	83	29	1	3	0	Rebuilding wing-wall

Description.	Mileage.		Number of Openings.	Size of Openings.		Remarks.
No. 9 Section.	Miles	Chains		ft.	in.	
Culvert	18	6	1	5	0	Rebuilding
Katugastota bridge ...	7	0	1	662	0	Replacing clip bolts
No. 10 Section.						
Culvert	87	75	1	2	0	Broken and filled up
Do.	90	40	1	1	10	Covered over with old guard rails
Do.	102	28	1	1	10	do.
Do.	103	45	1	6	0	do.
Do.	103	59	1	1	10	do.
Iron girder bridge ...	100	12	1	20	0	Covered over with old steel rails
Culvert	112	10	1	1	10	do.
Do.	112	45	1	5	10	Relayed with new sleepers
Do.	115	0	1	1	10	Covered over with old steel rails
Do.	118	23	1	1	8	do.
Do.	118	34	1	1	7	do.
No. 11 Section.						
Iron girder bridge ...	30	41	1	20	6	Tarring
Do. ...	31	9	1	20	6	do.
Do. ...	32	59	1	60	0	Painting
Do. ...	33	0	1	30	0	Tarring
Do. ...	33	43	1	59	6	do.
Do. ...	35	23	1	20	6	do.
Do. ...	35	61	1	8	0	do.
Do. ...	35	30	1	9	6	do.
Do. ...	35	76	1	9	6	do.
Do. ...	36	46	1	39	6	Painting
Do. ...	36	73	1	20	6	Tarring

Table 3.—Particulars of Sidings laid during 1892.

At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.
Kelaniya	1,050 ...	Old iron rails
Henaratgoda	745 ...	do.
Paiyagala South ...	1,234 ...	do.
Beruwala	1,170 ...	Steel and old iron rails
Fort	1,474 ...	Steel rails
Náwalapitiya	118 ...	Old iron rails

Table 4.—Particulars of Sidings relaid during 1892.

At	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.
Bambalapitiya... ...	1,365 ...	60-lb. steel rails
Ambépussa	1,056 ...	Partly worn steel rails
Gampola	952 ...	Steel rails

Table 5.—Particulars of Permanent Way relaid during 1892.

Section.	Between M.	chs.	M.	chs.	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
No. 1 ...	22	60	24	70	11,220	Steel rails	Both rails
No. 2 ...	1	47	2	47	5,280	do.	do.
No. 3 ...	—		—		78	Partly worn steel rails	High rail
No. 4 ...	3	20	3	24	252	Steel rails	do.
Do. ...	45	43	45	70	1,782	do.	Both rails
Do. ...	46	60	47	20	2,640	do.	do.
Do. ...	47	70	47	77	462	do.	do.
Do. ...	48	19	48	30	726	do	do.
No. 5 ...	61	44	61	57	858	do.	High rail only
Do. ...	60	15	60	34	1,254	do.	Both rails
No. 6 ...	68	33	68	44	726	do.	do.
Do. ...	68	48	68	55	462	do.	High rail
Do. ...	68	72	69	8	1,056	do.	do.
No. 7 ...	3	45	3	60	990	do.	do.
No. 8 ...	75	65	75	72	462	do.	do.
Do. ...	78	13	78	29	1,056	do.	Both rails
No. 9 ..	11	30	11	36	396	Partly worn steel rails	do.
Do. ...	18	27	18	28	21	do.	One rail
No. 10 ...	90	63	90	70	462	Old iron rails	Used as guard rails
Do. ...	91	11	91	16	330	Steel rails	—
Do. ...	91	25	91	40	990	do.	High rail
Do. .	91	45	91	59	924	do.	do.
Do. ...	94	76	95	8	462	do.	do.

Section.	Between. M.	chs.	M.	chs.	Length in Feet.	Class of Rails.	Remarks.
No. 10	101	69	102	0	726	Steel rails	High rail
Do.	103	36	103	54	1,188	do.	do.
Do.	—		—		1,188	Iron rails	Used as guard rails
Do.	104	33	104	37	264	Steel rails	Both rails
Do	105	59	105	64	330	do.	do.
Do.	—		—		330	Old iron rails	Used as guard rails
Do.	105	65	105	71	396	Steel rails	Both rails
Do.	—		—		396	Old iron rails	Used as guard rails
Do	106	61	106	68	462	Steel rails	Both rails
Do.	106	75	107	4	594	do.	do.
Do.	112	0	112	12	755	do.	High rail
Do.	113	60	113	65	294	do.	do.
Do.	117	70	117	78	503	do.	do.
Do	122	3	122	6	167	do.	do.
Do.	124	40	124	45	356	do.	do.

Table 6.—Particulars of Sleepers used for Renewals during 1892.

Section. No.	Class of Sleepers	Number.	Section. No.	Class of Sleepers.	Number.
1	Pine sleepers	4,565	9	Pine sleepers	1,520
2	Do.	720	10	Do.	3,230
3	Do.	200	-	Karri sleepers	81
4	Do.	6,465	11	Pine sleepers	2,620
5	Do.	2,910			
6	Do.	400		Total	25,671
7	Do.	560			
8	Do.	2,400			

Table 7.—Particulars of Ballast used during 1892.

Section. No.	Class of Ballast.	Number of Cubic Yards.	Remarks
1	Sand ballast	330	By day labour
	Quartz ballast	45	Purchased from contractor
2	Quartz do.	100	do.
	Cabook do.	120	By day labour
	Sand do.	247	do.
3	Quartz do.	96	Purchased from contractor
	Cabook do	400	By day labour
4	Quartz do	2,387½	Purchased from contractor
	Cabook do.	1,215	By day labour
	Cinders do.	300	Taken from locomotive shops
	Sand do.	427	By day labour
5	Quartz do.	487	do.
6	Quartz do.	502	do
7	Quartz do.	297	do.
8	Quartz do.	860	do
	Cinders do.	1,545	Taken from locomotive shops
9	Quartz do.	530	By day labour
10	Stone do.	437	do.
	Quartz do.	51	do.
	Cinders do.	123	do.

Table 8.—Particulars of Rails found broken during 1892.

Section. No.	Between	Number of Rails (Steel).	Number of Years laid.	Remarks.
4	Colombo and Rambukkana	3	5	Running rails
5	Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa	8	4	—
6	Kadugannáwa and Pérádeniya	1	3	—
10	Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya	15	3	—
	Do.	5	3	Guard rails

Table 9.—List of Machinery in Permanent Way Workshop on December 31, 1892.

Description.	Station and Shop.	Remarks.
One portable engine	Colombo Workshop	Requires repairs
One circular saw	do.	In good order
One drilling machine	do.	In fair order
One turning lathe	do.	In fair order
One turning lathe	do.	In good order

Table 10.—Number of Men engaged per Mile of Single Line in Maintenance of the Permanent Way during 1892.

Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.	Section No.	Extent.	Men per Mile.
1	Kalutara to Maradána	3	6	Kadugannáwa to Pérádeniya	4
2	Fort to Wharf	3	7	Pérádeniya to Kandy	4
3	Mahara Quarry to Mahara Points	3	8	Pérádeniya to Náwalapitiya	4
			9	Kandy to Mátalé	4
4	Colombo to Rambukkana	4	10	Náwalapitiya to Nánu-oya	4
5	Rambukkana to Kadugannáwa	4	11	Alutgama to Kalutara	3

REPORT OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR 1892.

THE engines, carriages and wagons, stationary engines, portable engines, semi-portable engines, sawing machines, pumping engines, machine tools, &c., have all been kept in efficient working order and repair during the year.

The expenditure incurred in working this Department in 1892 was Rs. 994,426·94.

The engine mileage worked (exclusive of wayside shunting, viz., 35,306 miles) was 991,943, or total with wayside shunting 1,027,249 miles.

The train mileage worked was 786,700. The vehicle mileage was 12,539,450.

Compared with 1891 the increases are as under :—

	Miles.
Engine	85,500
Train	88,492
Vehicle	1,057,456

The above increases are due to the increased train service in force during 1892, also, with regard to engine miles, to the larger number of trains worked with two engines.

The increases in engine miles worked over the Nánu-oya and Kadugannáwa inclines were 22,200 and 11,835 miles, respectively.

Locomotive working shows a decrease of 3 cents per engine mile and 6 cents per train mile.

Carriages and wagons working shows an increase of ·38 cents per 1,000 vehicle miles.

Fuel consumption shows an increase of 2·10 lb. per engine mile and 1·61 lb. per train mile. This is due to the increased proportion of miles run on the Nánu-oya and Kadugannáwa inclines, which proportion being equal to 1 per cent. increase as compared with 1891, and the consumption on these sections being practically three times as much as on the other sections, the consumption per mile has practically decreased, not increased.

Wages of workmen vote shows a comparative decrease of Rs. 12,327.

During the year the upkeep of stock was performed under very great difficulties, and it was only by constantly working at high pressure that this was accomplished in a satisfactory manner.

On representing the lack of workshop accommodation and machinery to the General Manager, the sanction of Government was obtained to indent for a large quantity of new machinery in June last, and the extension of workshops provided for in votes for 1893.

I still have to report the want of covered accommodation for rolling stock not in traffic. The engine shed accommodation at Colombo is not one-third of that required, and at Kadugannáwa and Náwalapitiya the same want is felt, although in a lesser degree. There is practically no covered accommodation whatever on the whole line for carriages, and the result is that engines and carriages, when turned out after thorough repair and painting, never go under cover until repairs are again required; thus by constant exposure they become shabby in appearance in a very short time, and increased expenditure is annually incurred in keeping the stock in repair. This would be very materially reduced were more running shed accommodation provided and carriage sheds built at the principal stations. In this respect I think I may safely say this railway is the only exception in the world, and certainly so as regards railways in the United Kingdom.

During the year a large amount of work was done to three engines and seventeen vehicles in fitting up a trial train with the automatic vacuum brake. One engine was completed, and is now running, and the work prepared in readiness for the other two engines, but these could not have been fitted, as the large increase in mileage worked by engines required all repairs to be carried out with the greatest despatch, so as to keep up with the requirements of the train service; and for the same reason the fitting up of vehicles for this train has been delayed, and also owing to the extreme paucity of stock existing.

It has been throughout the year a continued struggle to keep the vehicles in traffic, and at the same time work them with perfect safety, wholly on account of the want of accommodation and the small margin of stock available for necessary running repairs.

The want of covered accommodation has militated to a very large extent, not only against the rolling stock, but against the staff. Both officers and men having to perform their duties exposed to the sun, especially in Colombo, have frequently been laid up by sickness, and although a large increase of accommodation has been sanctioned for construction in 1893, there still remains considerable necessary requirements to be provided for.

During the year the Department was severely handicapped by the want of supervision, especially in the Carriage Department, as it was practically for the whole year deprived of the services of a European Carriage Examiner.

It will be shortly necessary, with the large increase in traffic and consequent increase in work, to provide for strengthening my staff.

The Clerical Branch of my Department is also utterly unable to cope with the large increase in work required of it. This has been repeatedly brought to notice, and an increase of at least 25 per cent. is necessary to keep work up to date. This matter I have laid before the General Manager.

In May a serious derailment occurred at the 42nd mile, caused by the 4.50 P.M. train running into a herd of buffaloes. The engine was seriously damaged and several wagons completely wrecked. Fortunately the driver escaped with a severe shaking and slight abrasions, and the fireman, although conveyed to hospital, was discharged in a few days completely recovered.

Considerable difficulty was felt throughout the year from the deficient supply of firewood.

The following particulars show the very large increase in work done in 1892 as compared with that done in 1891, and I would in particular draw attention to the increased proportion of stores and materials put into stock :—

Engine Mileage.

1891.		1892.	Decrease.	Increase.
690,069	Traffic with trains	769,128	—	79,059
13,138	Service	17,572	—	4,434
125,606	Assisting and piloting	122,291	3,315	—
23,780	Light	25,318	—	1,538
53,852	Shunting (exclusive of wayside stations)*	57,634	—	3,782
906,445	Total	991,943	3,315	88,813
			Less decrease	3,315
			Total increase	85,498

Train Mileage.

690,069	Traffic	769,128	—	79,059
13,139	Service	17,572	—	4,433
703,208	Total	786,700	—	83,492

Vehicle Mileage.

4,060,626	Passengers	4,645,750	—	585,124
5,288,257	Goods	5,591,559	—	303,302
143,686	Horse boxes	158,329	—	14,643
66,207	Carriage trucks	61,516	4,691	—
42,558	Cattle do.	38,287	4,271	—
84,981	Fish do.	113,091	—	28,110
5,915	Tea do.	5,776	139	—
192,830	Stone	67,885	124,945	—
20,045	Stores and materials	12,029	8,016	—
121,315	Firewood	114,145	7,170	—
82,827	Ballast	129,937	—	47,110
12,181	Gunpowder vans	16,285	—	4,104
—	Post Office vans	3,598	—	3,598
1,360,566	Brake vans†	1,581,263	—	220,697
11,481,994	Total	12,539,450	149,232	1,206,688
			Less decrease	149,232
			Total increase	1,057,456

Consumption of Fuel.

1891.		1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Coal.			
8,380 tons	Total used	10,145 tons	1,765 tons	—
20·71 lb.	Per engine mile	22·90 lb	2·19 lb.	—
26·69 lb.	Per train mile	28·89 lb.	2·20 lb.	—
	Wood.			
77,861¼ yds.	Total used	84,674 yds.	6,812¾ yds.	—
0·086 yds.	Per engine mile	0·085 yds	—	0·001 yds.
0·111 yds.	Per train mile	0·108 yds.	—	0·003 yds.
	Coal and Wood (reduced to Coal equivalent).			
14,868 tons	Total used	17,201 tons	2,333 tons	—
36·74 lb.	Per engine mile	38·84 lb.	2·10 lb.	—
47·36 lb.	Per train	48·97 lb.	1·61 lb.	—

Stores and Materials.

1891. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	*Locomotive Department*	1892. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
3	26,892 48	Boilers	2	16,876 0
159	5,217 0	Engine and tender tyres	220	7,902 80
2	1,422 0	Crank axles	3	2,370 0
10	684 27	Straight axles	11	806 58
Pairs			Pairs	
1	668 0	Inside cylinders	5	3,953 42
—	—	Outside cylinders	—	—
Tons cwt.			Tons. cwt. qr. lb.	
1 18	2,737 0	Babits, metal	2 14 2 18	3,935 43
21 8	3,923 60	Castings	37 10 0 0	8,044 25
233 10	6,633 25	Coke and coal	302 0 0 0	9,660 8
No.			No.	
12	601 0	Axle boxes	49	2,636 29
—	61,254 21	Other stores and materials	—	76,040 45
	110,032 81			122,225 30

* Wayside shunting miles, 35,306 as against 19,714 for 1891.
† Passengers, 1,244,063; goods, 816,086; stone, 4,041; ballast, 9,719; materials, 707; firewood, 6,647—total, 1,581,263.

Stores and Materials—*contd.*

1891. No.	Amount. Rs. c.	Carriage and Wagon Department.	1892. No.	Amount. Rs. c.
508	16,523 60	Tyres	402	14,855 28
c.ft. 7,117	18,063 4	Teak	c.ft. 5,588	14,801 18
No.			No.	
90	2,697 28	Wagon axles	91	2,574 14
58	1,201 34	Buffer springs	133	2,883 80
104	1,975 12	Bearing springs	435	9,017 0
1,337	3,294 24	Cast iron brake blocks	—	4,860 29
—	8,125 19	Paint and small stores	—	8,306 0
—	1,405 0	Canvas	—	1,560 0
—	4,571 53	Steel and iron	—	4,972 0
—	2,657 70	Wooden brake blocks	—	2,506 0
—	1,681 41	Jakwood and other planks	—	2,114 82
—	18,096 86	Other stores and materials	—	27,870 14
	80,292 31			96,320 65

Repairs to Locomotive.

1891. No.		1892. No.
16	Engines repaired	17
14	Engines painted	15

Four engines came on in 1891, and were completely repaired and put out in 1892. All the repairs to the seventeen turned out were thorough repairs.

In addition to these three new engines were erected, received from England, for the Ambalangoda Extension.

Repairs to Carriages and Wagons.

1891. No.		1892. No.
12	Covered goods	10
—	Low-sided wagons	—
—	Gunpowder vans	—
7	High-sided wagons	5
5	Ballast wagons	3
1	Heavy goods brake vans	4
—	Bogie goods brake	1
36	Carriages	46
8	Passenger brakes	8
—	Horse boxes	—
69		77

The above were mostly complete renewals.

Additions and Improvements.

His Excellency the Governor's Saloon.—Chairs and couches restuffed, hat cords and hat and coat hooks fixed.

No. 527.—Hat cords, new upholstering, &c., done.

Four Bogie Composites, 1st and 2nd Class.—Spring seats put in; hat cords fixed.

Refreshment Car.—Balcony closed in and added to cook-room with shelves and plate racks, &c., fitted to give more room to cook and waiters. At the end of the year this was removed to give inter-communication to His Excellency's saloon in preparation for H. I. H. the Archduke of Austria's visit.

Three Four-Wheel Saloons.—Seats, &c., improved.

Four Four-Wheel, 1st and 2nd Class.—Nests of springs put in seats.

Fifteen Four-Wheel, 3rd Class.—Partitions raised and completely repaired.

In addition to the above numerous and heavy repairs, the following were built as additional rolling stock, some of which, however, were not completed at the end of the year :—

Two horse boxes, four-wheel.
One covered carriage truck.
Five high-sided wagons.
Ten 11-ton covered goods.
Three bogie tri-composite carriages.
(These have 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class compartments with Guard's brake van, dog box, and luggage compartment.)
One bogie, 1st and 2nd class composite.
Two bogie brake van composites, 3rd class.
Two heavy goods brake vans, four-wheel.
Eight bogie 3rd class carriages.
(For these the timber only was mostly cut for seasoning.)
Four ten-ton covered goods were also put in hand to replace two bogie low-sides smashed by accident at 42nd mile.
Five bogie covered goods wagons and one bogie goods brake and goods composites converted into 3rd class carriages for the conveyance of immigrant coolies from the Wharf to Kelaniya were completed.
Also for the Galle extension twenty-four ballast wagons and two heavy goods vans were built. As these were urgently required the resources of the Department were excessively taxed to meet this want.

For the Ambalangoda extension the following were completed :—

One horse box.
Eight bogie 3rd class carriages.
One four-wheeled covered carriage truck.

The following vehicles were received from England :—

Twenty covered goods steel wagons.
Ten high-sided wagons.
Ten low-sided bogie wagons.

Painting Works.

1891.		1892.
134	Four-wheel vehicles	122
—	Bogies	28
261	Roofs	279

A. E. BROWN,
Locomotive Engineer.

ANNEXURES.

No. 1.—List of Machinery in Workshops.

No. of Machines on Store List.	Description.	Condition on December 31, 1892.
	Machinery in Fitting Shop.	
—	One pair horizontal engine, cylinder 12 in. diameter, stroke 18 in., for driving workshop machinery ...	New cylinders, in first class order
—	One old locomotive boiler supplying steam for above engine	In good order
1	Double chuck wheel lathe, chucks 5 ft. 6 in. diameter	In excellent order
2	Do. do. 4 ft. 6 in. diameter	do.
3	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11 in. centres; gap opens 18 in., takes in 3 in. diameter	do.
4	Screw-cutting lathe, 10 in. centres, 18 in. bed ...	In good working order
5	Do. 7 in. centres, 9 in. bed ...	In excellent order
6	Hand lathe, 7 in. centre, 9 in. bed	—
7	Planing machine, plane 16 in. long, 4 in. wide, 3 in. high	In fair order
8	Planing machine, with plane 8 in. long, 3 in. wide, 3 in. high	do.
9	Drilling machine, movable drills, 16 in. in depth ...	Good order
10	Drilling machine	do.
11	Shaping machine, self-acting, stroke 17 in., bed 7 ft. long	do.
12	Shaping machine, 4½ in. stroke, bed 4 ft long ...	Good order; lately repaired
13	Screwing and tapping machine, screws and taps from ½ in. to 1½ in. diameter, travels 8 in. length ...	Moderate order
14	Slotting machine, stroke 18 in., table self-acting ...	Good order
15	Shears, well cut plate up to ⅜ in. thick, 22 in. wide ...	do.
16	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in. centre, 23 ft. bed, takes in up to 3 in., 9½ in. diameter	do.
17	Screw-cutting lathe, 24 in centre, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
18	Shaping machine, 14 in. stroke, 5 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
19	Screw-cutting lathe, 9¼ in. centres, 16 ft. 16 in. bed ...	do.
20	Wheel lathe, 6 ft. 6 in. chuck; chucks disconnect and run separately	do.
21	Shearing and punching machine, cut ¾ in. thick plate, 8 in. from edge	do.
22	Small bench drilling machine	do.
23	Screw-cutting lathe, 6 in. centres, 9 ft. 6 in. bed ...	do.
24	Screw-cutting gap lathe, 11½ in centres, bed 15 ft., gap takes 3 in., 4 in diameter	do.
25	Small hand lathe, 6 in centres, 5 ft. 6 in. ...	do.
26	Do. 6 in. centres, 5 ft. 6 in. ...	do.
27	Do 6½ in. centres, 6 ft. ...	do.
28	Tracing and boring lathe, chuck 5 ft. 6 in. diameter ...	do
29	Drilling machine, 12 in. deep, table 2 ft. ...	do.
30	Wheel lathe, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter chucks, self-acting feed	do.
31	Facing and boring machine (lathe), chucks 3 ft 4 in diameter	do.
32	Shaping machine, stroke 18 in., bed 8 ft. long ...	do.
33	Radial arm drilling machine, drill travels on arms 3 in., radial 5 in.	do.
34	Shaping machine, 18 in. stroke, 8 in. length of bed, duplicate of No. 32	do.
35	Screw-cutting lathe, 6½ centres, 9 ft. 9 in bed ...	do.
36	Drilling machine, to drill holes in tyres between spokes of wheels	do.
—	One set of plate rolls	do.
—	Wheel press	do.
—	Three grindstones and troughs, complete ...	do.
37	Wheel lathe, 4 ft. 6 in. chuck	do
38	Screwing machine, takes from ¼ in. to 2 in. diameter ...	do.
39	Thome's portable drilling machine	do.
40	14-ft gap lathe	do.
41	Do.	do.
42	Double end bolt lathe	do.
43	Do.	do.
44	Emery twist drill grinder	do
45	Boring facing lathe	do.
—	Plate rolls	do.
—	Wheel press	do.
—	Grindstones and troughs	do.
	Machinery in Blacksmiths' Shop.	
—	Portable engine for driving circular saw, cylinder 7¾ in. diameter, 12 in. stroke	Fair order
—	Old locomotive boiler for supplying steam to steam hammers and portable engines	Good order
—	Circular saw for cutting iron, largest diameter of saw 2 ft. 8 in.	do.

No. of Machines on Store List.	Description.	Condition on December 31, 1892.
—	Double-acting 10-cwt. steam hammer, Massey's patent	Getting old
—	Six cwt. steam hammer, R. Wilson's patent ...	In order, but useless for our work; not play enough
—	Tangye's patent noiseless forme	In good order
—	Bolt and nut shaping machine	Not used; out of order
	Machinery in Carriage and Wagon Repairing Shop.	
—	Portable engine for driving machinery in shop, cylinder 9 in. by 16 in. diameter, stroke 12 in., 8 H.P. ...	Good order
—	Circular saw, largest diameter of saw, 24 ft. in diameter	do.
—	Saw sharpening machine	do.
—	Emery grindingstone with automatic water supply ...	do.
—	Hardwood turning lathe with arrangement for saw to be fixed for gearing	do.
—	Mortising machine and drill for woodwork ...	do.
—	Bench drilling machine	do.
—	Log frame saw with combined engine, complete, takes in log 24 in. by 24 in.	do
—	Old locomotive boiler for driving above	do.
—	Paint grinding mill (hand)	Not used; out of order
—	Circular saw with rising and falling spindle and boring arrangements	Good order
	Machinery in Colombo Running Shed.	
—	Hand drilling machine	Working order
—	Sheer legs	do.
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Pump	Not in use
—	Grindstone	Good order
—	Pumping engine	Not used
—	Pumping boiler	Condemned
	Machinery in Kadugannáwa Running Shed.	
—	Screw-cutting lathe	In working order
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
	Travelling crane and wagon	do.
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Grindstone	do
	Machinery in Náwalapitiya Running Shed	
—	Coal crane	In working order
	Machinery in Kandy Running Shed.	
—	Hand lathe	In working order
—	Hand drilling machine	do.
—	Travelling crane and wagon	do.
—	Coal crane	do.
—	Grindstone	do.

Table 2.—List of Engines, Pumps, &c., for supplying Water.

No.	Place.	Description.	Condition.
2	Alutgama	Hand pump	In working order
1	Kalutara South ...	do.	do
1	Kalutara North ...	do. . ..	Renewed
1	Pánadur	do	Fair order
2	Moratuwa	do	Kept in working order
1	Pettah	Pump and tank	Renewed
2	Colombo	Tank	In fair order
1	Véyangoḍa	Engine and pump ...	do
1	Polgahawela.	Stand pump	do.
1	Rambukkana	Engine and pump ...	New boiler
2	Kadugannáwa	Tank	Water by gravitation
1	Kandy	do.	do.
1	Mátalé	do.	do.
2	Náwalapitiya	do.	do.
1	Galboḍa	do.	do.
1	Watawala	do.	do.
1	Hatton	Hand pump	In fair working order
1	Watagoḍa	do.	do.
1	Nánu-oya	do.	do.

Table 3.—List and Condition of Locomotive Engines and Tenders on December 31, 1892.

Stock No.	Maker's Name	Maker's No.	Class.	Description.	Cylinders. Position.	Cylinders. Diameter	Cylinders. Length of Stroke.	No. of Wheels on Engine.	Coupled or Single Wheels.	Diameter of Wheels. Leading.	Diameter of Wheels. Driving.	Diameter of Wheels. Trailing	Commenced to run.	Condition.
						in.	in.			ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	R. Stephenson & Co.	1,263	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8	Four wheels coupled	3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1864	In running order
2	Do.	1,264	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Requires repairs
3	Do.	1,265	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1865	In running order
4	Do.	1,266	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	April, 1886	In workshops
5	Do.	1,267	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	In running order
6	Beyer & Peacock	460	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
7	Do.	461	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Shunting work
8	Kitson & Co.	1,377	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1867	In running order
9	Do.	1,378	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	Ballasting work
10	Do.	1,379	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	October, 1867	In running order
11	Do.	1,380	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	September, 1867	do.
12	Do.	1,381	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
13	Do.	1,382	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	August, 1867	do.
14	Do.	1,383	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
15	Do.	1,384	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	July, 1867	do.
16	John Fowler & Co.	855	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	26	8	Six wheels coupled	4 5	4 5	4 5	May, 1868	do.
17	Do.	856	do.		do.	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	do.
18	Do.	857	do.		do.	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	October, 1868	do.
19	Do.	858	do.		do.	17	26	8		4 5	4 5	4 5	September, 1868	do.
20	Beyer & Peacock	830	Passenger trains	Bogie engine with tender	Inside	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1869	do.
21	Do.	831	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	do.	do.
22	Do.	832	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	June, 1869	do.
23	Do.	833	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	May, 1869	do.
24	Kitson & Co.	1,848	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1873	do.
25	Do.	1,849	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	May, 1873	do.
26	Do.	1,850	Passenger trains		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	July, 1873	do.
27	Do.	1,851	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 6	6 0	6 0	August, 1873	do.
28	Do.	2,000	Mixed trains		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	June, 1875	Shunting work at reduced pressure
29	Do.	2,000	do.		do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	In workshops
30	R. Stephenson & Co.	1,812	Shunting	Tank engine	Outside	10	18	4	Four wheels coupled	3 6	No middle wheel	3 6	January, 1869	In shunting order
31	Do.	1,813	do.		do.	10	18	4		3 0	do.	3 6	do.	do.
32	Do.	2,281	Local trains	Bogie tank engine	Inside	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1877	In running order
33	Do.	2,282	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
34	Do.	2,283	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	do.	do.
35	Kitson & Co.	2,176	do		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	November, 1878	do.
36	Do.	2,177	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	December, 1878	do.
37	Do.	2,178	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	do.
38	Do.	2,179	do.		do.	13	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	January, 1879	do.
39	Do.	2,200	Mixed trains	Bogie engine with tank	do.	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	February, 1879	Shunting work
40	Do.	2,199	do.		do	16	22	8		3 0	5 0	5 0	March, 1878	In running order, but will come into shops soon

41	John Fowler & Co.	3,422	Incline work	6 W. C. engine with tender	Outside	17	26	6	Six wheels coupled	4	5	4	5	4	5	February, 1879	In workshops
42	Do.	3,423	do.		do.	17	26	6		4	5	4	5	4	5	May, 1879	In running order
43	Beyer & Peacock	1,906	Mixed trains		Inside	16	22	8	Four wheels coupled	3	0	5	0	5	0	May, 1880	do.
44	Do.	1,907	do.		do.	16	22	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	July, 1880	do.
45	Do.	1,908	do.		do.	16	22	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	September, 1880	do.
46	Do.	1,904	do.		do.	16	22	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	November, 1880	do.
47	Do.	1,905	do.		do.	16	22	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	September, 1880	do.
48	Kitson & Co.	2,356	Local trains		do.	13	22	8		3	0	5	0	5	0	February, 1881	do.
49	Do.	2,494	Incline work		Outside	17	26	10	Six wheels coupled	4	5	4	5	4	5	May, 1883	do.
50	Do.	2,495	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	November, 1884	do.
51	Do.	2,496	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	January, 1885	do.
52	Do.	2,497	do.	Bogie engine with tender	do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	do.	do.
53	Do.	2,498	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	July, 1884	do.
54	Do.	2,499	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	June, 1884	do.
55	Do.	2,500	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	do.	To come into shops
56	Do.	2,501	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	October, 1884	In running order
57	Do.	2,502	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	May, 1884	do.
58	Do.	2,503	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	April, 1884	do.
59	Vulcan Foundry, Co. Ld.	1,294	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	March 25, 1891	do.
60	Do.	1,295	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	May 15, 1891	do.
61	Do.	1,296	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	December 3, 1891	do.
62	Do.	1,297	do.		do.	17	26	10		4	5	4	5	4	5	October 15, 1891	do.
63	Dubs & Co.	2,912	Passengers	Four wheels coupled bogie	Inside	17	24	8	Four wheels coupled	3	6	6	0	6	0	November, 1892	New engine
64	Do.	2,913	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	6	0	6	0	October, 1892	—
65	Do.	2,914	do.		do.	17	24	8		3	6	6	0	6	0	December, 1892	—

Table 4.—Weight of Locomotive Engines and Tenders, Empty and Loaded, on December 31, 1892.

Engines.	No. of Engines of the same Weight.	Engines: Empty. Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Engines: In Steam. Bogie.	Leading.	Driving.	Trailing.	Total.	Tenders: Empty. Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Tenders: Full. Leading.	Middle.	Trailing.	Total.	Mean Weight of Engine and Tender for whole Journey	Approximate Weight, not having been verified.
Nos.		Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt	Tons cwt	Tons cwt	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.	Tons cwt.
1 to 7 ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 0	9 17	34 4	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	21 15	51 1	—
8 to 15	8	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 13	10 9	35 11	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 18	52 18
16 to 19 and 41 to 42	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 8	10 15	11 5	32 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0
20 to 23 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 5	—
24 and 25	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 7	—	11 13	10 9	35 9	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
26 and 27	2	—	—	—	—	—	11 18	—	12 1	10 19	34 18	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	52 5	—
28 and 29	2	—	—	—	—	—	13 9	—	11 12	10 9	35 10	3 17	3 17	3 17	11 11	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
30 and 31	2	—	—	Tank	Engine	Shunting	—	9 5	—	6 13	15 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0	—
32 to 38 and 48	8	9 14	—	10 1	9 5	29 0	9 15	—	12 9	10 17	33 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 0	—
39 and 40	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
43 to 47 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	—	52 10
49 to 62 ...	14	9 12	9 9	10 14	9 9	39 4	10 0	11 7	12 12	11 7	45 6	—	—	—	—	8 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	67 0	—
63 to 65 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 10	—	12 7	11 18	39 15	—	—	—	—	7 1	7 1	7 1	21 3	57 0	—

Table 5.—Return of Rolling Stock on December 31, 1892.

Locomotives.

Six-wheeled coupled bogie engines ...	14
Six-wheeled coupled engines ...	6
Four-wheeled coupled six-feet wheel engines	9
Do. five-feet wheel engines	26
Do. tank engines ...	8
Shunting engines	2
Total ...	65

Coaching Four-wheeled Stock.

State carriage	1
Saloon	5
First class	9
First and Second class composite ...	8*
Second class	14
Third class	74
Guards' van	22
Horse boxes, Main line	3
Do. Nánu-oya line	12
Carriage trucks, Main line	1
Covered carriage trucks, Main line ...	2
Do. Nánu-oya line ...	9
Fish trucks	6
Total ...	166

Coaching Bogie Stock.

Saloon	1
State carriage	1
Refreshment car	3
First and second class composite ...	11
Third class	23†
Third class and van composite ... } Second class and brake van composite ... }	18
Total ...	57

Goods Stock, Four-wheeled.

Covered goods wagons	Main line wood ...	65
	Nánu-oya line wood	242‡
	Iron ...	20
High-sided open wagons	Main line ...	15
	Nánu-oya line ...	77
	Iron ...	20
Low-sided open wagons	Main line ...	4
	Nánu-oya line ...	9
Cattle trucks	Main line ...	3
	Nánu-oya line ...	9
Gunpowder vans	Main line ...	1
	Nánu-oya line ...	5
Lime wagons	Main line ...	5
	Nánu-oya line ...	11
Tea-leaf trucks	Main line ...	—
	Nánu-oya line ...	1
Timber trucks	Main line ...	8
	Nánu-oya line ...	—
Goods brake vans	Main line ...	20
	Nánu-oya line ...	—
	Total ...	515

Bogie Stock Goods.

Covered goods wagons	20§
Lowsided	4
Iron ...	10
Goods and brake van composite ...	8
Total ...	42

Service Stock.

Travelling cranes	5
Ballast wagons	32
Public Works Department wagons ...	10
Crane wagons	3
Total ...	50

Table 6.—Total Average Weight of Rolling Stock (Empty) on December 31, 1892.

Particulars of Stock.	No. of each Class.	Total Weight of Empty. Tons	cwt.	Average Weight of Vehicle. Tons	cwt.
Carriage Stock.					
State carriage, eight-wheeled bogie ...	1	18	18	18	18
Saloon carriage, eight-wheeled bogie ...	1	18	0	18	0
Refreshment car, eight-wheeled bogie ...	3	54	18	18	6
1st and 2nd class composite ...	11	198	0	18	0
3rd class and brake composite ...	18	297	0	16	10
3rd class	14	211	8	15	2
Cooly carriages	9	122	17	13	13
State carriage, four-wheeled ...	1	8	0	8	0
Saloon carriage, four-wheeled‖ ...	5	42	10	8	10
1st class, four-wheeled	9	67	10	7	10
1st and 2nd class composite ...	8	60	0	7	10
2nd class carriage, four-wheeled ...	14	105	0	7	10
3rd class carriage, four-wheeled ...	74	518	0	7	0
Passenger brake van	20	145	12	7	6
Post Office van & brake four-wheeled composite	2	15	0	7	6
Horse boxes	15	111	15	7	9
Carriage trucks	12	69	0	5	15
Fish trucks	6	33	0	5	10
Total ...	223	2,096	8		
Wagon Stock.					
Covered goods, eight-wheeled¶ ...	20	258	0	12	18
Covered goods, eight-wheeled, and vans ...	8	112	16	14	2
Low-sided, eight-wheeled**	4	48	4	12	1
Low-sided bogie, iron	10	128	10	12	17
Covered goods, four-wheeled, wood { to carry 11 tons, 26; to carry 6¾ tons, 281 }	307	1,596	8	5	4
Covered goods, four-wheeled, iron ...	20	142	0	7	2
Goods, brake van	20	230	0	11	10
High-sided, four-wheeled	92	456	16	4	18
High-sided, four-wheeled, iron ...	20	129	0	6	9
Ballast wagons, four-wheeled ...	32	152	0	4	15
Low-sided wagons, four-wheeled ...	13	59	3	4	11
Gunpowder vans, four-wheeled ...	6	39	18	6	13
Cattle wagons, four-wheeled ...	12	69	0	5	15
Timber trucks, four-wheeled ...	8	37	4	4	13
Lime wagons	16	86	8	5	8
Tea-leaf truck	1	5	13	5	13
Total ...	589	3,551	0		

* This includes two first and second class saloon carriages on short wheel base.
† Includes seven goods wagons converted into cooly carriages. ‡ Six goods wagons were converted into cooly carriages.
§ This includes twenty-six ten-ton wagons, of which sixteen are specially constructed to convey tea in standard chests.
‖ Two are converted into refreshment cars. ¶ Six are converted into immigrant cooly carriages.
** Two smashed in accident at 42nd mile replaced by four-wheeled covered goods.

Table 7.—Detailed Mileage (exclusive of Shunting) of each Engine.

No. of Engine.	Class of Engine.	Miles run to December 31, 1891. M.	C.	Miles run in 1892. M.	C.	Total Miles run to December 31, 1892. M.	C.
1	For mixed trains ...	255,662	61	14,026	10	269,688	71
2	Do. ...	198,490	48	15,931	56	214,422	24
3	Do. ...	239,663	69	12,185	55	251,849	44
4	Do. ...	253,084	43	2,390	22	255,474	65
5	Do ...	274,586	54	14,424	53	289,011	27
6	Do. ...	309,177	64	16,805	65	325,983	49
7	Do. ...	303,998	48	109	36	304,108	4
8	Do. ...	314,828	24	14,666	61	329,495	5
9	Do. ...	300,929	28	9,523	69	310,453	17
10	Do ...	363,694	41	4,090	54	367,785	15
11	Do. ...	242,110	58	29,318	15	271,428	73
12	Do. ...	280,216	43	13,954	64	294,171	27
13	Do. ...	300,003	12	32,559	34	332,562	46
14	Do. ...	304,788	33	31,305	2	336,093	35
15	Do. ...	285,223	42	18,421	8	303,644	50
16	For incline work ...	144,522	11	12,039	24	156,561	35
17	Do. ...	172,210	35	11,833	30	184,043	65
18	Do. ..	138,315	14	2,604	4	140,919	18
19	Do. ...	157,697	13	12,243	35	169,940	48
20	For passenger trains...	401,143	14	5,463	5	406,606	19
21	Do. ...	406,754	26	27,484	50	434,238	76
22	Do. ...	388,475	70	33,635	50	422,111	40
23	Do. ...	420,925	31	30,248	21	451,173	52
24	For mixed trains ...	269,078	54	21,722	67	290,801	41
25	Do. ...	269,484	30	178	32	269,662	62
26	For passenger trains...	348,104	60	5,691	34	353,796	14
27	Do. ...	336,539	74	28,831	67	365,371	61
28	For mixed trains ...	197,100	25	17,222	66	214,323	11
29	Do. ...	173,369	3	2,371	2	175,740	5
30	For shunting ...	3,764	4	44	56	3,808	60
31	Do. ...	577	48	22	66	600	34
32	For local trains ...	230,502	10	25,824	74	256,327	4
33	Do. ...	262,249	38	24,656	66	286,906	24
34	Do. ...	248,106	52	22,746	24	270,852	76
35	Do. ...	238,719	71	21,856	27	260,576	18
36	Do. ...	226,822	54	26,187	18	253,009	72
37	Do. ...	239,078	46	20,359	66	259,438	32
38	Do. ...	228,214	73	18,650	62	246,865	55
39	For mixed trains ...	208,323	29	15,407	42	223,730	71
40	Do. ...	171,027	25	9,616	30	180,643	55
41	For incline work ...	110,710	58	10,741	36	121,452	14
42	Do. ...	107,968	4	9,912	75	117,880	79
43	For mixed trains ...	181,823	25	25,520	23	207,343	48
44	Do. ...	185,338	30	5,603	11	190,941	41
45	Do. ...	192,769	62	17,861	79	210,631	61
46	Do. ...	152,352	75	15,621	60	167,974	55
47	Do. ...	170,107	23	9,216	78	179,324	21
48	For local trains ...	197,161	18	19,730	48	216,891	66
49	For incline work ...	82,999	65	19,213	47	102,213	32
50	Do ...	89,973	71	6,488	79	96,462	70
51	Do. ...	76,002	7	431	43	76,433	50
52	Do. ...	104,701	33	7,240	10	111,941	43
53	Do. ...	87,327	57	7,170	20	94,497	77
54	Do. ...	95,467	43	11,748	66	107,216	29
55	Do. ...	92,689	24	14,047	71	106,737	15
56	Do. ...	83,816	48	19,714	23	103,530	71
57	Do. ...	99,590	20	12,432	75	112,024	15
58	Do ...	114,382	12	10,846	71	125,229	3
59	Do. ...	14,835	3	20,048	0	34,883	3
60	Do. ...	5,796	8	20,759	31	26,555	39
61	Do. ...	74	11	18,726	56	18,800	67
62	Do. ...	2,989	78	19,637	65	22,627	63
63	Do. ...	—		1,645	18	1,645	18
64	Do. ...	—		3,237	5	3,237	5
65	Do. ...	—		51	38	51	18
	Total ...	12,356,444	33	934,308	30	13,290,752	43

Table 8.—Detailed Statement of Mileage of Engines for the year ended December 31, 1892.

Description of Trains.	Kalutara and Maradána.		Kalutara and Alutgama.		Fort and Wharf.		Mahara Quarry and Mahara Point.		Colombo and Rambukkána.		Rambukkána and Kadugannáwa.		Kadugannáwa and Pérádeniya.		Pérádeniya and Kandy.		Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya.		Kandy and Mátalé.		Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya.		Total.	
TRAINS.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
Passenger — Ordinary ...	2,818	20	11	0	—		—		44,370	40	10,891	40	4,715	0	2,112	50	13,285	60	9,789	10	29,856	20	117,850	0
Passenger — Special ...	1,270	10	380	0	78	0	—		1,028	60	128	20	61	40	174	20	157	0	327	50	397	60	4,003	20
Passenger — Empty ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Goods — Ordinary ...	1,387	42	44	0	1,005	60	—		32,322	10	13,529	0	8,333	60	848	20	3,991	10	13	40	2,638	60	64,113	62
Goods — Special ...	402	50	99	0	88	0	—		5,040	60	1,774	60	2,129	70	781	70	11,143	30	185	20	12,498	40	34,144	0
Goods — Empty ...	422	30	11	0	112	0	—		52	20	9,934	60	—		—		9	0	—		—		10,541	30
Stone — Loaded ...	368	60	—		—		241	0	1,467	60	—		—		—		—		—		—		2,077	40
Stone — Empty ...	193	0	—		—		239	0	1,345	70	—		—		—		—		—		—		1,777	70
Material — Loaded ...	82	4	33	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		115	4
Material — Empty ...	82	4	33	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		115	4
Mixed — Ordinary ...	131,402	40	44,880	0	—		—		155,045	60	22,246	20	12,384	60	22,306	70	41,043	60	31,877	40	73,184	60	534,372	10
Mixed — Special ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		5	40	3	70	7	60	—		—		17	10
Mixed — Empty ...	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	
Total Train Miles ...	138,429	20	45,491	0	1,283	60	480	0	240,673	60	58,504	40	27,630	30	26,227	60	69,637	60	42,193	0	118,576	0	769,127	10
OTHER THAN TRAINS.																								
Shunting — Yard ...	9,351	4	3,423	14	98	77	—		18,066	52	4,385	56	2,070	59	1,969	65	5,224	30	3,161	58	8,881	65	57,634	0
Shunting — Way side ...	3,202	10	1,009	25	27	50	12	25	5,482	70	1,371	30	643	55	587	20	1,575	75	991	5	2,749	35	17,653	0
Material — Loaded ...	191	50	77	0	—		—		45	20	—		—		—		—		—		—		313	70
Material — Empty ...	27	20	11	0	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—		38	20
Ballast — Loaded ...	1,553	40	323	0	2	0	40	40	2,947	40	155	40	127	70	410	60	1,725	20	665	20	2,867	40	10,818	50
Ballast — Empty ...	62	50	—		—		10	40	79	20	73	20	—		—		—		—		—		225	50
Firewood — Loaded ...	—		—		—		—		2,297	30	658	20	—		108	40	105	60	—		793	20	3,963	10
Firewood — Empty ...	—		—		—		—		1,013	30	565	40	—		—		—		360	0	274	40	2,213	30
Light Engines for traffic ...	27	20	—		2	0	—		373	50	8,233	49	510	60	7	60	10,792	43	10	20	4,287	34	24,245	16
Trial Engines and Engines for repairs	21	0	—		—		—		804	78	102	38	44	60	7	60	91	40	—		—		1,072	36
Assisting and Piloting ...	—		—		—		—		—		48,701	14	1,655	40	463	60	11,174	69	—		60,295	41	122,290	64
Total other Miles ...	15,436	34	4,843	39	130	74	63	25	31,110	70	64,246	67	5,053	24	3,555	45	30,690	17	5,188	23	80,149	35	240,468	26

Table 9.—Mileage of Passengers, Goods, &c., Trains for the year ended December 31, 1892.

Description of Trains.		Kalutara and Maradána.	Kalutara and Alutgama.	Fort and Wharf.	Maharagama Quarry and Mahara Points	Colombo and Rambukkana	Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa	Kadugannáwa and Pérádeniya.	Pérádeniya and Kandy.	Pérádeniya and Nawalapitiya.	Kandy and Matalé.	Nawalapitiya and Nánu-oya.	Total.
		M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Passenger	Ordinary	2,818 20	11 0	—	—	44,370 40	10,891 40	4,715 0	2,112 50	13,285 60	9,789 10	29,856 20	117,850 0
	Special	1,270 10	380 0	78 0	—	1,028 60	128 20	61 40	174 20	157 0	327 50	397 60	4,003 20
	Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goods	Ordinary	1,387 42	44 0	1,005 60	—	32,322 10	13,529 0	8,333 60	848 20	3,991 10	13 40	2,638 60	64,113 62
	Special	402 50	99 0	88 0	—	5,040 60	1,774 60	2,129 70	781 70	11,143 30	185 20	12,498 40	34,144 0
	Empty	422 30	11 0	112 0	—	52 20	9,934 60	—	—	9 0	—	—	10,541 30
Mixed	Ordinary	131,402 40	44,880 0	—	—	155,045 60	22,246 20	12,384 60	22,306 70	41,043 60	31,877 40	73,184 60	534,372 10
	Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 40	3 70	7 60	—	—	17 10
	Empty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stone	Loaded	368 60	—	—	241 0	1,467 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,077 40
	Empty	193 0	—	—	239 0	1,345 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,777 70
Traffic	Material	82 4	33 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 4
	Empty	82 4	33 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 4
Service	Material	191 50	77 0	—	—	45 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	313 70
	Loaded	27 20	11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 20
Ballast	Loaded	1,553 40	323 0	2 0	40 40	2,947 40	155 40	127 70	410 60	1,725 20	665 20	2,867 40	10,818 50
	Empty	62 50	—	—	10 40	79 20	73 20	—	—	—	—	—	225 50
Firewood	Loaded	—	—	—	—	2,297 30	658 20	—	108 40	105 60	—	793 20	3,963 10
	Empty	—	—	—	—	1,013 30	565 40	—	—	—	360 0	274 40	2,213 30
Total		140,264 20	45,902 0	1,285 60	531 0	247,056 40	59,957 0	27,758 20	26,747 0	71,468 60	43,218 20	122,511 20	786,700 90

Table 10.—Detailed Mileage of Vehicles for the year ended December 31, 1892.

Description of Train.		Kalutara and Maradána.	Kalutara and Alutgama.	Fort and Wharf.	Mahara Quarry and Mahara Point.	Colombo and Rambukkana.	Rambukkana and Kadugannáwa	Kadugannáwa and Pérádeniya	Pérádeniya and Kandy.	Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya.	Kandy and Mátalé.	Náwalapitiya and Nánu-oya.	Total
		M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Governor's saloon		908 57	231 0	—	—	1,294 14	308 56	117 6	135 50	167 70	223 17	783 72	4,170 22
Passenger ...	Carriages	1,389,349 15	426,624 4	1,435 72	—	1,294,973 11	267,923 79	119,085 66	110,380 69	331,832 29	203,223 66	496,830 41	4,641,659 52
	Vans	287,661 44	90,348 40	464 60	—	348,308 43	66,079 42	28,989 41	36,834 16	112,131 26	88,067 73	185,170 50	1,244,056 35
Horse boxes ...		9,332 47	2,918 0	2 4	—	62,595 51	14,691 23	6,111 19	3,905 55	17,300 76	6,105 33	35,364 66	158,327 54
Carriage trucks ...		4,542 55	1,847 0	—	—	25,129 5	5,374 26	2,192 28	1,153 2	9,503 7	1,461 64	10,312 18	61,515 45
Goods ...	Wagons	185,644 69	45,165 69	8,642 4	—	2,456,258 11	506,621 31	274,392 51	63,124 16	512,561 79	75,446 44	640,807 78	4,768,665 52
	Vans	11,478 64	2,609 4	1,063 68	—	147,378 11	68,745 74	19,436 38	10,721 54	29,491 6	2,807 57	22,351 39	316,094 15
	Empties	14,763 11	3,283 0	2,396 58	—	312,777 17	162,175 7	30,503 11	8,207 68	97,918 25	7,293 57	183,549 72	822,868 6
Cattle trucks ...		2,303 62	880 0	6 12	1 40	14,603 75	2,945 16	1,415 21	1,374 0	4,723 56	2,258 18	7,801 46	38,319 26
Fish trucks ...		81,865 37	31,006 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	112,871 55
Tea trucks ...		—	—	—	—	2,033 57	2,200 48	910 49	395 40	268 75	17 19	51 18	5,877 66
Gunpowder wagons		785 25	242 0	64 28	24 40	7,186 69	810 27	631 4	233 40	958 57	206 50	5,256 78	16,400 18
Stone ...	Wagons	4,387 77	—	126 58	4,511 0	25,653 4	—	72 38	—	—	—	—	34,751 17
	Vans	553 39	—	8 16	493 40	2,985 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,040 77
	Empties	2,890 43	—	38 46	4,444 0	25,759 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,132 63
Traffic materials ...	Wagons	1,969 16	759 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,728 16
	Vans	191 36	121 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312 36
	Empties	1,121 28	330 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,451 28
Service material...	Wagons	4,923 0	2,321 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,244 0
	Vans	273 40	121 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	394 40
	Empties	405 64	200 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	605 64
Ballast ...	Wagons	22,842 68	5,431 10	142 38	499 40	49,438 51	2,328 3	975 25	1,936 0	8,351 68	3,376 7	23,062 77	118,384 69
	Vans	1,109 40	288 36	6 12	33 0	2,626 22	344 56	100 38	372 60	1,338 16	681 53	2,817 55	9,715 [illegible]
	Empties	978 18	—	—	160 40	4,637 55	231 42	44 48	388 0	2,080 73	1,397 55	1,563 24	11,482 [illegible]
Firewood ...	Wagons	—	—	—	—	46,059 72	5,261 51	—	720 60	806 10	1,215 29	14,742 [illegible]	68,808 21
	Vans	—	—	—	—	3,277 40	848 70	—	112 20	136 13	282 53	1,990 [illegible]	6,647 [illegible]
	Empties	—	—	—	—	41,278 45	1,389 9	—	205 20	399 32	400 49	1,665 76	45,338 75
Postal vans ..		50 66	11 0	—	—	1,862 44	591 54	250 70	157 50	—	637 63	35 58	3,5[illegible] 14
Total ...		2,030,333 61	614,737 21	14,397 76	10,167 40	4,876,118 13	1,108,871 74	485,228 74	240,359 0	1,129,970 78	395,104 7	1,634,159 34	12,539,448 75

Table 11.—Comparative Statement of the Wages of Men employed in the Locomotive and Carriage Workshops and Engine Sheds for 1891 and 1892.

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Fitting shop, Colombo ...	55,520 72	56,886 54	1,365 82	—
Blacksmiths' shop, Colombo	14,130 10	12,611 82	—	1,518 28
Carriage shop, Colombo ...	52,607 17	41,603 99	—	11,003 18
Painters' shop, Colombo ...	8,391 43	9,581 72	1,190 29	—
Greasers and cleaners, Kalutara to Polgahawela ...	3,570 14	3,696 87	126 73	—
Engine shed, Kalutara ...	4,307 7	4,943 38	636 31	—
Do. Colombo ...	24,966 6	26,559 31	1,593 25	—
Pumping enginemen and firewood coolies between Henaratgoda and Ambépussa	1,752 90	2,034 79	281 89	—
Greasers and cleaners, Kadugannáwa ...	1,000 88	1,170 89	170 1	—
Do. Kandy ...	650 59	413 86	—	236 73
Engine shed, Kadugannáwa	13,530 46	14,984 61	1,454 15	—
Do. Kandy ...	15,468 80	14,356 62	—	1,112 18
Do. Náwalapitiya	28,713 75	28,956 59	242 84	—
Total ...	224,610 7	217,800 99	7,061 29	13,870 37
New works last year ...	33,082 99		Less Increase ...	7,061 29
New works this year ...	18,165 33			6,809 8
Rs. ...	14,917 66		Add Decrease ...	14,917 66
			Total Decrease ...	21,726 74

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT FOR 1892.

The year 1892 has fulfilled expectation, the increase in the receipts being Rs. 268,760, as compared with the estimate of Rs. 269,500.

Rs. 265,000 of this amount is due to increased traffic, and has involved the running of an extra train mileage of 250 miles per working day. This extra train mileage has reduced the earnings per train mile by 30 cents per mile, but as trains vary in length and weight, the earnings per train mile do not accurately represent the profit or loss of a railway.

The traffic working expenses were 9·70 per cent. of the receipts as compared with 9·29 per cent. in 1891, an advance of 9·59 in the expenditure as against 6·59 increase in the earnings.

Gross receipts Rs. 4,697,599, or Rs. 268,760 over 1891.—

	1892. Rs.	1891. Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Coaching and mails	1,536,555	1,384,450	152,105	—
Goods and miscellaneous	3,099,490	2,986,586	112,904	—
Cattle	8,100	8,237	—	137
Total traffic receipts	4,644,145	4,379,273	265,009	137

	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of Line open	191¼	191¼	—	—
Train miles	768,729	690,070	78,659	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts per train mile	6·11	6·41	—	0·30
Working expenses per train mile	0·58	0·59	—	0·1
Working expenses per cent. of receipts	9·70	9·29	·41	—

Passengers.—Number of passengers during 1892, 3,488,854.

The great increase in the number of passengers which marked 1890 and 1891 continued in 1892, there being 407,856 more travellers in the latter year than in 1891.

It is particularly noteworthy that in 1892 we carried 1,200,000 more passengers than in 1889, or nearly 4,000 extra per day for every working day of the year, an increase of 50 per cent.

The rolling stock has not of course increased in this proportion, and consequently much difficulty is experienced in finding sufficient accommodation for the comfortable conveyance of our passengers. With the opening of the extensions the difficulty will be accentuated, and, notwithstanding the large sums voted for new stock, I am of the opinion that more will have to be asked for.

The third class travellers contribute the largest proportion of the increase, but it is an indication of the progress of the Colony towards prosperity that the advance in the higher classes has been as follows :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
1889	Decrease	3·43 per cent.
1890	5·28 per cent.	6·37
1891	5·08	8·29
1892	14·60	11·07

The principal increases in 1892 were at Kandy, 113,168; Pettah, 43,279; Maradana, 27,577; Beruwala, 27,981; Kelaniya, 17,852; Dehiwala, 17,296; Véyangoda, 14,393; Ambepussa, 12,709; Slave Island, 12,223; Fort, 11,536; Panaduré, 11,152; while several other stations showed an increase of over 10,000 each.

The Bentota extension, including Kalutara South, show well this year, there being a substantial increase at all stations both in number of passengers and receipts.

Increase in passengers :—

	No.	Rs.
Kalutara South	6,563	1,520
Katukurunda	6,802	1,215
Paiyagala North	7,190	842
Paiyagala South	8,379	1,149
Maggona	6,914	953
Beruwala	27,981	2,203
Alutgama	125	9,110
Total	63,954	16,963

Goods.—The gross tonnage in 1892 was 267,193 tons, or 14,306 tons less than the preceding year. The falling off was in Public Works and Prison material; which, being conveyed at rates covering only the actual cost of transport, does not affect the profits of the Department. Deleting altogether the tonnage on Public Service account, there remains an increase in general goods traffic of 9,500 tons, carrying with it an increase of about Rs. 50,000 to the revenue.

This increase is only about one-third of what it was in 1891, and would indicate that tea, the great staple, is approaching its limit, and that consequently much other traffic connected with it is arrested in its upward tendency.

Tea in 1891 showed an increase of 9,000 tons, but in 1892 the increase was under 1,000.

Tea lead and shooks have fallen from an increase in 1891 of 1,900 tons to a decrease of 200 tons. The pause in tea has had its effect in the employment of cooly labour, and consequently the rice increase has dropped from 8,300 tons in 1891 to under 4,000 in 1892.

It is reasonable to conclude, although we have not the details before us, that betel, curry stuffs, dry fish, cumblies, and other such things used by the coolies have proportionately ceased to advance.

Coffee, which fell in 1891 by 120 tons, has had a heavy drop in 1892, and shows a further decrease of 1,660 tons, equal to the outturn of 16,000 acres.

Cacao does not appear to answer expectation, the decrease being over 200 tons, but cinchona, from a falling off of 800 tons in 1891, has gone up to 340 increase.

While what may be described as products of European enterprise have received a temporary check, it is satisfactory to observe that native products show no signs of falling off; in fact, except in cocoanuts, the average increase is maintained :—

	1891.	1892.
Arrack	240 ...	200
Salt	100 ...	1,160
Tobacco	50 decrease ...	80 increase
Cocoanuts	450 ...	250
Cocoanut Oil	120 decrease ...	103 increase
Copperah	700 ...	630
Poonac	500 ...	540
Plumbago	30 ...	1,000

salt and plumbago having made exceptional advances.

The extension of the line to Alutgama is beginning to make its advantages felt, as is shown from the increased goods traffic now transported over that line.

The Nánu-oya extension maintains its place as one of the best sections of the line, and, notwithstanding the check in tea, previously referred to, comes out with an increase of nearly 2,500 tons.

Parcels.—Although we carried 16,000 more parcels in 1892 than in 1891, there was a decrease in the receipts of Rs. 5,400, the amount per parcel being 27 cents as compared with 31 cents in 1891. The cheap rate at which ice, fish, meat, &c., are now conveyed accounts for the reduction in receipts.

Claims.—The claims this year have amounted to Rs. 2,890, as against Rs. 1,376 in 1891. These include Rs. 845 for a Priestman's engine let fall when hoisting by crane; Rs. 550 for goods damaged in the Allawwa accident; Rs. 270 for damage by water to tea in transmission; and Rs. 70 for damage by fire. The sum paid on this account is equal to 6 cents per Rs. 100 of receipts.

Expenditure.—The expenses of this Department increased by Rs. 39,420, an advance of 9·58 on the previous year. The table below gives the divisions of the expenditure :—

	1892. Rs.	1891. Rs.	Increase per Cent.
A.—General superintendence ...	40,711 ...	28,805 ...	41·33
B.—Traffic charges	281,038 ...	257,044 ...	9·33
C.—Running staff	76,967 ...	75,017 ...	2·59
D.—Telegraph	52,059 ...	50,489 ...	3·10

A.—Rs. 11,906. This increase is due to—

(*a*) Payment of claims as previously set out.
(*b*) Heavy repairs to lamps and furniture.
(*c*) Cost of printing and advertising two issues of time tables.
(*d*) Employment of two additional relief clerks and expenses consequent on unusual sickness among the staff.
(*e*) Cost of an extra telegraph instrument at Rambukkana, Rs. 250.

B.—Rs. 23,994. This increase is due to the—

(*a*) Employment of sixteen extra clerks on account of night trains and additional policemen and porters, &c.
(*b*) Payment of a *pro rata* charge for loading and unloading goods on the 9,500 tons increase.

C.—Rs. 1,950. Due to employment of three extra head guards and two under guards to meet extra traffic, and to payment of heavy overtime in consequence of excessive sickness amongst guards.

D.—Rs. 1,570. Proportion of salaries of extra clerks.

Staff.—Sixteen additional clerks were appointed to this Department consequent on the running of the night trains.

There are still eleven single-handed stations where the station master is the sole clerical officer. Clerks should be appointed to relieve these station masters, whose hours of duty are long and continuous, and embrace Sundays and holidays.

The Traffic Superintendent's Office staff has not been increased notwithstanding the increased traffic, and consequently the work of the administration of the Department is seriously crippled. It is impossible to give that attention to economical detail which the supervision of so large a Department demands, and I again urge the advantage and profit of making the Head Office a thoroughly effective instrument for the curtailment of expenditure, and for the more profitable working of the rolling stock.

The office staff of the Traffic Superintendent consists of one Assistant Traffic Superintendent, one chief and six subordinate clerks; and the work to be performed may be roughly summed up—

(*a*) To sanction and account for the expenditure of Rs. 440,000.
(*b*) Supervise the management and expenses of 55 stations.
(*c*) Select, register, maintain, clothe, remove, and judge a staff of upwards of 800 officers and men.
(*d*) Examine the working of 28,500 ordinary trains.
(*e*) Arrange and notify the running of 1,300 special trains.
(*f*) Deal with the thousands of letters (average 1,000 per week) arising out of the conveyance of 3½ million passengers and ½ million tons of goods.
(*g*) Maintain the safety and punctuality of the train service.

The Traffic Superintendent's staff is not only greatly overworked, but, being quite inadequate to the demands made upon it, is uneconomical, as it cannot exercise that control over its expenditure which is absolutely necessary for the prudent management of the Department.

NEW WORKS.

Interlocking of Signals.—For the more effective maintenance of safety of the trains at junctions and important crossing stations I have to recommend the introduction of locking gear, whereby the signals and points are interlocked with each other, so that the signals can only be lowered to admit trains when the road is right and the line clear for their reception. It is true we have hitherto worked the lines without this system and without accident, but the number of trains and engines now passing and repassing such places as Pérádeniya Junction, Maradana Junction, Náwalapitiya, and elsewhere, impress me with the desirability of being beforehand in this matter of public safety, and therefore I recommend that funds be specially set aside for it annually, and the protective and preventive system introduced as rapidly as possible.

Duplication of Telegraphs.—For the safe working of the line the system of block signalling is observed. It is not the elaborate arrangement carried out on home railways, but for the present it serves its purpose. For every train that runs four messages have to be transmitted between every pair of stations it passes: thus for a train from Alutgama to Colombo thirty-four messages are sent, and for one from Colómbo to Nánu-oya fifty-one messages. When this is multiplied by the number of trains running daily, it will be seen that the aggregate amounts to a large number, say 550 on the Coast line and 700 on the Main and Mátalé lines.

In addition to this there is a daily average of 250 service and private telegrams, making the total work on the wires 1,500 messages per day. This is more than can be dealt with on the single lines of wire on the Coast and Nánu-oya lines, and I shall have to ask for the duplication of the wires between Colombo and Ambalangoda and between Kandy and Nánu-oya.

A. G. PERMAN,
Traffic Superintendent.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1892.

1.—STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

SATISFACTORY progress continues to be made in Public Instruction. During the year under review there has been a net increase of 4,615 scholars in schools reporting to the Department; the total number in 1891 being 153,843, while in 1892 it rose to 158,458. The total number of schools was 3,872, as compared with 4,052 in 1891, a decrease of 180 schools during the year.

2. Taking these figures in detail, there were 453 Government schools in operation during 1892, representing 42,190 scholars, of whom 36,080 were boys and 6,110 were girls, as compared with 436 Government schools with 41,746 scholars (35,814 boys and 5,932 girls) in 1891, an increase of 17 schools and 444 scholars, of whom 266 were boys and 178 were girls.

3. Of grant-in-aid schools there were 1,024, against 971 in 1891, the number of children being 82,637, of whom 57,133 were boys and 25,504 were girls, as compared with 74,855 children (52,499 boys and 22,406 girls) in 1891, an increase of 53 schools and 7,782 scholars.

4. Turning to unaided schools, 1,703 pansala schools sent in returns for 1892, as against 1,911 in 1891, and the number of children (all boys) attending such schools was 6,878 in 1892, as compared with 8,273 in 1891—a decrease of 208 schools and 1,395 scholars. The decrease in respect of pansala schools, as compared with Government and grant-in-aid schools, is notable.

5. Of unaided private schools, returns were received from 692 schools in 1892, representing 26,753 children (21,154 boys and 5,599 girls), as compared with 734 schools with 28,969 scholars (21,852 boys and 7,117 girls) in 1891, being a decrease of 42 schools and 2,216 scholars, of whom 698 were boys and 1,518 were girls.

6. It is instructive to note that, while the average number of scholars in Government schools is 93, and in grant-in-aid schools 80, the figures fall to 38 in private schools and to 4 in pansala schools.

7. The average cost per head to the revenue of each boy in a Government school was Rs. 4·47 during 1892, as compared with Rs. 4·41 in 1891, while the average cost of each girl in a Government school was Rs. 3·45, as against Rs 3·40 in 1891.

8. In grant-in-aid schools each scholar cost the Government Rs. 2·68 in 1892, as compared with Rs. 2·94 per head in 1891.

9. The following tabular returns afford at a glance a summarised comparison of the progress of Government, grant-in-aid, and unaided schools (including pansala schools and private schools) since the year 1870 :—

Return of Schools presented for Examination.

Year.	Government Schools.				Grant-in-Aid Schools.				Total.			
	Schools	Scholars	Increase.	Decrease	Schools	Scholars	Increase	Decrease	Schools	Scholars.	Increase	Decrease.
1870 ...	156	8,726	—	—	229	8,201	—	—	385	16,927	—	—
1871 ...	180	10,449	1,723	—	314	19,416	11,215	—	494	29,865	12,938	—
1872 ...	200	10,852	403	—	402	25,443	6,027	—	602	36,295	6,430	—
1873 ...	241	11,598	746	—	528	32,954	7,151	—	769	44,192	7,897	—
1874 ...	243	11,719	121	—	595	35,559	2,965	—	838	47,278	3,086	—
1875 ...	276	12,776	1,057	—	654	41,343	5,784	—	930	54,199	5,921	—
1876 ...	301	15,115	2,339	—	697	45,422	4,079	—	998	60,537	6,338	—
1877 ...	329	15,677	562	—	730	47,142	1,720	—	1,059	62,819	2,282	—
1878 ...	356	17,896	2,219	—	772	49,854	2,712	—	1,128	67,750	4,931	—
1879 ...	372	19,120	1,224	—	814	55,944	6,090	—	1,186	75,064	7,314	—
1880 ...	369	21,294	2,174	—	833	59,820	3,876	—	1,202	81,114	6,050	—
1881 ...	398	23,626	2,332	—	839	61,131	1,311	—	1,237	84,757	3,643	—
1882 ...	421	26,597	2,971	—	852	62,842	1,711	—	1,253	89,439	4,682	—
1883 ...	437	27,656	1,059	—	836	61,374	—	1,468	1,273	89,030	—	409
1884 ...	431	27,677	21	—	814	59,776	—	1,598	1,245	87,453	—	1,577
1885 ...	417	26,624	—	1,053	819	57,320	—	2,456	1,236	83,944	—	3,509
1886 ...	425	29,653	3,029	—	849	57,955	635	—	1,274	87,608	3,664	—
1887 ...	440	32,565	2,912	—	899	52,995	5,040	—	1,339	95 560	7,952	—
1888 ...	438	35,948	3,383	—	919	66,400	3,405	—	1,357	102,348	6,788	—
1889 ...	440	39,026	3,078	—	938	69,483	3,083	—	1,378	108,509	6,161	—
1890 ...	436	40,290	1,264	—	984	73,698	4,215	—	1,420	113,988	5,479	—
1891 ...	436	41,746	1,456	—	971	74,855	1,157	—	1,407	116,601	2,613	—
1892 ...	453	42,190	444	—	1,024	82,637	7,782	—	1,477	124,827	8,226	—

Unaided Schools.

Year.	Schools.	Scholars.	Increase.	Decrease.
1870	279	6,838	—	—
1871	635	8,490	1,652	—
1872	365	9,435	945	—
1873	393	11,935	2,500	—
1874	329	9,929	—	2,006
1875	317	10,246	317	—
1876	365	4,255	—	5,991
1877	244	5,407	1,152	—
1878	321	4,798	—	609
1879	697	6,898	2,100	—
1880	585	7,236	338	—
1881	645	8,874	1,638	—
1882	No return	—	—	—
1883	652	12,291	3,417	—
1884	560	13,265	974	—
1885	2,134	20,062	6,797	—
1886	2,126	22,956	2,894	—
1887	2,292	24,994	2,038	—
1888	2,427	28,823	3,829	—
1889	2,590	29,785	962	—
1890	2,617	32,464	2,679	—
1891	2,645	37,242	4,778	—
1892	2,395	33,631	—	3,611

Summing up the above tables for 1891 and 1892, we have the following comparative result :—

	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Scholars in Government schools	41,746	42,190	444	—
Scholars in Grant-in-aid schools	74,855	82,637	7,782	—
Scholars in Unaided schools	37,242	33,631	—	3,611
Total Scholars in Ceylon	153,843	158,458	8,226	3,611
Total Schools in Ceylon	4,052	3,872	—	180

The decrease in total number of unaided schools is satisfactory, as evincing increased appreciation of the Government grant-in-aid examination system.

10. The two following tables classify (*a*) the schools presented for examination during 1892 and 1891, together with the number of scholars on the list and the number in daily average attendance, under the heads English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular; (*b*) the number of scholars actually examined in each of the above classes of schools.

11. Return classifying the Government and grant-in-aid schools examined during 1891 and 1892 as English, Primary and Middle English, and Vernacular, showing the number of scholars on the list and the number in average daily attendance :—

1891.	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys on the List.	No. of Girls on the List.	Total No. of Boys and Girls on the List.	Total No. of Scholars in Average Attendance.
Government.					
English	3	373	66	439	328
English, Primary and Middle	11	1,641	6	1,647	1,040
Vernacular	422	83,800	5,860	39,660	22,510
Grant-in-aid.					
English	51	5,496	1,542	7,038	5,170
English, Primary and Middle	66	3,233	1,566	4,799	3,865
Vernacular	854	43,720	19,298	63,018	36,510
Total	1,407	88,263	28,338	116,601	68,923
1892.					
Government.					
English	3	324	58	382	346
English, Primary and Middle	11	1,704	2	1,706	1,104
Vernacular	439	34,052	6,050	40,102	22,465
Grant-in-aid.					
English	55	5,615	1,929	7,544	5,499
English, Primary and Middle	74	4,056	1,776	5,832	3,988
Vernacular	895	47,462	21,799	69,261	40,121
Total	1,477	93,213	31,614	124,827	73,523

12. Return showing the number of children actually presented for examination in the above classes of schools :—

Number of Children examined.

In Government English Schools :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Standard I.	7	2	1	—	24	13	23	12
Do. II.	4	4	5	4	4	11	8	20
Do. III.	—	3	2	6	5	3	5	4
Do. IV.	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	3
Do. V.	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Do. VI.	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—
Do. VII.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Do. VIII.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	16*	15*	11*	11*	36*	32*	37*	39*

* These figures refer only to the Railway girls' school; the Royal College and the School of Agriculture not being examined by Inspectors.

In Government Anglo-vernacular Schools (called Primary and Middle English in 1889) :—

		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Standard	I.	319	347	431	514	320	289	279	276
Do.	II.	294	340	281	397	215	218	254	215
Do.	III.	223	240	237	234	163	136	189	189
Do.	IV.	178	178	166	211	66	87	103	113
Do.	V.	113	123	107	113	47	32	59	61
Do.	VI.	66	72	80	86	20	7	21	25
Do.	VII.	46	46	41	51	8	6	2	3
Do.	VIII.	32	30	34	25	3	5	4	—
	Total	1,271	1,376	1,377	1,631	842	780	891	881

In Government Vernacular Schools :—

		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Standard	I.	3,745	4,059	4,689	5,099	5,630	5,908	5,860	5,646
Do.	II.	3,336	3,393	3,512	4,041	4,376	4,694	4,572	4,557
Do.	III.	2,122	2,262	2,272	2,323	2,648	2,759	2,859	2,888
Do.	IV.	1,278	1,329	1,380	1,460	1,560	1,670	1,634	1,778
Do.	V.	565	742	727	776	801	904	884	902
Do.	VI.	306	310	400	406	390	411	464	470
Do.	VII.	83	136	170	224	181	192	173	205
Do.	VIII.	26	41	73	81	108	88	83	75
	Total	11,461	12,272	13,223	14,410	15,694	16,626	16,529	16,521

In Grant-in-aid English Schools :—

		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Standard	I.	644	585	685	687	478	447	492	568
Do.	II.	711	710	764	844	606	628	625	705
Do.	III.	749	692	742	771	618	623	694	716
Do.	IV.	799	681	676	739	587	584	644	653
Do.	V.	675	654	605	587	554	526	544	577
Do.	VI.	467	493	516	473	391	438	450	452
Do.	VII.	348	339	371	308	281	286	334	325
Do.	VIII.	178	200	208	217	190	177	181	209
	Total	4,571	4,354	4,567	4,626	3,705	3,709	3,964	4,210

In Grant-in-aid Anglo-vernacular Schools (called Primary and Middle English in 1889) :—

		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Standard	I.	421	483	731	580	434	504	536	600
Do.	II.	426	531	571	496	444	538	593	684
Do.	III.	345	461	552	356	373	468	519	609
Do.	IV.	287	370	439	350	259	388	418	492
Do.	V.	262	292	331	300	254	263	361	401
Do.	VI.	240	252	283	251	174	197	216	258
Do.	VII.	214	185	207	170	96	104	128	140
Do.	VIII.	91	147	126	116	68	75	63	80
	Total	2,286	2,721	3,240	2,619	2,102	2,537	2,834	3,259

In Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools :—

		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Standard	I.	7,165	7,174	8,331	9,552	10,464	10,939	11,056	12,073
Do.	II.	6,432	6,392	6,530	7,465	8,311	8,835	8,866	9,698
Do.	III.	4,259	4,417	4,687	4,794	5,377	6,029	6,141	6,619
Do.	IV.	2,694	2,801	3,029	3,192	3,373	3,635	3,945	4,162
Do.	V.	1,498	1,642	1,806	1,852	2,039	1,976	2,052	2,408
Do.	VI.	634	655	811	709	787	815	787	852
Do.	VII.	266	266	288	292	367	294	319	332
Do.	VIII.	77	105	136	140	144	151	130	191
	Total	23,025	23,452	25,618	27,996	30,762	32,674	33,296	36,335

Total :—

		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Standard	I.	12,301	12,650	14,868	16,432	17,350	18,100	18,246	19,174
Do.	II.	11,203	11,370	11,663	13,247	13,956	14,924	14,918	15,879
Do.	III.	7,698	8,075	8,492	8,484	9,184	10,018	10,387	11,025
Do.	IV.	5,236	5,360	5,690	5,952	5,748	6,368	6,744	7,206
Do.	V.	3,118	3,453	3,576	3,626	3,695	3 702	3,901	4,349
Do.	VI.	1,713	1,787	2,093	1,925	1,762	1,868	1,938	2,052
Do.	VII.	957	972	1,077	1,046	933	882	956	1,005
Do.	VIII.	404	523	577	579	513	496	461	555
	Total	42,630	44,190	48,036	51,293	53,141	56,358	57,551	61,245

13. The distribution of the above scholars under the heads *Primary* (*i. e.*, Standards I. to V.), *Middle* (*i. e.*, Standards VI. to VIII.), and *High* (*i. e.*, Specific Subjects, &c.), is as follows :—

	Primary.	Middle.	High.
English Schools ...	3,263	986	831
Primary English Schools	3,639	501	303
Vernacular Schools	50,721	2,135	425
Total ...	57,623	3,622	1,559

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

14. The geographical distribution of schools and scholars, Government, grant-in-aid, and unaided, and the proportion of the population which is attending schools in each Province, and in the whole of the Colony, will appear from the following table :—

	Western Province.		Central Province.		Northern Province.		Southern Province		Eastern Province		North-Western Province		North-Central Province		Province of Uva.		Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government.																				
English ...	3	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	382
Primary English ...	4	721	3	428	—	—	2	386	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	109	10	1644
Vernacular ...	209	20116	60	5669	1	19	61	5443	8	410	24	2594	12	685	9	660	56	4568	440	40164
Total ...	216	21219	63	6097	1	19	63	5829	8	410	24	2594	12	685	9	660	57	4677	453	42190
Aided Schools.																				
English ...	23	3899	8	969	5	795	11	1148	4	328	3	247	—	—	1	158	—	—	55	7544
Primary English ...	22	1960	7	698	19	1592	12	908	5	236	4	202	1	9	2	124	2	103	74	5832
Vernacular ...	283	27994	64	4285	309	19209	70	7269	88	4922	44	3628	6	295	14	848	17	814	895	69261
Total ...	328	33853	79	5952	333	21593	93	9325	97	5486	51	4077	7	304	17	1130	19	917	1024	82637
Unaided.																				
English ...	26	1202	6	242	6	497	2	187	—	—	2	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	2249
Primary English ...	20	1158	15	918	8	433	3	373	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	90	2	113	49	3085
Vernacular ...	321	8568	375	3169	104	3217	446	6141	78	1931	608	2819	139	576	167	963	66	613	2304	28297
Total ...	367	10928	396	4329	118	4147	451	7001	78	1931	610	2940	139	576	168	1053	68	726	2395	33631
Grand Total ...	911	66000	538	16378	452	25759	607	22155	183	7827	685	9611	158	1565	194	2843	144	6320	3872	158458
Population ...	762,533		474,487		319,296		489,799		148,444		320,070		75,333		159,201		258,626		3,007,789	
Proportion of children under instruction to population for 1892	1 in 12		1 in 29		1 in 12		1 in 22		1 in 18		1 in 33		1 in 48		1 in 56		1 in 41		1 in 19	

GRANT-IN-AID-TRAINING SCHOOLS.

15. The annexed returns show the number of Queen's scholars admitted to the various grant-in-aid training schools for teachers, and the result of the examination of these Queen's scholars after their first and second years' training. A fair number of student-teachers are trained in these grant-in-aid institutions, the period of training being a course of two years, according to the provisions of the Code. This entitles them to a second class certificate on the successful completion of their training. A certain percentage receive Queen's scholarships on admission to these institutions, the amount of scholarship being Rs. 100 the first year and Rs. 150 the second year. It is to these Queen's scholars only that the returns refer, which place the results of 1892 and 1891 in comparison.

Teachers who gain the second class certificate after training in these schools are entitled to a first class certificate after five years' successful service, which carries with it a result payment from the Government in addition to the salaries paid them by their managers.

Return of Queens's Scholars in Grant-in-Aid Training Schools during 1892.

Training School.	Management.	Number of Students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1892.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 each.
Kóttó (boys) ...	C.M.S.	—	2	1
Richmond Hill (boys)	Wesleyan	—	1	—
Do (girls) ...	do.	—	—	—
Nupé (boys) ...	S.P.G.	1	—	—
Kandy (boys) ...	S.P.G.	—	—	—
Tillipallai (boys) ...	American	5	5	3
Uduvil (girls) ...	do.	2	2	2
Kopay (boys) ...	C.M.S.	3	1	1
Nellore (girls) ...	do.	1	1	1
Jaffna, Vembadi (boys)	Wesleyan	3	2	3
Do (girls) ...	do.	1	2	1
Colombogam (boys) ...	Roman Catholic	3	—	—
Kodampmai (boys) ...	Wesleyan	2	—	1
Total...		21	16	13

Return of Queen's Scholars in Grant-in-Aid Training Schools during 1892.

Training School	Management.	Number of Students who have obtained Queen's Scholarships on passing the Entrance Examination of 1892.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their first year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 100 each.	Number of Queen's Scholars who have passed their second year's examination and have earned a Grant of Rs. 150 each.
Kótté ...	C.M.S.	3	2	1
Richmond Hill ...	Wesleyan	2	2	—
Tillipallai ...	American	5	3	5
Kopay ...	C.M.S.	3	2	4
Colombogam ...	Roman Catholic	1	—	2
Jaffna, Vembadi (boys)	Wesleyan	3	3	2
Do. (girls)	do.	2	1	—
Kandy ...	S.P.G.	—	—	—
Uduvil (girls) ...	American	2	2	1
Nellore (girls) ...	C.M.S.	1	1	—
Batticaloa ...	Wesleyan	—	2	1
	Total .	22	18	16

EXAMINATION FOR GRANT-IN-AID TEACHERS' LICENSES.

16. The following table shows the result of the examination for grant-in-aid teachers' licenses during 1892 :—

First Class Licenses.

	Number examined.	Number passed.
Vernacular (Tamil) ...	9	4
Do. (Sinhalese)	46	10

Second Class Licenses.

Vernacular (Tamil) ...	37	2
Do. (Sinhalese)	110	10

In addition to teachers who obtained licenses by examination as above, 35 teachers in aided schools were awarded certificates.

The number of grant-in-aid schools is 1,024, and the rule forbidding payment of grant to schools taught by uncertificated or unlicensed head teachers applies only to vernacular boys' and mixed schools, of which there are 703.

The following return shows the number of vernacular boys' schools under each management, and the number of certificates or licenses issued to persons qualified to act as grant-in-aid teachers :—

Management.	Number of Vernacular Boys Schools.	Number of Certificates or of Licenses issued to Persons qualified to act as Grant-in-aid Teachers.
In Sinhalese Districts		
Roman Catholic ...	84	267
Church Missionary Society	81	159
Church of England (Diocesan)	40	121
Wesleyan ...	63	156
Baptist	22	71
Buddhist and Private ...	24	50
In Tamil Districts.		
American Mission ...	98	254
Wesleyan	108	242
Church Missionary Society	70	170
Roman Catholic ...	80	118
Saivite and Private ...	28	56
Church of England (Diocesan)	4	2
Mohammedan ...	1	—
Total	703	1,666

GOVERNMENT TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

17. The number of persons offering themselves for the work of teaching is in excess of the requirements of the Department.

The sources from which teachers are qualified to serve in the Department are :—

(1) Third-year monitors after they have passed the teachers' certificate examination.
(2) Trained students after they have fulfilled the prescribed course.
(3) Agricultural students.

For grant-in-aid schools a license examination is held by the Department.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

18. The present report follows pretty much the same lines as those adopted in previous years as regards details of administration, with one important exception.

This year I have included the reports of the several Inspectors upon the districts over which they exercise inspecting control. Their reports will be found as appendices. The inclusion of such reports was the rule for some years; but in view of the length to which the general report threatened to swell, in 1884 that rule was departed from.

It does not seem to me necessary that these reports should be embodied yearly in the Administration Report of the Department; but the special knowledge of the special needs and capacities of the various districts which the Inspector necessarily gains, constantly engaged as he is in travelling over his district for examination purposes, cannot, or should not, but prove a valuable adjunct to the information possible in the general report of the Director of Public Instruction.

With the same view I have also included special reports from—

(1) The Principal of the Royal College.
(2) The Superintendent of the School of Agriculture.
(3) The Veterinary Surgeon for the Colony.

19. *Personnel.*—The distribution of the inspectorate is unaltered. For the convenience of inspection a small area of the North-Western Province has been taken from the inspectorate of the central division and included in that of the Western Province.

The distribution of the inspecting staff is as follows:—

Western Inspectorate.—Mr. A. van Cuylenburg (in charge); Mr. A. L. Samarawikrema, Mr. R. de Silva, Mr. D. J. Weerasinghe, Mr. A. W. D. Jayasuriya, Mr. S. Welayden, Sub-Inspectors.

Central Inspectorate.—Mr. Ashley Walker, Chief Inspector; Mr. H. D. Lewis and Mr. S. Welayden, Sub-Inspectors.

Northern Inspectorate (including the Eastern Province).—Mr. R. H. Leembruggen (in charge); Mr. L. Manuel, Mr. G. C. Thampapillai, Mr. D. C. Chellappah, Sub-Inspectors.

Southern Inspectorate.—Mr. E. A. Seneviratne (in charge).

Loyal and valuable assistance has been rendered to me by the Chief Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the work of administration during the past year. This co-operation I gratefully acknowledge.

20. With the increased growth of schools, and the increased responsibility therefrom thrown upon the Inspectors in the assessment of the increased grant at the disposal of the Department, the question of a corresponding increase in staff for the efficient working of the system of school inspection must necessarily arise.

The Inspector of the Central Province, with all the outlying districts under his supervision, has one Assistant Inspector only, and no office clerk.

The Inspector of the Southern Province, with all the new schools added to his district in the neglected Hinidum and Giruwá pattuwas, referred to in last year's report, has no Assistant and no clerk.

Considering the area that these two inspectorates cover, some relief ought to be possible. It is false economy to goad the willing servant to the utmost service.

Each year a corresponding increase should be expected in school activity. So far the means of meeting the inspecting needs of increased schools and numbers remains unchanged from what it was some years ago. In 1887 there were 14 Inspectors, in 1888 the number was reduced to 13; meanwhile the number of schools and scholars shows a steady increase.

For the more efficient working of both Government and grant-in-aid schools an additional Sub-Inspector is required for—

(1) The Central Inspectorate.
(2) The Southern Inspectorate.

The total additional cost to the Estimates of such Inspectors would be Rs. 1,200 per annum. Cogent reason for such addition is, I think, furnished in the paragraph relating to incidental inspection.

INCIDENTAL INSPECTION.

21. In my report for last year mention was made of the urgent necessity of surprise visits to schools both Government and grant-in-aid, in order to ensure effective supervision of the proper carrying on of the work and to check irregularities. During the latter part of the past year I have been able to pay several such surprise visits, and am confirmed in the opinion previously expressed. There is no doubt that in many schools in out-of-the-way districts, especially in those lying some little distance from off the main road, grave irregularities do exist, *e.g.*:—

(*a*) "Visited school ..... an hour after work was timed to begin. Access to school by means of a narrow village path about 1½ mile from the high road. School supposed to be large and well attended; no work going on; very few children in attendance. Male teacher preparing betel vines for planting in the school building; female teacher lying down on bed improvised of school furniture; three naked children sprawling on the floor."

And yet this teacher came with high recommendations for employment.

(*b*) "A petition was received complaining that the head teacher of a large boys' school lived 8 miles away from the seat of his work, and that his school work was accordingly neglected. I paid a surprise visit; the teacher denied the charge."

A couple of days afterwards I had occasion to pass along the same road and paid another visit to the school. The teacher was absent; subsequently he came up very late and had to admit that he had been away to his village as described.

The result of his absence generally was that certain orders given in connection with the school had not been carried out.

(*c*) Early this year I paid a surprise visit to a large school—boys'—the teacher of which was supposed to be thoroughly responsible. The school was reached three-quarters of an hour after the proper time for beginning work. No head teacher present. Shortly afterwards he drove up, with the explanation that he was on his way to the District Court on some personal matter.

A Mission school for girls stood almost opposite the above boys' school. A number of children were seated round about waiting. An hour after the time put down in the time table for beginning work the mistress appeared. These two schools were not in an out-of-the-way district, nor lying remote from the high road.

To check the occurrence of such irregularities in every instance is impossible; to minimise them so far as possible is imperative.

With the increase of schools, of children in attendance, of the consequent prospective increase in result earnings, of the inevitable increase therefrom of the educational grant, the economic administration of Government moneys implied by the more effective supervision of all Government and grant-in-aid schools calls for serious consideration.

Two main difficulties at present seem to stand in the way :—

(1) The need of increase in the inspecting staff to meet the increased work.

(2) Coincident with the above an increase in the travelling allowances allocated to the Department.

ALTERATIONS IN THE CODE.

22. The amendments to the Revised Code for this year have involved a few alterations of some importance.

Clause 12 of the Revised Code, which required an average attendance of 60 girls for the registration of a new school within two miles of an existing school, was found to work prejudically to the extension of girls' schools; and on the representation of certain managers the requirement was reduced from this year to 40.

A new clause empowering me to refuse registration to new schools opened within a quarter mile of existing schools has enabled me to check the opening of factious rival schools.

The payments of grants at "B" rates to schools which failed to maintain for twelve months the average attendance required by clause 20 (*b*) was found necessary in the interest of efficient instruction. The practice that obtained hitherto of accepting the manager's explanation of the decrease in the attendance and the payments of A rates, only helped to perpetuate the numerical weakness of these schools. The enforcement of the penalty was rendered absolutely necessary.

"False personation of children" at the annual grant examination having been found to occur frequently, it was included in clause 30 (*b*) as an offence, like falsification of the register, carrying with it the penalty of forfeiture of half the grant and suspension of the certificate of the offending teacher.

A more liberal treatment of "C" schools has been provided for this year in the shape of a capitation grant of one rupee "for every scholar presented, who shall have made 100 attendances and have been nine months in school during the year, in addition to the grant for a pass in the standard."

Boys' boarding industrial schools now earn double grants for a pass, on the same principle as girls' boarding schools.

Two scholarships for girls in English High schools of the value of Rs. 120 per annum awardable on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local, and one of Rs. 240 awardable on the results of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, have also been incorporated in the Revised Code for this year.

Certificates for this year are demanded from the head teachers of vernacular mixed schools.

III.—SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

23. The total number of candidates presenting themselves for this examination in 1892 was 316, as against 253 for the preceding year. Of these, 73 entered as seniors and 243 as juniors. Their distribution at the several centres of examination was as follows :—

	Senior Boys.	Senior Girls.	Junior Boys.	Junior Girls.
Colombo	56	8	148	27
Kandy	—	1	26	24
Galle	3	—	13	2
Jaffna	5	—	3	—

On the results of these examinations the University Scholarship, together with valuable exhibitions for both boys and girls, are awardable.

The growth and popularity of the examination, as illustrated by the large increase of candidates from the Ceylon centre, is very noticeable. And of the value of its educational stimulus in the development of the higher branches of study there can be no doubt.

It is of interest to note that 78 candidates presented themselves in French—a larger number than in previous years—and 6 candidates in German. The number of candidates in Chemistry was smaller than in the preceding year; 8 senior candidates took up the subject, no juniors. In bookkeeping 7 candidates were registered; in shorthand 2 only. The practical importance of these latter subjects requires fuller recognition.

30. A table is subjoined to illustrate the growth of the examination since its first introduction into the Colony :—

Year.	Total No. of Boys presented.		Total No. of Girls presented.		Total No. presented.
	Senior.	Junior.	Senior.	Junior.	
1880	4	17	—	—	21
1881	14	30	—	5	49
1882	7	43	—	5	55
1883	15	86	—	14	115
1884	23	109	—	5	137
1885	27	159	1	17	204
1886	42	165	3	22	232
1887	32	133	3	21	189
1888	54	124	4	27	209
1889	55	115	3	26	199
1890	40	142	8	33	223
1891	59	156	7	31	253
1892	64	190	9	53	316

It might be added that all the other Colonies together presented 252 at the examination of 1891, or one less than Ceylon; while the Colonies have this year presented only 9 more than Ceylon did last year, but 54 less than the number presented by Ceylon this year.

The increase in the number of girls presented at the Ceylon centre, as compared with the other Colonial centres, is equally gratifying.

In 1891 Ceylon presented 38 girls, while the Colonies together presented 49. In 1892 Ceylon presented 62, as against 66 at the united Colonial centres, or very nearly half of the full number presented.

Again, in respect of distinctions, Ceylon takes a decided lead this year, securing 29 out of the 64 distinctions gained by the Colonies as a whole. Jamaica comes next to Ceylon, but a long way behind, with 16 distinctions, or about half our number.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1892.

NOTE.—The small letters denote that the candidate to whose name they are prefixed was distinguished in the following subjects respectively: *a* = Arithmetic; *am* = Applied Mathematics; *bk* = Bookkeeping; *d* = Drawing; *e* = English; *g* = Greek; *ge* = Physical Geography; *l* = Latin; *m* = Mathematics; *s* = Shorthand.

SENIOR BOYS.

Seniors under 19 years of age.

CLASS I.

m Cockburn, E. D.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
a e l g m am De Zilwa, L. A. E.	...	St Thomas's College	...	do.
l g m d Jayawardene, E. W.	...	Royal College	...	do.

CLASS II.

Aserappa, R. H.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
d De Vos, W. A. S.	...	do.	...	do.
Gunasekara, R.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Peries, H.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.

CLASS III.

Beven, H. E.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
m De Silva, A. L.	...	do.	...	do.
Silva, J. P.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.

Seniors under 19 years who have satisfied the Examiners.

a Caspersz, K.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	Colombo
Dias, A.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
De Kretser, P. H.	...	Royal College	...	do.
De Silva, F. B.	...	do.	...	do.
Gooneratne, E. de S.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do
Goonetilleke, J. A.	...	Wesley College	..	do.
Goonetilleke, A. H.	...	St Thomas's College	...	do.
Hezser, J. C. McC.	...	do.	...	do.
Herat, A. F.	...	Royal College	...	do.
d Hewavitarana, S. A.	...	do.	...	do.
Joseph, C. L.	...	do.	...	do.
Leembruggen, H. W.	...	do.	...	do.
d Loftus, T. R. E.	..	do.	...	do.
d Perera, J. E.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Piyatissa, C. C.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
Perera, E. W	...	Royal College	...	do.
Samarasinhe, S.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
Weerasooriya, S. S.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Wimalasurendra, D. J.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
Wijeyesekera, O. B.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Abraham, D. V.	...	St. Patrick's College	...	Jaffna
Emmanuel, P.	...	do.	...	do.
Muttukumaru, S.	...	do.	...	do.
Sangarappillai, V.	...	Jaffna College	...	do.

Seniors above 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.

Orr, C. A. L.	...	St. John's School	...	Kalutara

SENIOR GIRLS.

Students under 19 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.

d Carbery, A. L.	...	Good Shepherd Convent	...	Colombo
Crosier, S. R.	...	Bishop's College	...	do.
Fernando, J. A.	...	Girls' High School	...	Pánaduré
Flamer-Caldera, M. A. E.	...	do.	...	do.
Schokman, M. F.	...	do.	...	Colombo, Pettah
Vandersmaght, R. S.	...	Queen's College	...	Kandy

JUNIOR BOYS.

CLASS I.—FIRST DIVISION.

l m ge Houter, R. F.	...	Wesley College	...	Colombo

CLASS I.—SECOND DIVISION.

Gregson, J. P.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
m Weerekoon, W. A.	...	do.	...	do.

CLASS II.

d Redlich, E. B.	...	Wesley College	...	Colombo
Obeyesekere, J. L.	...	All Saints' School	...	Galle
Soerta, C.	...	do	...	do.
l Siebel, J. L.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy

CLASS III.

Davidson, E. E.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
Jayawardene, A. S. V.	...	do.	...	do.
Wickremanayake, V. S.	...	Richmond College	...	Galle
De Alwis, E. A.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy

Juniors under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.

Aldons, R. C.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
Cooke, P. G.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Claessen, W. S. N.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Canagasapapathy	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
De Alwis, F. L.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Dornhorst, F. S.	...	do.	...	do.
De Kretser, H. E.	...	do.	...	do.
De Silva, C. L. A.	...	do.	...	do.
De Mel, H. L.	...	do.	...	do.
De Silva, M. A.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Flamer-Caldera, R. L.	...	St. John's School	...	Pánadure
De Fonseka, E. O.	...	Royal College	...	Colombo
Fernando, S.	...	do.	...	do.
Honter, J. B.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Jansz, W. E.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Joseph, E. A.	...	do.	...	do.
Jonklaas, C. N. D.	...	do.	...	do.
Jayatilleke, D. E.	...	do.	...	do.
Koch, C. E. F.	...	do.	...	do.
Kobbekaduwa, T. B.	...	do.	...	do.
Leembruggen, G. H. P	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Misso, P. B.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Müller, S. E. D.	...	do.	...	do.
Perera, W. H.	...	do.	...	do.
Potger, H. B. B.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Prins, G. W. D.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Stork, L. P.	...	do.	...	do.
Subasinha, D. C.	...	do.	...	do.
Toussaint, E.	...	do.	...	do.
Vanderstraaten, M. O.	...	do.	...	do.
Wijesinhe, L. C.	...	do.	...	do.
Wijesinhe, H. C.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Goonewardene, C. W.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
Wickramasingha, C. L.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Wijeysinghe, D. S.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Keegal, J. G.	...	All Saints' School	...	Galle
Francis, B.	...	St. Patrick's College	...	Jaffna
De Alwis, G. E.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy
Ilangantilaka, J. H.	...	do.	...	do.
Jayatileke, C. E.	...	do.	...	do.
Loos, F. E.	...	do.	...	do.
Perera, R. A.	...	do.	...	do.
Strong, W. S.	...	do	...	do.

Juniors who have satisfied in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English subjects only.

De Silva, N.	...	High School	...	Ambalangoda
Samarakoon, A. R. A.	...	Trinity College	...	Kandy

Juniors between 16 and 18 who have passed.

Anantham, S.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	Colombo
Aserappah, F. R.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Davidson, C. M. D.	...	do.	...	do.
De Livera, C.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
De Alwis, A. A. L.	...	Royal College	...	do.
De Silva, R. M.	...	do.	...	do.
De Silva, J. R.	...	do.	...	do.
Ederesinghe, C.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Fernando, E. O.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Felsinger, R. O.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
m Fernando, J. J. L.	...	Royal College		do.
Fernando, J.	...	do.	...	do.
Fernando, M. S.	...	do.	...	do.
Gunaratna, R.	...	Buddhist English School	...	do.
Gunaratna, E. W.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Herat, A. E.	...	Wesley College	...	do.
Jayawardene, W. E.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Jayasuriya, F. D.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Keegel, W. A.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Koch, E. G.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Meyer, E. R. M.	...	do.	...	do.
Maartensz, L. M.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Mackellar, R. D.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Northway, L	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Poulier, L. G.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Panditteseekere, V.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Perera, M. A.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
a Scharenguivel, L. S. R.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
l Samerewickrema, E. J.	...	Royal College	...	do.
d Senewiratne, G. A. F.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.
Vanderstraaten, A. E. F.	...	St. Thomas's College	...	do.
Vanderwert, J. A. H.	...	Royal College	...	do.
Winn, E. A.	...	do.	...	do.
Aserappa, C. F.	...	Girton Place High School	...	do.
Gomis, J.	...	St. Benedict's Institute	...	do.

Abayasekara, P. S.	...	Richmond College	...	Galle
Andree, C. O.	...	All Saints' School	...	do.
Dassanayake, P. de C.	...	Richmond College	...	do.
Samarasinha, S D.	...	do.	...	do.
Weerasinha, S. S.	...	do.	...	do.
bk Muttukumuru, V.	...	St. Patrick's College	...	Jaffna
Wilkins, C. F.	...	Boys' High School	...	Kandy
Watson, M.	...	Christ Church High School	...	Mátalé

Juniors between 16 and 18 years who have passed in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English subjects only

Beling, W. F.	...	Girton Place High School	...	Colombo
De Mell, J. J.	...	St John's School	...	Pánadure

JUNIOR GIRLS.

CLASS III.

Marshall, F. E.	...	Girls' High School	...	Kandy
Sproule, G. M.	...	Queen's College	...	do.

Juniors under 16 years of age who have satisfied the Examiners.

De Silva, B. E.	...	Queen's College	...	Kandy
Ebert, A. G.	...	Private Tuition	...	do.
Gratiaen, R. J	...	Queen's College	...	do.
Holloway, E. S.	...	do.	...	do.
Kurunaleyana, E. M.	...	do.	...	do.
Rouse, F. G. A.	...	do	...	do.
Siegertsz, H. S.	...	Girls' High School	...	do.

Juniors who have satisfied the Examiners in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English subjects only.

James, E. A. M.	...	Queen's College	...	Kandy

Juniors between 16 and 18 years who have passed.

De Silva, E M.	...	Girton Place High School	...	Colombo
Garvin, R. B.	...	Good Shepherd Convent	...	do.
Prins, A. A. O.	...	Girls' High School	...	Colombo, Pettah
Nathanielsz, C. A.	...	do.	...	Galle
De Alwis, A. C	...	do		Kandy
Pereira, F. H.	...	do.	...	do.
Reimers, E. B.	...	do.	...	do.
Stainton, E. T.	...	do.	...	do.
Vanderstraaten, L. A.	..	do.	...	do.

Juniors between 16 and 18 years who have passed in Preliminary, Religious Knowledge, and English subjects only.

375 (Index No)	...	Private Tuition	...	Galle

Upon the results above indicated the following awards, in terms of the Code, are made :—

BOYS.

English University Scholarship, value £150, tenable for 4 years—L. A. E. de Zilwa, of St. Thomas's College.

Exhibitions.

1st value Rs. 240, tenable for 3 years—R. F. Honter, of Wesley College.
2nd value Rs. 120, tenable for 3 years—J. P. Gregson, of St. Thomas's College.
3rd value Rs. 120, tenable for 3 years—E. B. Redlich, of Wesley College.

GIRLS.

Scholarship for Senior Student, value Rs. 240, tenable for 3 years—Miss A. L. Carbery of Good Shepherd Convent.

Two Scholarships for Junior Students, value Rs. 120 each, tenable for 3 years—(1) Miss F. E. Marshall, of Kandy Girls' High School ; (2) Miss G. M. Sproule, of Queen's College, Kandy.

In conection with this examination, as influencing the development of the education of the Island, it is interesting to note that the successful candidate for the University Scholarship, L. A. E. de Zilwa, gained six distinctions. Taking the whole list of candidates for the United Kingdom and the Colonies, this number of distinctions was surpassed by two only. The total number of candidates was 9,561 for the whole examination.

The total number of distinctions secured by the Ceylon Senior candidates from three centres was 17 ; the total number secured from Great Britain from 124 centres was 136 ;—satisfactory perhaps on the whole, comparatively speaking. The rest of the Colonies collectively gain 8, excluding religious knowledge.

It is most satisfactory again to be able to note that from St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, two students are sent up and gain distinctions in shorthand and bookkeeping. The practical utility of these subjects as regards the future career of the candidate cannot be over-estimated.

A table is subjoined showing the general results of the examination :—

	No. presented.	No. passed.	No. failed.	Percentage of Passes.	Percentage of Failures.	Percentage of Honours.	No. of Honours.
Senior Boys	59	35	24	59	41	17	10
Senior Girls	8	6	2	75	25	—	—
Junior Boys	178	105	73	57	43	4	8
Junior Girls	50	20	30	40	60	4	2

Of the failures reported among the boys the following gained no marks :—

Senior Boys	8
Junior Boys	18

The results thus reported as regards failures should carry some reflection on the discretion of those presenting the unfortunate candidates for examination.

That 31 junior girls failed of 50 candidates presenting themselves, represents a very deplorable "massacre of innocents." The experience of the past year may haply lead to discrimination in selection for future years.

It cannot fail to be instructive to all concerned to mention that in English 72 junior boys failed at the Colombo centre out of a total of 128, 2 out of 12 at the Galle centre, 2 out of 3 at the Jaffna centre, and 20 out of 26 at the Kandy centre. The large proportion of failures in this subject at the Colombo and Kandy centres is deserving of the serious consideration of managers and teachers.

Compared with Kandy as regards passes in "junior girls," Colombo perhaps might well take a lesson from Kandy. The figures are respectively, Colombo, 24 juniors with 3 passes; Kandy, 24 juniors with 15 passes. However, Colombo passed 5 seniors out of a total of 7.

LONDON UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

24. The London Matriculation Examination of January, 1892, was held at the Public Instruction Office on January 11 and following days. The only candidate who presented himself for examination was S. W. Dassenaike, a student of the Royal College, who passed in the first division.

The London Matriculation Examination of June, 1892, was held on June 13, 1892, and following days. Two candidates presented themselves and failed.

The examination for the degree of B.A. was held on October 24, 1892, and following days. One candidate entered for the examination failed to pass.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS.

25. In connection with the above, it is a matter of much regret that the scholar elected to the above benefactions in 1890 and 1891, W. C. de Silva, has been constrained to return to the Island under medical advice, and to abandon the course of study in engineering at Cooper's Hill upon which he had entered. The promise of Mr. de Silva was exceptionally brilliant: at Cooper's Hill he stood first in the second years' examination; and this untoward check to a possible future career, owing to unforeseen climatic deterrents, is greatly regrettable.

The other Gilchrist Scholar, the first elected under the new regulations of the Gilchrist Trust in 1892, Mr. S. W. Dassenaike, also entered at Cooper's Hill for a course of engineering study; and is, I am glad to say, maintaining the prestige of the Island youth for capacity and industry. In the first year's examination he came out at the head of the class of students for that year.

EXAMINATIONS.

26. The following examinations were conducted or supervised during the year apart from the ordinary inspectorate examinations:—

Railway Probationers' Examinations	... ...	2
Pupil Teacher's Certificate	do.	1
License	do.	1
Teachers' Certificate	do.	1
Female Teachers' Certificate	do.	1
London Matriculation	do.	2
London B.A.	do.	1
Senior Mathematical Prize	do.	1
Training School Entrance	do.	1
Cambridge Local	do.	1
School of Agriculture	do.	1
Subordinate Civil Service	do.	1

MATHEMATICAL PRIZE EXAMINATION, 1892.

27. The following are the marks obtained by the Candidates for the Mathematical Prize of Ceylon, open to all *bonâ fide* pupils of any school in Ceylon under twenty years of age.

The prize is won by A. L. de Silva, of the Royal College, Colombo.

The examiner was Mr. B. Horsburgh, C.C.S.

Order of Merit.	Index Number.	Name of Candidate.	Age of Candidate. Y.	M.	School where educated.	Number of Marks.
					Full marks ...	760
1	10	A. L. de Silva ...	17	7	Royal College ...	432
2	6	E. W. Jayawardene ...	18	1	do. ...	423
3	7	E. D. Cockburn ...	17	5	do. ...	401
4	8	R. H. Aserappa ...	17	11	do. ...	370
5	3	J. G Wirasuriya ...	17	7	Buddhist High School ...	369
6	4	H. Peris ...	18	3	do. ...	365
7	1	E. P. Gunawardene ...	16	6	Richmond College, Galle ...	359
8	9	L. Samarasinghe ...	18	4	Royal College ...	318
9	2	R. Gunasekara ...	18	0	Wesley College ...	309
10	12	J. W. Weerakoon ...	16	1	Royal College ...	298
11	11	A. C. Abeyewardene ...	16	6	do. ...	285
12	13	C. A. Hewavitarana ...	16	3	do. ...	264
14	15	J. E. Perera ...	16	5	Wesley College ...	249
16	14	J. K. Cheenitamby ...	18	11	do. ...	206
—	5	S. W. Dassenaike ...	17	7	Royal College ...	Absent

PERSONAL.

28. The Administration Report of the year would be conspicuously incomplete without reference to the supreme loss sustained by the cause of education in the death of His Grace the late Archbishop Bonjean. For many years the late prelate took a very prominent part in all matters relating to the advancement of education, and especially of the grant-in-aid system.

With pre-eminent powers of organisation and administration, marked force of character, the keenest insight into educational needs, the keenest interest in educational activity, a strenuous champion for all that tended to advance the educational progress of the Island, the area of the Island wheresoever Roman Catholic schools exist might be almost described as conterminous with the sphere of his energies.

It goes without saying that the relations between the deceased prelate and the Department were not always absolutely harmonious; but the friction was wholesome and stimulative.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

29. The Vidyódaya College is primarily intended for the encouragement of the study of Oriental literature. It is under the able management of H. Sumangala, Nayaka Terunnánse, the High Priest of Adam's Peak.

A lump-sum grant of Rs. 1,000 is yearly paid by Government towards its support, conditioned on the report of the Director of Public Instruction as regards its progress and efficiency.

The examination of the College in 1892 was conducted under the supervision of the Department. The examiners nominated were:—Mr L. C. Wijesiṇha in Páli; Mr. W. Gunatilleke in Sanskrit; Mr. W. P. Ranesinghe in Siṇhalese; Sub-Inspector R. de Silva in Arithmetic.

The results of the examination generally were satisfactory, and tend to show that good work has been done during the year. The weak point is, as in former years, arithmetic; but the learned President is, I am glad to say, taking steps to secure more efficient and systematic teaching in this subject. With the number of trained students passing yearly from the College, competent to teach, it should be possible to conceive a strangely altered state of things in so-called "pansala" schools gradually asserting itself.

It is interesting to note that students from Japan now attend the College course.

SPECIFIC SUBJECTS.

30. During the year 1892 twenty-five schools sent in candidates for examination. Of the boys' schools, 14 in number,—

2	schools entered for	Mechanics.	6	schools entered for	Light and Heat.
5	do.	Botany.	1	do.	Electricity and Magnetism.
2	do.	Animal Physiology.	10	do.	Drawing.
3	do.	Chemistry.	1	do.	Bookkeeping.

The girls' schools, 11 in number, entered for Botany and Drawing only.

The work of the boys in Mechanics, Animal Physiology, and Electricity and Magnetism was very good indeed, there not being a single failure. In Botany, Chemistry, and Light and Heat the failures amounted to 40 per cent.

Drawing.—Stage I. (Outline) was, with a few brilliant exceptions, very badly done. There was far too much use of erasers, so that when finished the drawing was smudgy and dirty. Not more than five drawings could be called excellent.

Stage II. (Model) was rather better done.

Stage III. (Perspective) was very bad. The failure amounted to 70 per cent; and of these the majority knew nothing whatever of the subject.

The work of the girls in Botany and Drawing was, on the whole, very good. In some schools the papers sent in were excellent, the answers being accurate, carefully worded, and very neatly written—a great contrast to the slovenly writing of most of the boys.

Compared with previous years, there is a decided improvement in the teaching of science. Better text-books are in use, there is less teaching by rote; and, above all, in some schools the pupils had evidently a practical knowledge of what they wrote about.

The only suggestion to be made has reference to the great superiority of practical teaching over mere getting-up of text-books. Botany is so easy to teach practically, the materials for it being found in abundance in the compound of every school, that the study of it deserves to be specially encouraged.

GRANT-IN-AID GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

31. I annex a list of the grant-in-aid girls' boarding schools:—

Name.	Management.	Manager.	Number examined.	Grant earned.	Grant per Head.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Uduvil ...	... American	Rev. W. W. Howland	89	1,699 0	19 8
Jaffna ...	... Wesleyan	„ G. J. Trimmer	89	1,527 0	17 15
Kotahéna Convent ...	... R.C.	„ C. Collin	136	1,210 50	8 90
Nellore ...	... C.M.S.	„ J. J. Pickford	68	1,155 0	16 98
Richmond Hill ...	... Wesleyan	„ A. Triggs	86	988 0	11 48
Baddegama ...	... C.M.S.	„ J. W. Balding	48	875 0	18 22
Kóṭṭé ...	... do.	„ S. Coles	41	869 0	21 19
Uduppiddi ...	... American	„ T. S. Smith	31	793 0	25 58
Puliyantivu ...	... Wesleyan	„ A. E. Restarick	46	753 0	16 36
Kurunégala ...	... R.C.	„ L. B. Farbous	37	710 0	19 18
Point Pedro ...	... Wesleyan	„ A. E. Restarick	42	585 50	13 94
Kandy ...	... do.	„ T. Moscrop	37	556 0	15 2
Jaffna Convent ...	... R.C.	„ E. Vorlander	41	540 0	13 17
Kalmunai ...	... Wesleyan	„ S. Knapp	37	495 0	13 37
Maradána ...	... Baptist	„ F. D. Waldock	24	476 0	19 83
Badulla ...	... Wesleyan	„ S. Langdon	32	435 0	13 59
Trincomalee ...	... do	„ E. M. Weaver	28	407 0	14 53
Mount Calvary ...	... R.C.	„ D. Wilkinson	61	334 0	5 48
Borella ...	... C.M.S.	„ J. D. Thomas	17	280 0	16 47
Maddawatta ...	... Wesleyan	„ R. H. Rigby	21	214 0	10 19
Mátalé ...	... R.C.	„ P. Fernando	20	205 0	10 25
Moratúwa ...	... do.	„ D. Wilkinson	17	160 0	9 41

IV.—PRIMARY AND MIDDLE INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL REMARKS.—GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

32. The number of schools, of scholars on the list, and the daily average attendance in Government primary and middle schools, will be seen from the following table :—

Name.	1891.			1892.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Average Daily Attendance.
Boys' English Primary ...	11	1,647	1,040	11	1,706	1,104
Boys' Vernacular ...	335	32,108	18,184	342	31,608	18,562
Girls' English ...	1	76	44	1	70	49
Girls' English Primary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Girls' Vernacular ...	59	4,453	2,533	63	4,661	2,755
Mixed Vernacular ...	28	3,099	1,793	34	3,833	1,148
Total ...	434	41,383	23,594	451	41,878	23,618

33. The following summary gives the Provincial distribution of the above Government primary and middle schools :—

Province.	1891. Schools.	1891. Scholars.	1892. Schools	1892. Scholars.
Western ...	208	20,918	214	20,907
Central ...	62	6,308	63	6,097
Northern ...	1	17	1	19
Southern ...	59	5,621	63	5,829
Eastern ...	11	574	8	410
North-Western ...	21	2,211	24	2,594
North-Central ...	11	724	12	685
Uva ...	9	721	9	660
Sabaragamuwa ...	52	4,289	57	4,677
Total ...	434	41,383	451	41,878

TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

34. The number of teachers actually employed in Government primary and middle schools at the close of the last five years was as follows :—

		1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
(a) Certificated Teachers trained at the old Normal School ...		166	168	168	175	182
(b) Teachers not so trained, but who have passed the Teachers' certificate examination	Males...	204	195	182	171	162
	Females	86	80	73	75	75
(c) Uncertificated Teachers ...		57	59	62	71	78
(d) Agricultural Instructors and Teachers trained in the new Training Classes		54	47	41	31	26
Total ...		567	549	526	523	523

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

35. The following table shows the number on the list and the average attendance of those grant-in-aid schools which were examined during 1892, *classified according to their management*:—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average Attendance.
American ...	132	8,616	5,486
Baptist ...	36	2,336	1,375
Buddhist ...	35	4,838	2,859
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	213	13,064	7,399
Church of England (Diocesan) ...	81	7,486	4,252
Local Board, Puttalam ...	1	108	29
Private ...	36	3,485	2,231
Roman Catholic ...	239	23,667	14,784
Sivite ...	6	556	337
Wesleyan ...	242	17,937	10,153
Presbyterian ...	2	324	231
Mohammedan ...	1	220	122
Total ...	1,024	82,637	49,608

36. The Provincial distribution of these schools will appear from the annexed summary :—

Province.	Schools.	Scholars.	Province.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western	328	33,853	North-Central	7	304
Central	79	5,952	Uva	17	1,130
Northern	333	21,593	Sabaragamuwa	19	917
Southern	93	9,325			
Eastern	97	5,486	Total	1,024	82,637
North Western	51	4,077			

37. The growth or otherwise of the grant-in-aid system, from its commencement in 1870 up to the end of 1892, and the average grants obtained by each school presented for examination, will be seen on reference to the following table. Grants upon all accounts, and not merely the ordinary result-payment grant for scholars, are, as usual, included in this table :—

Year.	Schools examined for Grant.	Number of Children in such Schools.	Amount of Grant. Rs. c.	Average Grant per School. Rs. c.
1870	229	8,201	34,355 0	150 0
1871	314	19,416	52,431 41	167 0
1872	402	25,443	82,497 60	205 21
1873	528	32,594	97,428 95	184 52
1874	595	35,559	104,959 41	176 40
1875	654	41,343	120,255 67	183 87
1876	697	45,422	129,099 15	185 22
1877	730	47,142	137,337 90	188 16
1878	772	49,854	143,680 57	186 11
1879	814	55,944	173,734 53	213 43
1880	833	59,820	185,747 71	222 98
1881	839	61,131	187,992 98	224 6
1882	832	62,842	176,465 82	212 10
1883	836	61,374	184,692 66	220 92
1884	814	59,776	174,533 52	214 41
1885	819	57,320	166,979 40	203 88
1886	849	57,955	181,033 51	213 23
1887	899	62,995	187,122 1	208 14
1888	919	66,400	187,192 84	203 69
1889	938	69,483	193,797 21	206 60
1890	984	73,698	202,015 8	205 29
1891	971	74,855	220,663 55	227 25
1892	1,024	82,637	221,788 48	216 58

MOHAMMEDAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

38. The interesting movement in favour of the teaching of Mohammedan girls continues to show a good measure of success.

The numbers in attendance at the schools at Kandy, Galle, and Mátara, respectively, are as follows :—

	No. on List.	Average Attendance.
Kandy	102	72
Galle	108	77
Mátara	134	73

The examination results were satisfactory.

The school established at Kurunégala has languished owing, I am informed, to divisions amongst the community.

As compared with the above-mentioned centres, Colombo is conspicuous by the absence of any formularised provision for the education of the girls of the Moorish community.

Promises of support were in the first instance made by certain influential members from among them, and an experimental school was opened in Vauxhall street, Slave Island; furniture was supplied and a competent teacher appointed. But the effort was spasmodic; no sufficient number of children were in attendance, and the school will have to be closed.

In strong contrast with the above is the energy displayed by the Malay community for the education of their girls. The leading members of that community addressed me on the subject; a building was provided, all necessary arrangements made, and a new school in the heart of Slave Island opened and registered as a Government school. The school is established, and successful. One hundred girls are in attendance. The movement promises to be permanent. Needlework is carefully taught, and some very creditable specimens of embroidery from this school and the Kandy school were forwarded to Lady Havelock's collection of the female industry of the Island for the Chicago Exhibition.

For the success of the movement generally the credit is due mainly to the continued interest of Mr. Siddi Lebbe, as regards the Moorish school, and to Messrs. Wahid and Ramlan for the Malay school.

MOHAMMEDAN BOYS' SCHOOLS.

39. A real step towards the gathering together and instruction of Mohammedan boys on lines other than those of the *verandah system* is to be recorded in the erection of a large well-appointed school building in the mosque grounds, Maradana, due chiefly to private beneficence. When I paid a surprise visit a short time ago, upwards of 200 boys were in attendance The classes were well arranged, the work was being carried on in an orderly and systematic manner, and good discipline obtained.

The managers have since applied for registration under the grant-in-aid system.

KANDYAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

40. Interesting information as regards the progress made towards the education of the female population in the Kandyan districts will be found in the report of Mr. Inspector Ashley Walker. The movement was initiated by the enlightened interest of Nugawela Ratémahatmayá—an interest practically shown by the erection and opening of a school for girls in close proximity to his walàwwa. It is greatly to be hoped that his example may, ere long, awaken like practical

interest in the other chiefs of the Kandyan districts. With the territorial influence they possess, the mere indication of their wish to make provision for the instruction of the female portion of the village community would be sufficient to ensure the success of the school.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTING OF SCHOOL PREMISES.

41. Much has been done during the past year to carry out with more or less efficiency the orders of the circular relating to the above; and many of the village schools are conspicuous by the neat and tidy appearance they present. More however remains to be done. While some teachers have entered into the spirit of the orders, and with success, there have also been notable defaulters. The village school ought, I think, to be conspicuous in the village by virtue of its neat surroundings, and the children should be taught to realise this and encouraged towards its development. Apart from other considerations, the education of the child towards habits of neatness and orderliness involved in such discipline is of wide importance.

RODIYA CHILDREN.

42. In the village of Wellandura, in Sabaragamuwa, the experiment was tried of gathering in the children of the Rodiya caste for the purpose of instruction. Partial success only attended the effort, due apparently not so much to active opposition on the part of the children of other castes in attendance, as to the apathy and poverty-stricken condition of the parents of the outcast race. The number on the list never exceeded 6. The average attendance varied from 3 to 4. When field work in the district begins even that small attendance practically ceases.

NEW SCHOOLS IN NEGLECTED DISTRICTS.

43. Special mention as regards the insufficiency of school possibilities in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and certain "pattuwas" of the Southern Province, was made in the Administration Report of 1891.

It was found possible to provide an additional grant of Rs. 2,000 in the Estimates for 1892, and the following new schools have been opened to meet the educational wants of the aforementioned Provinces :—

Sabaragamuwa.

Dimiyawe boys'	Kella boys'
Rakwána boys'	Rajawaka boys'
Kehelwatta boys'	Godakawela girls'

And since the beginning of the present year the following additions to the list of new schools in the same Province have been made :—

Hemmatagama boys'	Gabbala boys'
Medagama boys'	Damahana boys'
Kahambiliyawala boys'	Mahawelatenné boys'

I received the greatest assistance from the Revenue Officers of the Province in connection with the opening of these schools. In the matter of expediting the erection of school buildings, the supply of school furniture, and, above all, in enlisting the interest of the local headmen to secure the attendance of children, both Mr. Wace and Mr. Ashmore rendered me valuable help.

A notable feature in the history of the year's work in this Province was the collection of all children available from schools within reasonable distance, both Government and grant-in-aid, for a school treat at the two centres, Ratnapura and Kégalla. The function at the former centre I was unfortunately unable to attend, but at the gathering at the Kégalla centre I was able to be present. It was a complete and very interesting success. Upwards of 600 children flocked into the town from the surrounding villages, some of these being from villages more than 20 miles away. Ample provision for their entertainment, both as regards food, games, and general enjoyment, had been made by the Assistant Government Agent, Mr. Davidson, assisted by Mr. Burrows, Acting District Judge, and that their efforts were highly appreciated I can bear personal testimony.

On the usefulness of such yearly gatherings as a factor of humanising influence it is needless for me to enlarge.

Southern Province.

21. In the Southern Province the following schools have been established :—

Urubokke mixed Walasmulla boys' Ranna boys' Nihiluwa boys' Nakulugama boys'	In the Giruwá pattu of Hambantota District.
Opata boys' Mandaduwa boys'	In the Hinidum pattu of Galle District.

In these "pattuwas" school enterprise of any sort, whether Government or Mission, has been so long ignored that I anticipate some difficulty to begin with as regards attendance of children, and general interest on the part of the villagers in the new undertaking. Very much depends obviously on the sympathy of the Revenue Officer in charge of the district and the influence he is able to bring to bear upon the local headmen. The district on the whole may be described as sparsely populated, and the villages as widely distributed; and under the conditions of "exploiting" new ground both parents as well as children have in a certain sense to be educated. As regards the results, therefore, for the first two or three years I am not prepared to be over sanguine; but with the assured co-operation of the Government Agent and his Assistants (upon which I know that I can rely), there seems to be no reason why the next five years should not bring a radical change as regards the number of children receiving instruction in these districts in proportion to the Census population.

That very much still remains to be done is established by the following paragraph taken from the report of the Inspector of the Southern Province :—

"The district least supplied with schools is the Kandaboda pattuwa, which has only two schools, one Government school at Deiyandara and one aided school at Hakmana; that is at the rate of one school for every 11,210 of population.

44. In addition to the above the following Government schools have been opened :—

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Bataliya girls'	Vernacular

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Nugawela girls'	Vernacular
Opalgala boys'	do.
Maragomuwa boys'	do.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Borawewa boys'	Vernacular
Potuwattawana boys'	do.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Manankattiya boys'	Vernacular

45. The following grant-in-aid schools were registered during the year 1892 :—

NEW GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS REGISTERED IN 1892.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Negombo girls' industrial	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Wékada mixed	do.	Buddhist
Nugegoda boys'	do.	Private
Mampé boys'	do.	Buddhist
Wellawatta boys'	do.	do.
Kalachya boys'	do.	Roman Catholic
Mellawagedara mixed	do.	do.
Wellawatta mixed	do.	Church of England (Diocesan)
Egoda Uyana mixed	do.	Buddhist
Kotahéna girls' boarding industrial	Anglo-vernacular	Roman Catholic
Yatiyantota boys'	Vernacular	Church of England (Diocesan)
Makewita mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Molligoda girls'	do.	do.
Walpitimalla girls'	do.	Baptist
Gampola mixed	do.	Mohammedan
Pánadurá girls'	English High	Church of England (Diocesan)
Kotadeniya boys'	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Butpitiya girls'	do.	Private
Horana mixed	do.	Buddhist
Watareka	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Pore girls'	do.	do.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Kandy boys'	Vernacular	Mohammedan
Katabodala mixed	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Melfort night	do.	do.
Kandy girls'	do	Buddhist
Mátalé girls' boarding	do.	Roman Catholic
Kandy girls'	English high	Private
Unanthanna mixed	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Galida mixed	do.	do.
Ataragala mixed	do.	Buddhist

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Neervally mixed	Vernacular	Sivite
Valitundal night	do.	Roman Catholic
Sudunkuttapulam	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Kondavil mixed	do.	Private
Ploly boys'	do.	do.
Tavady boys' night	do.	do.
Valharavattai mixed	do.	Wesleyan
Suriyakaddaikadu mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Muttuvil South mixed	do.	American
Nunavil West mixed	do.	do.
Katkadandakulam mixed	do.	Roman Catholic
Kachimadu mixed	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Miripenna boys'	Vernacular	Private
Dangedara boys'	do.	Buddhist
Weligama mixed	do.	Private
Agaliya girls'	do.	Church of England (C.M.S.)
Ambalangoda girls'	do.	Buddhist
Nupe boys' training	do.	Church of England (Diocesan)
Halpatota girls'	do.	do (C.M.S.)
Ambagahawatta girls'	do.	Buddhist
Katukurunda mixed	do.	Church of England (Diocesan)

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Eluvankarai mixed	Vernacular	Church of England (Diocesan)
Kananku da mixed	do.	Private
Nugelur night	do.	Wesleyan
Velichena night	do.	Church of England (Diocesan)

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Name.	Class.	Mission.
Lauderdale mixed	Vernacular	Church of England (C.M.S.)

46. The following schools have been removed from the lists of the Department :—

(a) *Government Schools.*

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kalehya boys'	Vernacular
Pánaduré boys'	do.
Ratmale boys'	do.
Botale boys'	do.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy boys'	Arabic
Udatalawinna boys'	Vernacular
Weligampola boys'	do.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Bowatte boys'	Vernacular
Mulgama boys'	do.
Ambulugala boys'	do.

(b) *Grant-in-Aid Schools.*

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Millęwa boys'	Vernacular	Church Missionary Society
Potupitiya boys'	do.	Wesleyan
Mapitigama girls'	do.	Baptist
Kalubowila mixed	do.	Wesleyan
Haltota boys'	do.	Baptist
Negombo Tamil	do.	Wesleyan
Messenger street	do.	do.
Colombo, Pettah, mixed	do.	do.
Hunupitiya boys'	do.	Church Missionary Society
Uggalboda boys'	do.	Baptist
Wellawatta mixed	do.	Church of England

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Ramboda boys'	Vernacular	Church Missionary Society
Kadugannáwa girls'	do.	Baptist
Warwick estate	do.	Church Missionary Society
Kandy boys'	English	do.
Logie mixed	Vernacular	do.
Rambukpitiya	do.	do.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna mixed	English	Church of England
Mullekulam	Vernacular	Roman Catholic
Roeltern mixed	do.	Church Missionary Society
Arially mixed	do.	do.
Ritpoly mixed	do.	do.
Muttuwille South boys'	do.	American
Muttuwille South girls'	do.	do.
Munavil boys'	do.	do.
Munavil girls'	do.	do.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Russa boys'	Vernacular	Wesleyan

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Annethagaly girls'	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Karunanvelly mixed	do.	do.
Kathiravali mixed	do.	do.
Koilporativu mixed	do.	do.
Thinamanavidy mixed	do.	do.
Pulmaddai boys'	do.	do.
Blackheath	do.	do.
Romary	do.	do.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Mahavela mixed	Vernacular	Roman Catholic

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Anurádhapura boys'	English	Church Missionary Society
Diyulwęwa boys'	Vernacular	do.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Balagala mixed	Vernacular	Wesleyan
Leangawela mixed	do.	do.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Pelmadulla girls'	Vernacular	Baptist
Lillopitiya boys'	do.	do.
Pelmadulla mixed	do.	Church Missionary Society

V.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

47. Since the issue of the report of last year the definite appointment of a Technical Instructor for the school proposed to be established has been announced, and Mr. Human arrived in the Island to take up his new duties early in the present year, 1893. He comes with very high credentials, and it may confidently be expected that with his experience and under his supervision a successful beginning towards the establishment of a technical school on a permanent basis may be made.

From the Royal College, the Government Factory, and the Railway workshops definite promises have been received of a number of students fully sufficient to begin work with.

Details have still to be settled, notably as regards site. It was originally proposed that the new school should have its home in the buildings of the School of Agriculture, but the final decision thereon was deferred until the arrival of the newly appointed Instructor.

After mature consideration and consultation with those who have long interested themselves in the movement, the consensus of opinion obtained that the distance of the School of Agriculture in the Cinnamon Gardens from the great industrial centres of the city is fatal to the prospect of any practical success to the proposed school.

Another more suitable site is available, and negotiations are already in progress to secure it.

VETERINARY INSTRUCTOR.

48. The appointment of Mr. Lye as Veterinary Surgeon for the Colony, and Instructor at the School of Agriculture, was noticed in the report of the Department for last year. The appointment is an important one, and calculated to subserve a long standing want.

Since his arrival Mr. Lye's services have been in constant requisition in various parts of the Island in connection chiefly with the prevalence and dissemination of cattle disease amongst the villages of the interior. The annual loss to the cultivator from the presence of this plague is perhaps but insufficiently realised.

The infected districts inspected and reported upon by him are as follows :—Mátalé, Dambulla, Anurádhapura, Kandy, Náwalapitiya, Colombo, Ratnapura, Pelmadulla, Mádampe, Rakwána, Kurunégala, Wariyapola, Nikaweratiya, Avisáwélla, Chilaw, Márawilla, Galle, &c.

The remedial measures proposed for the relief of the villagers are set forth in his report, and are included *in extenso*.

The chief difficulties in the application of these remedial measures so as to give them efficiency lies apparently in the apathetic conservatism of the "goiya;" notably in the remoter districts of the interior.

Besides the practical work in infected districts above stated, at the School of Agriculture classes in veterinary science have been formed, and the students regularly taught both theoretically and practically. After a full course of instruction these students should be qualified to prove themselves useful officers as itinerant inspectors to report upon and check the progress of infectious diseases amongst cattle. Practical demonstration is given to them at the Dematagoda slaughter-house. Mr. Lye's report on their progress is encouraging: "They are of good intelligence and competent to diagnose the symptoms of 'murrain' and the ordinary cattle diseases, and to give the necessary instruction for the treatment of the animals affected."

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

49. I have included this year, with the appendices to the general statement of the administration of the Department, a special report from the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture.

The institution of the school dates from 1884. As regards scope, development, and success, full details are given in the above-mentioned report. The number of students is limited. Applications for admission have hitherto been in excess of vacancies available.

The course of instruction is both practical as well as theoretical, an essential condition of admission being that the candidate must conform willingly to the rules requiring regular field work from him.

The results generally are satisfactory. The boys work well and play well.

A considerable area has been added to the grounds of the school during the past year, and this, it is hoped, to bring in cultivation ere long, primarily with a view to the development of the grass land available for dairy purposes.

Of the agricultural students passed out of the school and appointed to various districts as Agricultural Instructors, the majority continue to show useful work. Their stations are at present :—

1. Bandáragama	5. Balangoda
2. Toppur	6. Nindur
3. Akmimana	7. Kolonná
4. Marapona	8. Haputalé

Primarily intended to introduce and develop improved and economic methods of paddy cultivation, the usefulness of these students might, I think, be further increased, notably in respect to fruit cultivation. There is no doubt that the present fruit supply of Colombo and other populous centres is largely defective.

Apart from the constant demands of the regular population of the city, there is also to be considered the increased activity of the port as a station for outward and homeward bound steamers, and the consequent great increase in the number of passengers visiting the port and the consequent increased demand for fruit. The initiation of such new activity must rest chiefly with the Revenue Officers.

I subjoin for general information brief extracts from the diaries of the Instructors with reference to the results of the practical work.

At Akmimana, 2 acres planted out with one month's seedlings raised from ½ bushel of paddy yielded a crop of 46 bushels. 6 acres sown broadcast with 9 bushels of seed paddy gave a crop of 123 bushels. 2 acres sown broadcast with 3 bushels of seed paddy gave 38½ bushels. The cost of cultivation of the above lands was Rs. 109·77. The sale of the crop realised Rs. 311·25; the profit was Rs. 201·38.

I am unable to report any extended use of the iron plough in paddy cultivation, except in the Southern Province. At Akmimana the Government Agent writes that two natives, convinced of the superiority of the method of cultivation attainable by their use, have purchased two Madras ryot iron ploughs through him.

The reason for the slow acceptance of these ploughs is perhaps not difficult of discovery. There is (1) the inherent conservatism of the goiya in favour of the implements to which he and his have been so long accustomed. (2) The difference of soil is another factor to be considered: the iron plough is unsuited for deep loamy soil; the strain on the bullocks is too great. (3) In case of accidental fracture or damage, the difficulty of getting the iron plough repaired must be taken into consideration.

As noted in my last report, the "training students" annually selected from the different parts of the Island after examination are now located at the School of Agriculture. Previously they were stationed at the three centres, Kandy, Bentota, and Udugampola.

With the facilities that the School of Agriculture offers in the way of technical instruction in the art of husbandry, it seemed to me that, in the interests of village schools to which these students must ultimately expect to be appointed, the training as teachers previously imposed upon them might well be supplemented by practical instruction in agriculture. It is not yet time to determine the results, as none of these students have passed forth from the school to take up work in the villages. But both on the score of economical training and practical development the closure of the three above-mentioned centres and the focussing of training energy in Colombo seems hopeful.

MARSH LECTURES.

50. A course of lectures on popular subjects inaugurated by Mr. Marsh, late Principal of the Royal College, was delivered during the year at the School of Agriculture. The organisation of the lectures was in the hands of the Superintendent of the School. The popularity of the course was evinced by the uniform good attendance. It was primarily intended for the instruction of students connected with the school; a prize was offered by Mr. Marsh for the best *resumé* of the lectures; T. D. Kehelpanala was the successful competitor. To the gentlemen who volunteered their services as lecturers, the thanks of all interested in the development of education are due.

I subjoin a list of lecturers and subjects:—

(1) Inaugural Address on Technical Education: by George Wall, Esq., F.L.S., Vice-President, C.B.R.A.S., F.R.A.S., Editor, *Ceylon Independent*.
(2) Technical Education, its Aims and Methods: by W. G. Vandort, Esq., M.D., C.M.
(3) Food and Food Stuffs: by H. M. Fernando, Esq., M.D., B.SC., Fellow of University College, London, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and Public Analyst.
(4) Do. do.
(5) Electricity for Lighting Purposes: by Lisboa Pinto, Esq., L.M.S., Bombay.
(6) The Origin and History of Music and Musical Instruments: by J. H. Barber, Esq.
(7) Public Health and Personal Hygiene: by J. L. Vanderstraaten, Esq., M.D., Colonial Surgeon, Principal, Ceylon Medical College, Colombo.
(8) Printing: the Invention of Typography; by G. J. A. Skeen, Esq., Government Printer.
(9) Bleaching and Bleaching Agents: by C. Drieberg, Esq., B.A., F.H., A.S., Fellow of the Royal Physical Society, Edinburgh.
(10) Photography: by H. Hillman, Esq.
(11) Do. do.
(12) The Structure of the Human Body: by J. Loos, Esq., M.D.
(13) Inventions: by George Wall, Esq., F.L.S., F.R.A.S.

DRILL INSTRUCTION.

51. In most of the Government schools and in some of the grant-in-aid schools systematic instruction in drill is now given. The exercise for the present is rudimentary, involving the simple extension motions only. The difficulty in the first instance was to instruct the teachers, whose conception of what was required from them was somewhat nebulous. Now, that difficulty has in great measure been overcome, thanks to the practical demonstration given to each school by the Inspectors and their Assistants at each visit. It is premature to estimate results; but of the usefulness of such instruction as operative towards school discipline generally there can be no doubt.

HAPUTALÉ INDUSTRIAL HOME AND REFORMATORY.

52. The report on this institution continues to be satisfactory. Taking the Orphanage and the Reformatory together, the number on the list at the last examination was 119. The number of juvenile offenders registered last month (February, 1893) was 85. The boys are taught agriculture and practical industries generally. There is a capital dairy farm in connection with the school. The discipline is reported by the Inspector to be good, and the boys drill well. The examination results of both Orphanage and Reformatory were very satisfactory.

FEMALE ITINERATING EDUCATION, UVA.

53. I annex the report of the Manager of the Mission on the year's work:—

The villages in the neighbourhood of Badulla have been regularly visited during the year. It has been thought well to concentrate our effort; and four villages, viz., Hindagoda, Soranatota, Miligastenna and Weligedera have received the largest share of the labours of workers in this particular.

During the early part of the year the work was carried on under the direction of Miss Lord, who visited each school, or village in which it was hoped to place one, frequently. We are deeply indebted to her for the excellent work she has done in introducing education among girls in villages where it was totally unknown before. Miss Lord has left us during the year, and the work has since been carried on by Miss Thompson, who is assisted by native teachers working at or trained in the Girls' Home, Badulla.

The Hindagoda and Soranatota schools have now been accommodated with permanent and suitable buildings through the kindness of friends who have interested themselves in our work of educating the children of neglected districts. The former has been taught regularly for the major part of the year, and we hope soon to see it on the list of aided schools. The latter has been visited twice a week, except when the heavy rains interfered, and in almost every case Miss Thompson has herself taught in the school.

The subjects taught during the year have been those of an ordinary village elementary school. Reading and writing the vernacular have been the main thing attempted, though arithmetic has been added when the children were sufficiently advanced to profit by it. In each school a fair amount of time is devoted to the teaching of sewing, which is very much needed in the villages. Most of the girls under instruction seem to value the privilege, though we are often discouraged by the lack of interest of their parents.

Teaching is carried on at Miligastenna and Weligedara twice a week. The difficulties of the work are great; the distances of the villages are considerable; the nature of the ground travelled over is rough, and difficult for walking; and the rains are a serious cause of interruption. But the greatest difficulty of all is the extreme apathy of the parents. They do not recognise that the education of their girls is a matter to be desired or valued.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

54. During the year the Government training schools for vernacular teachers have been reduced to one, located at the School of Agriculture under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent. The number of pupils in residence is 9, and the first year's experience of its working has justified the abolition of the system of Provincial training schools which it has superseded. These students are no longer units of an isolated little village centre of instruction, but have all their interests in common with the growth and development of a large school. Healthy and commodious surroundings, unequalled opportunities for physical exercise, strict discipline, and somewhat of the tone of a public school, cannot fail to react beneficially on these village lads. Certainly, if it produces no other results it will save them the risk of being cramped both physically and intellectually, to which they were so much exposed under the former system.

The students in question now receive instruction in agriculture; in fact, this consideration was the chief motive for their being centred in the School of Agriculture. Their possibilities of usefulness in the future are thereby greatly widened.

DAIRY FARM.

55. In accordance with the recommendations made in the report of last year, provision has been made in the Estimates of 1893 for the establishment of a dairy farm on a fairly extended scale in connection with the School of Agriculture. Hitherto the dairy farm at the school has been the outcome of private enterprise. It has proved undoubtedly remunerative to the officer in charge, and undoubtedly acceptable to the inhabitants in the vicinity who have thus been enabled to secure supplies of milk guaranteed to be unadulterated.

The prospective success of such an undertaking on the part of Government is sufficiently established by the success attained at similar institutions under the direction of the Government in India, notably in Poona. An article in the *Pioneer*, under the heading of "Agricultural Experiments in Bombay" runs as follows:—

> In the Poona farm there is a herd of 55 head of cattle, and the dairy is worked at a profit. It meets the whole of the Commissariat demands for milk products, and has given a decided impetus to the adoption of scientific dairy methods. Dairy farming is a pursuit which is daily acquiring increased importance with reference to Commissariat requirements. The experiments at Poona had two objects; (1) to introduce improved European dairy machinery and processes; (2) to study systematically the feeding and management of milch cattle, and the value of various breeds for dairy purposes. The use of separators was introduced, and has been considerably extended, twelve having been sold in Bombay itself, and another dozen to Mofussil purchasers. One of these, we read, has established a separator at Nadiad in Gujarat, and separates about 700 lb. of milk daily, buying the milk at Rs. 28 per hundred pounds. he sends the cream in locked cases to Bombay, where it is made into butter next morning and sold at 12 annas per lb. The profit comes to Rs. 15 a day. Separated milk is sufficiently nutritious for ordinary purposes, and is useful for fever patients. Butter and milk was supplied at Poona by the Department to the Military hospital; and the medical officers and the Commissariat recorded a very favourable opinion as to its quality. The contract also proved a financial success; for the Commissariat Department saved Rs. 250 a month, besides securing a pure supply for the soldiers.

The importance of such an institution whence guaranteed milk can be procured as affecting the health of the community is obvious.

Considerable correspondence has passed between the Superintendent of the School of Agriculture and the authorities in charge of the Poona farm relative to the breed of cattle best suited for milking purposes. Upon this subject the Superintendent of the Poona Farm writes:—

> Aden cows are our most reliable milk producers. They breed as regularly as English cows and are rarely more than six months dry. If properly selected they milk extremely well for small cattle. They do not require nearly so much food as buffaloes do. Buffaloes' milk contains 7 to 8 per cent. butter fat. Aden cows rarely more than 5 per cent. Our best cow gives 23 lb. of milk a day. A good Aden cow is worth in Poona or Bombay Rs. 80. A good buffaloe about Rs. 100. Good Aden cows will give at least 16 lb. of milk on an average per diem for eight months after calving.

With the co-operation of the Superintendent of the Government Dairy Farm at Poona and possibly that of Saidapet in the Madras Presidency, it is hoped that a good supply of selected cattle suitable for the purposes of the new institution may be secured; and that all arrangements for beginning practical operations may be concluded before the middle of 1893.

A good area of grazing pasturage is available under the sanction of Government at the Alfred Model Farm. A considerable acreage of grass land is under cultivation at the School of Agriculture, and this admits of future extension. The requisite buildings have been begun, and are now well advanced. A Superintendent, who is required to devote his whole attention to the management, has been appointed.

One stud bull for breeding purposes has already been procured. Two more bulls, possibly of the Aden breed, will be imported with the dairy stock.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

56. Lady Havelock, as President of the Ladies' Committee for the Woman's Section of the Ceylon Court at the Chicago Exhibition, expressed a wish that specimens of needlework, embroidery, lace, &c., representative of the work done in the schools of the Island, might be included amongst other contributions forwarded.

Her Ladyship's wish was made known, and was cordially responded to by managers and those in charge generally of schools. From long-established centres of school enterprise—*e. g.*, the Western, North-Western, and Southern Provinces—exhibits worthy of the work there systematised were expected and received; and I am in a position to say that Her Ladyship was much pleased with many of the articles forwarded to her. From the Mohammedan schools of Kandy and the Malay school, Colombo, very creditable specimens of embroidery were contributed.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

57. The number of Industrial schools registered during the year was two—*i. e.*, the Good Shepherd Convent Girls' school and the Negombo Girls' Roman Catholic school. This brings up the total number of such schools to 14. I subjoin a list showing the *locale* and the industries taught in each school:—

(1) *Kandy Industrial School.*—Printing, bookbinding, carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, and the duties of clerks, messengers, and servants.
(2) *Galle Industrial School.*—Tailoring, shoemaking, straw-plaiting, plain and fancy needlework.
(3) *Tellipallai Industrial School.*—Printing, bookbinding, masonry, ironwork, photography, and gardening.
(4) *Badulla Girls' Industrial School.*—Dressmaking, cooking, household work, and the duties of an ayah.
(5) *Haputalé Boys' Industrial School.*—Printing, gardening, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, blacksmiths' work, and cooking.
(6) *Colombogam Industrial School.*—Bookbinding, carpentry, masonry, and basket-making.
(7) *Kellar Industrial School.*—Brassfoundry and carpentry.
(8) *Kandy Girls' Industrial School.*—Mat-making, lace and dressmaking.
(9) *Wellawatta Industrial School.*—Spinning and mechanics' work.
(10) *Richmond Hill Industrial School.*—Carpentry.
(11) *Pamunugama Girls' Industrial School.*—Mat-making, and lace-making.
(12) *Negombo Girl's Industrial School.*—Dressmaking, lace, embroidery, and mat-making.
(13) *Good Shepherd Convent Girls' Industrial School.*—Dressmaking, embroidery, lace-making, and cooking.
(14) *Buona Vista Girls' Industrial School.*—Hat and lace-making.

On the subject of these schools there is little to be added to what was stated in the report for the previous year. Their acceptance or non-acceptance for registration is always a matter of much difficulty. The enhanced grants earnable on acceptance encourage increased applications. The prospective efficiency of the school work is liable to be put in the background. The general object of such institutions is meritorious and deserves encouragement, especially in a country where the dignity of manual labour is somewhat depreciated.

But, while anxious to assist all *bonâ fide* efforts to extend the area of industrial development in schools, I am not prepared to encourage the application for registration of such schools the course in which is confined mainly to instruction in purely local industries, or to such subjects as might be regarded as a legitimate development in a higher degree of the standards required by the Code, *e. g.*, embroidery, higher needlework, matmaking, &c.; all such applications require very careful scrutiny. The higher work thus offered must be regarded as the natural outcome of progressive education.

Of the schools already registered, many are doing excellent work and amply justify the increased grant payable. To those in the Northern inspectorate reference has been made in a previous report. Their efficiency remains unimpaired.

Of those more recently accepted the Orphanage of St. Vincent, in the Western Province, under the control of the Roman Catholic Mission, seems to be pioneering on lines fully in harmony with the spirit of the clause regulating such schools, and fraught with possibilities of success.

The school is situated within 1½ mile from Maggona station—access is obtained for it by a village path. A grant of scrub-covered land has been made by Government. School buildings, a dormitory, and a workshop have been erected. Upwards of 90 children are in attendance. The Rev. Father in charge is assisted by four Christian Brothers from France possessing special qualifications for the work to which they are assigned. The trades at present taught are carpentry, tailoring, and gardening. Two more Christian Brothers are expected to arrive from France shortly: on their arrival the additional industries of bootmaking and ironwork will be included in the course.

It is the ambition of the Rev. Father in charge gradually, as the orphans grow up, to establish them on land granted as an industrial colony, retaining the school as the centre of industrial instruction.

The experiment is an interesting one, and deserves success. The infant colony is well worth a visit. Its suitability for reformatory purposes for juvenile offenders deserves consideration.

58. I annex a statement showing the amount of grant paid on account of each Industrial School:—

Name of School.	Lump-sum Grant.	Result-Payment Grant.	Capitation Grant.	Grant for Pupil-Teachers.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Kandy boys'*	2,839 84	90 0	—	—	2,929 84
Kandy girls'	—	556 0	300 0	—	856 0
Galle Industrial... ...	600 0	129 50	—	—	729 0
Colombogam	—	959 0	770 0	30 0	1,759 0
Tellipallai	—	726 50	500 0	30 0	1,256 50
Peria Kallar	—	170 50	850 0	—	1,020 50
Wellawatta mixed ...	—	592 0	1,030 0	—	1,622 0
Haputalé	—	484 0	680 0	—	1,164 0
Badulla	—	435 0	280 0	—	715 0
Buona Vista	900 0	—	—	—	900 0
Pamunugama girls' ...	—	557 50	800 0	—	1,357 50
Richmond Hill	—	260 50	130 0	—	390 50

* An allowance of Rs. 499·92 was paid for rent.

VI.—PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL BOOKS.

59. The discussion in the Legislative Council in 1891 on the merits of the Sinhalese reading books issued by the Department resulted in the appointment of a Commission, with the Hon. the Auditor-General as Chairman, to inquire whether the books in question were suited for use in vernacular schools. The report of the Commission has not yet been sent in.

60. The following books were reprinted by the Department during the year 1892 :—

Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Editions of First Book, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Editions of First Standard Reader, do.
Eighth and Ninth Editions of Second Standard Reader, by Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, Inspector of Schools.
Sixth Edition of Third Standard Reader, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva.
Fifth and Sixth Editions of Fourth Standard Reader, do.
Fifth and Sixth Editions of Fifth do. do.
Sixth Edition of Seventh do. do.
Fourth Edition of Eighth do. do.

A History of Ceylon in Sinhalese, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva, was in course of preparation.

VII.—LIBRARIES, &c.

61. The following libraries, &c., received grants from Government during the past year :—

	Rs.	c.		Rs.	c.
Royal Asiatic Society ...	500	0	Puttalam Reading Room ...	150	0
Pettah Library ...	500	0	Chilaw Library ...	100	0
Negombo Book Club ...	100	0	Anurádhapura Reading Club	100	0
Kandy Central Town Library	300	0	Badulla Library ...	180	0
Mátalé Library ...	100	0	Kégalla Book Club ...	100	0
Jaffna Library ...	100	0	Ratnapura Book Club ...	100	0
Vavuniya Reading Club ...	120	0	Nuwara Eliya ...	100	0
Galle Reading Room ...	200	0	Hambantota Book Club ...	100	0
Mátara Reading Room ..	150	0			
Trincomalee Pettah Library...	150	0	Total ...	3,450	0
Batticaloa Library ...	150	0			
Kurunégala Reading Room ...	150	0			

The Kalutara library is now omitted from the above list. A debt for books received from England had been incurred. This debt the new Committee proposed to repudiate. The Assistant Government Agent reported the matter officially, and recommended that the library be closed. All efforts were made to avoid this conclusion, but ineffectually. The library, therefore, has been closed and the books distributed amongst the less favoured and more remote centres, *i.e.*, Anurádhapura, Hambantota, and Vavuniya.

VIII.—FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	1892. Rs.	c.		1891. Rs.	c.
Amount voted	550,907	93	...	511,032	0
Amount expended ...	525,839	19	...	508,361	43
Unexpended balance ...	25,068	74		2,670	57

62. It will be seen from the above statement that the amount voted for the service of the Department for the year 1892 was Rs. 550,907·93, while the expenditure was only Rs. 525,839·19, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,068·74 unexpended.

It should be explained that under the head "Amount voted" a sum of Rs. 12,000 is included as salary of the Mathematical and Science Master of the Royal College. This is due to Mr. Allport's salary having been incorrectly provided on the Fixed Establishments for 1891 and 1892. To rectify this and to meet the requirements of audit a sum of Rs. 8,000, representing his salary for 1891 and 1892, was provided in the Supplementary Estimates for 1892, in addition to the Rs. 4,000 already provided under Fixed Establishments.

In like manner under the head "Amount expended" a sum of Rs. 5,333·28 is included, representing Mr Allport's salary from January 1, 1891, to April 30, 1892.

The gross expenditure of the Department for this year compared with last year shows an increase of Rs. 17,477·76. This increase is due to the inclusion of Mr. Allport's salary of Rs. 5,333·28 as above referred to, the salary of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, the increased salary to the Principal of the Royal College, and to enhanced grants and payments under the general head "Other Charges."

The net expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 501,588,30, or more correctly to Rs. 496,255·02, after deducting Mr. Allport's salary above referred to, against Rs. 485,366·55 in the preceding year.

The receipts from "Fees," "Sale of Books," &c., shows a total of Rs. 24,250·89, a sum in excess of the previous year by Rs. 1,256·01.

63. The subjoined classified tabular statement shows the general heads under which the above expenditure was incurred as compared with the previous year, and gives a general comparative view of the expenditure of the Department :—

	1892. Rs. c.		1891. Rs. c.	
Administration.				
Cost of Direction	21,845 91		21,826 19	
Cost of Inspection	40,350 90		41,455 17	
		62,196 81		63,281 36
General Instruction.				
Superior.				
Royal College	30,647 23		28,524 94	
Páli Vidyódaya College	1,140 71		1,000 0	
Grant-in-Aid High Schools ...	24,906 50		27,813 50	
Scholarships and Prizes	15,359 41		12,899 45	
		72,053 85		70,237 89
Middle and Primary.				
Government Schools	148,819 21		143,828 20	
Grant-in-Aid Schools	178,814 35		175,716 20	
		327,633 56		319,544 40
Special Instruction.				
Colombo School of Agriculture ...	9,238 72		10,376 62	
Branch Agricultural Schools ...	3,193 81		3,264 98	
Veterinary Establishment ...	5,184 54		—	
Government Training School ...	2,061 87		7,484 32	
Grant-in-Aid Training School ...	3,550 0		4,200 0	
Industrial Schools	13,460 34		12,018 84	
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...	2,598 92		2,227 92	
Reformatory Schools	3,643 47		1,905 0	
		42,931 67		41,477 68
Libraries and Reading Rooms.				
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms	—	3,450 0	—	3,350 0
Preparation of School Books.				
Sinhalese Books and Maps ...	—	4,940 82	—	4,459 55
Books purchased for Sale.				
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...	—	6,291 73	—	4,588 9
Miscellaneous.				
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads	—	1,007 47	—	1,422 46
Salary of Mr. Allport referred to in paragraph 62	—	5,333 28	—	—
Total ...		525,839 19		508,361 43

64. The decrease in expenditure under the head "Administration" was due to the fact of the Director's presence in Colombo being constantly required, and the consequent non-expenditure in respect to travelling allowance.

65. The expenditure on account of superior instruction shows an increase of Rs. 1,815·96 as compared with the year preceding. This was largely due (1) to the salary of the Principal, Royal College, having been raised from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 9,600 per annum ; (2) to the fact that there were five University Scholars in residence in England ; and (3) to the depreciation of the rupee. The small increase of expenditure in the Páli Vidyódaya College represents the cost of stationery for examination purposes, which this year, for the first time, was issued to the students free of cost; and the remuneration to three examiners.

66. Under the head "Middle and Primary Instruction" there is an increase of Rs. 8,089·16, of which Rs. 4,991·01 may be set against Government schools and Rs. 3,098·15 against grant-in-aid schools. The increase on account of Government schools is due largely to 20 new schools having been established during the year, and to increments to the salaries of certain teachers qualifying for first class certificates. The increase on the cost of grant schools may be attributed to the unusually large number of new schools examined during the year.

67. The cost of the Veterinary Establishment represents the salary and travelling allowances of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon and of the Scholarship allowance awarded to Mr. W. C. de Silva for prosecuting his studies in Veterinary Science at Bombay.

68. The increase in the cost of "Industrial Schools" is due to a larger number of students having passed the examination for a capitation grant.

69. The increase in the cost of Reformatory Schools is due to the large number of juvenile offenders who were admitted during the year into the Haputalé Industrial Schools, where they are being trained to habits of industry.

70. The increase in the expenditure on account of "Libraries and Reading Rooms" represents the donation to a new Reading Room at Hambantota.

71. The expenditure under the head "Preparation of School Books" is slightly in excess of last year. That excess would have been a good deal larger if the Government Printer had been able to meet my demands for fresh editions of Sinhalese Books.

72. A costly invoice of Prize Books during the year has caused an increase under the head of "Books purchased for Sale" of Rs. 1,703·64.

J. B. CULL,
Director of Public Instruction.

April 20, 1893.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

APPENDIX.

No. 1.—REPORT OF MR. A. WALKER, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the state of education in the Central District during the past year, and in doing so to observe that, having resumed charge of the Central Inspectorate on my return from England on March 1, my report for the year will necessarily be somewhat curtailed, but, on the whole, I have reason to be satisfied with the progress made in this portion of the Island, where education must still be considered in its infancy when compared with that in the Maritime Provinces, in which schools have been in operation for a considerable number of years.

Government Schools.

In commencing my review with the above-named schools, for the proper management of which an Inspector cannot but feel and hold himself mainly responsible, I have to point out that the area over which I exercise supervision is a vast one, my schools being situated in four Provinces, viz., the Central, North-Central, Uva, and North-Western; a few in the latter, however, namely, those in the Districts of Puttalam and Chilaw, being under the control of the Inspector for the Western Province, owing to their being more easy of access from Colombo than from my headquarters in Kandy.

As the usual statistics concerning the number of schools in each Province, the average attendance, and the cost of education will doubtless be compiled in the Office of Public Instruction from the various reports received from Inspectors, I will confine my remarks to the working of these schools generally, and will offer certain suggestions regarding them which, in my opinion, it would be very desirable to act upon.

Attendance.—When I first assumed duties in the Central District towards the middle of the year 1887, I was astonished to find so little had been done in the matter of ensuring such an attendance in our own schools as to make it worth the while of Government to expend large sums of money on their upkeep, and it was not long before various reasons to account for the paucity of attendance presented themselves. It soon became evident that teachers considered it no part of their duty to gather in children, but were quite content to teach the handful of lads whose parents voluntarily sent them to school.

It is not, I believe, known generally that Vernacular education in the rural districts of the Island is of a *quasi*-compulsory character. In most Provinces attendance at school is supposed to be enforced by means of the Gansabháwas, or Village Tribunals; the Presidents of these courts having power to inflict fines upon parents who neglect to have their children educated. As it would obviously be unfair to impose fines upon parents without previously having warned them of the penalty to which they are liable, the native authorities, viz., the Raténahatmayá, Kórála, and minor officers are, as a general rule, instructed by the Government Agents to impress upon the people the necessity of sending their children to school.

If the village headmen were strictly to carry out the instructions of Government Agents, it would not then be incumbent upon teachers to do the work of collecting children, which in England is performed by officers appointed for the purpose; but when it is a notorious fact that in some places village headmen take no sort of interest in the well-being of the schools which come within their jurisdiction, the only alternative is for the Department to secure a good attendance by means of teachers themselves.

Many of my teachers have, I am glad to say, rendered excellent service in this direction, and have, in accordance with my instructions, filled their schools by visiting parents and explaining to them the value of education.

They have been instructed, too, not to prosecute parents under the Gansabháwa rules until after a trial of many months all their persuasive powers have proved to be unavailing. Some teachers lack the necessary *tact* for this important work, but others have been very successful. It is not, perhaps, altogether desirable that teachers should be compelled to perform the functions which properly belong to village headmen; but if Government schools *are* to be retained in places where a sufficiency of inhabitants warrants the continuance of such schools, it seems to me to be abundantly clear that in the event of failure on the part of the village authorities to do their duty, as large a number of pupils as possible must be gathered into them through the instrumentality of the officers of the Department themselves.

There is unfortunately also too little uniformity of practice in the various Gansabháwa courts either in dealing with negligent parents or in fixing the distance from schools beyond which children should not be expected to attend. In some places parents are warned only; in others a nominal fine is imposed by the President. I have heard of several cases in which well-to-do parents, who prefer to keep their children at home, are not brought before the Village Tribunal, whereas, on the other hand, the very poor receive no mercy whatever.

The rules, too, regarding the distance a lad should travel in order to attend school lack uniformity, for while some Gansabháwa courts would exempt boys from attendance who reside beyond a three-mile radius of the school, others actually compel children to travel no less than six miles!

As I cannot persuade myself that any Government Agent would sanction a rule by which boys are compelled to traverse *six* miles in order to attend school, I fear the course adopted by some tribunals is of an entirely arbitrary character.

As the Education Department is itself precluded from having any official dealings directly with native headmen, the remedy for the existing state of affairs rests solely with the Government Agents. I would suggest therefore that all Presidents of Gansabháwa courts be instructed by turn to submit for revision their rules as to the compulsory attendance of children in village schools, for I feel confident that when these have been carefully examined the Government Agent will find that not only are they capable of amendment, but that as at present carried out they are the means of inflicting serious hardship on many boys now attending our schools.

My own opinion is (1) that fines imposed upon parents for omitting to send their children to school (after having been duly warned) should be of a uniform character, and (2) that no boy whose residence lies outside a three "mile" radius of the school should be enforced to attend it.

To me it has often appeared an anomaly that education in village schools should be compulsory, while there is no sort of provision for such education in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and other large towns over which Gansabháwa courts exercise no jurisdiction. We have, it seems to me, begun at the wrong end as it were, for it might truly be argued that compulsory attendance in country places presses somewhat hardly on parents who require their children to assist them in field work, while, on the other hand, there are hundreds of children now loitering about in the large towns whose parents do not require their help in any way, and a small proportion only of whom are on the rolls of the schools established by the various missionary bodies.

This is a question which seems to call for the immediate interference of Government.

Teachers.—Of the 95 head teachers now employed in the Central District it is satisfactory to record that 7 only are uncertificated, much having been done during the past six years in the way of gradually getting rid of these old teachers, some of whom have retired on compassionate allowances, and others have resigned owing to their inability to cope with the higher standard of work required under the Code. Four of these uncertificated teachers are now employed in the North-Central Province, where certificated men are unfortunately not so much needed owing to the backward state of education in that Province.

It was formerly the practice to appoint as teachers of schools in the North-Central Province kachchéri clerks and others whose services the Government Agent was not unwilling to dispense with, but these men are now gradually but surely dropping out and their places are being supplied by duly qualified men. When all the schools in this Province are under the charge of certificated teachers, and when the village authorities consider it a necessary part of their duty to aid the teachers in filling their schools, we shall be able to hope for better things.

The present Director of Public Instruction, continuing the policy of his predecessor, has, I am pleased to say, coincided with the view I have always held as to the desirability of appointing, whenever possible, Kandyan teachers to Kandyan schools. The difficulty in former years was to supply Kandyans duly qualified, but now that many of our schools have improved so much in point of numbers, and have in consequence had monitors appointed to them who have on passing their third years' examination received certificates, the original drawback is fast disappearing, and we are enabled, on vacancies occurring, to place Kandyans at the head of most of our village schools. This not only releases the low-country teachers from duty in a part of the Island they dislike, but it has been the means of materially increasing the attendance in Kandyan schools, for it is an undoubted fact, which experience has proved to me over and over again, that Kandyans are far more successful than low-country teachers in maintaining a good attendance in up-country schools. I could assign several reasons to account for this, but it is scarcely necessary for me to do so in my present report.

Female Education in Kandyan Vernacular Schools.

I am unable to report any marked progress in the direction of female education in Government vernacular schools, the only girls' school being that at Nugawela, about five miles from Kandy, which has a school roll of 56 and a daily attendance of over 40. Mr. Nugawela, the Ratémahatmeyá of Hárispattu, who applied for the school in the first instance, takes a keen interest in it, and I am hopeful that it will continue to flourish.

One of the drawbacks to establishing girls' schools in the Central District is the want of suitable teachers, and until girls' or mixed schools have been in operation for some years longer we shall continue to experience the difficulty of providing female teachers. It is unreasonable to expect that educated Siṇhalese girls will be content to leave the maritime districts to take up work in the Kandyan Provinces, the objections to such a course being many and varied.

Another impediment to the success of female education is the unwillingness of many Ratémahatmayás to fall in with the views of the Education Department concerning it.

One or two of these officers, notably Mr. Nugawela, are sensible enough to be in favour of the instruction of girls, but most of them are, I understand, opposed to it for reasons best known to themselves. It would, I think, be productive of much good if Government Agents would talk the matter over with them, and point out to them the benefit that would be likely to accrue if female education were properly supported by them. The time is by no means yet ripe for anything in the way of "benevolent compulsion" being resorted to, but if Ratémahatmayás would even countenance female education, and use their influence with parents in favour of it, the Department would then have some foundation to work upon, which they certainly have not at the present time. As matters stand now, I am unable to advise that a boys' school be registered as mixed until I have ascertained from teachers, whose wives have received a fair education in the vernacular (of whom alas! there are but few), (1) whether there is a sufficient number of girls residing within a mile (for we cannot expect girls to walk a further distance) of their schools, as to warrant the Government in converting them into mixed schools; and (2) whether the Ratémahatmayá is in favour of, indifferent to, or actively opposed to such education. It is only in the latter contingency that I am compelled to refrain from advising the conversion of boys into mixed schools.

Mohammedan Girls' Schools.

In alluding to the education of Moorish girls—a movement wisely originated by Lady Havelock—it is encouraging to note that an excellent start has been made, the schools of this class already registered as Government schools being situated in Kandy and Kurunégala. The former bids fair to become a permanent institution, as it is under the immediate eye of Mr. Siddi Lebbe, who is in reality its manager, although the title of manager is, as a rule, applicable only to grant-in-aid schools.

Mr. Siddi Lebbe's desire is that Arabic only should be taught during the first year of a school's existence, and that the usual subjects prescribed in the Code should be taken in the second and subsequent years.

The Director is, I believe, willing to allow Mr. Siddi Lebbe a free hand for "the present," but I fail to see why eventually these schools should not be taught and examined in the usual

way, Arabic being taken as an extra subject throughout the standards. The teachers of these Mohammedan schools have a peculiar advantage over those of other denominations, inasmuch as being prohibited by their creed from holding converse with any male who is not of their faith, they enjoy immunity from the surprise visits of an Inspector who, if unaccompanied by the manager, is precluded from asking them any questions in regard to the state of their schools. It astonished me not a little on visiting one of these schools for the first time to see the female teacher rush away hurriedly out of the school room!

The school at Kurunégala has, I regret to state, hitherto not been a success, and I am told by the Mohammedan Postmaster, whose daughter has been appointed teacher, that there are divisions among the Mohammedan community in Kurunégala which militate to a great extent against even a fair attendance being secured.

Grant-in-Aid Schools.

The grant-in-aid schools of the Central District now number 127, of which 22 are English, and the rest purely vernacular. There are English High Schools and English Primary or Middle schools in Kandy, Mátalé, Kurunégala, Badulla, and Katugastota, many of which are exceedingly well attended and well taught.

The largest school is Trinity College, Kandy, under the management of the Rev. H. P. Napier, but it is closely pressed in point of numbers by the new school in Kandy under the supervision of the Theosophical Society.

It would be invidious to compare the examination results of one school with those of another in a general report such as this, but I cannot refrain from alluding to the rapid progress made by the boys of the Badulla High School under the management of the Rev. A. Dunnett, who has determined to conduct it on the English Public School system by taking care that the boys not only work hard, but play hard. Mr. Dunnett has now a boarding house attached to the school, and, judging from the number of boys in residence, his experiment appears likely to be eminently successful. It was quite a treat to me to go into the playground after the examination and to observe the hearty way in which the boys engaged in a game of rounders. I understood, too, that cricket and football are encouraged, and that these manly games are in no way detrimental to the more serious portion of the school's course of instruction was amply proved by the result of the examination, which bore evidence of very careful teaching on the part of Mr. Dunnett's schoolmasters. Punctuality of attendance at this school is rigidly insisted on, and the behaviour of the pupils in and out of school hours was all that could be desired.

Were it possible within the limits of my report to write a short account of each of the English schools under my supervision, I could say much in favour of many of them, and should have to notice especially the girls' schools in Kandy, Kurunégala, and Mátalé, where really excellent work is now going on.

In my reports upon almost all the English High schools examined in 1892 I had to bring to the notice of managers a most serious defect, viz., lack of comprehension on the part of the generality of pupils of the meaning of the commonest words and phrases. Boys and girls in these schools pronounce their words fairly correctly, read with proper emphasis, and are fluent enough, but many of them fail to understand the meaning of the subject-matter read. This, I fear, is partly due to a defect in the Revised Code, which, while insisting upon the correct explanation of the reading from Standard IV. upwards as a condition of a grant being paid for reading, requires only the accurate *pronunciation* of words in the three lower standards; the result being that many teachers are careful to see that young children pronounce their words properly, but omit altogether to ascertain that they are acquainted with the *meaning* of what has been read. I would suggest that a knowledge of the meaning of words and phrases be required in the case of children in the lower standard, even though a slightly higher grant has to be paid for the additional trouble entailed upon teachers in imparting the necessary instruction. The separation of reading from analysis and parsing, which has been arranged for in the Code for 1893, and which I have long pressed for, cannot fail to be considered a great boon by managers, despite the fact of the full grant having, for economical reasons, been divided.

"C" Schools.

The registration of this class of schools is beset with difficulties, and many have been the alterations in the Code regarding them. In reporting on the subject to the Director, I recommended that, in view of the terms of clause 31 of the Code, we should adopt the same principle by which the English Education Department was guided when Board schools had to be provided throughout the country, and register as "C" schools such only as could not by reason of the paucity of inhabitants around the proposed site fulfil the requirements of the Code for registration as "A" schools. Certain of the Missionaries hold the opinion that schools should be registered as "C" solely because they cannot command by the influences of the manager or teacher so large an attendance as the population of the district ought to supply, and which it probably would supply if a Government school were to be established on the spot.

"C" schools should be registered as seldom as possible in Sinhalese districts, if only on the ground that many teachers would not exert themselves to have a well attended school, provided they could earn grants for children presented without limit of attendance. Estate schools, however, such as those under the Tamil Cooly Mission, stand on an entirely different basis, the population around them being distinctly migratory, and it would clearly be a hardship to a manager should an estate school registered as "A" be paid a grant on the reduced scale, merely because it suited the convenience of the proprietor of an estate to dispense with a portion of this labour force temporarily.

In concluding my present report, which deals with a few only of the subjects I hope at some future time to enlarge upon, I desire to point out that it would greatly facilitate my work if a second assistant could be added to my staff and stationed permanently at Kurunégala. I have now the work of four Provinces to supervise, and have one assistant only, who is occupied on almost every available day throughout the year in examining either Government or grant-in-aid schools.

As there is no clerk whatever attached to this district, the whole of the clerical work devolves solely on myself. If one of the Assistants of the Western Province were attached to the Central District and placed in charge of the vernacular schools in the North-Western Provinces, the arrangement would lighten Mr. Lewis's work considerably, and would give him more time for drawing up his reports on Government schools, a duty I consider of paramount importance in Ceylon; for, it is my firm conviction that, unless the work of these schools is thoroughly sifted and reported upon in detail, much of the money expended on them would be completely wasted. I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Lewis's services. His work is always thoroughly well done, and he is most accurate and painstaking in examinations. It is, however, on the principle of its not being desirable to "work a willing horse to death" that I make this appeal to the Director for further assistance.

A. WALKER,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 2.—REPORT OF MR. A. VAN CUYLENBURG, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

HAVING been in charge of my district from only February, I have not yet been able to make myself acquainted with it as thoroughly as I could wish. A great part of the district has, however, been gone through once, but I defer making any recommendations for the better working of the district till the whole of it has been visited. And this I hope to do within the coming year.

Of one fact, however, the experience of even one short year has convinced me, and that is, that both Government and grant-in-aid schools are not sufficiently looked after. In the case of grant schools, where we are expected merely to test the results of the teaching for the purpose of the payment of the grant, the annual visit for the examination, supplemented by a short flying visit or two of surprise for checking the registers, is assumed to be sufficient, though I am not quite sure that departmental responsibility in, and departmental control of, these schools should cease at that point. But in the case of Government schools, where the entire management is in our hands, it is impossible to ensure efficient instruction, and the most effective organisation with its salutary moral results, with the very scanty supervision that the officers of our Department now give them. The result is that teachers are left entirely to work their own sweet will with regard to these schools, and when left to themselves their construction of the extent and responsibility of their duties is limited to mere preparation for the annual Government examination. The moral aspect of their duties is quite lost sight of, and the village lad, whose only chance of acquiring habits of cleanliness, order, ready obedience, punctuality, truthfulness, self control, and the other elementary yet essential virtues of every day life lies in his village school, and at the feet of the village master, loses in consequence the more solid results that the establishment of these schools is intended to bring about in the improvement of our village communities. As an elevating influence in the village I am afraid our schools have not yet taken their proper place; and so long as we continue year after year to accept mere results in book learning, and take no steps towards raising the moral tone of these schools, the actual and lasting good that they can be of to the communities for whose benefit they are established seems to me somewhat doubtful. For my own part, I feel that the great end of education is lost sight of in the present system of management and control of our schools. The national schoolmaster in England, whose position is in every respect analogous to that of our village schoolmaster, is expected to "satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken in the ordinary management of the school to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act." Do we demand this of *our* national schoolmaster? I see no reference to it at all in the code of instructions for his guidance; and beyond a casual reference to the mere behaviour of the scholars while under examination, the moral training of the pupils in our village schools does not find any place in the Inspector's annual report on these schools. It is to enable us to make some such approach to moral training in our schools that I ask for their more frequent inspection—inspection I mean as distinct from examination—*i.e.*, visits where the object of the inspection should be not so much to gauge the intellectual results of the teacher's exertions, as the results on the boys of his moral influence. And no one can easily fail to notice the reaction on the pupils of a high sense of duty on the part of the teacher. Discipline in its rougher and more obvious forms has, no doubt, been attained in some degree, but anything approaching to moral improvement has still to be laboured for.

Instruction.

I have during the year taken a fair share with my assistants in the examination of at least the larger and more important Government vernacular schools in the district. The subjects to which my attention was more especially directed were arithmetic, geography, and history. In the first of these subjects there seemed to me very considerable room for improvement. I noticed a general tendency to adapt the teaching to the peculiar methods of individual examiners, rather than to a thorough instruction in the subject itself. To give one instance of this tendency, I might mention that for many months of the year in not a single school that I examined could I find a third standard able to work a sum in division by factors. The phenomenon was supposed to be sufficiently explained by the statement that previous Inspectors had never set such sums. It is not difficult to foresee the results of teaching conducted on such principles. Again, the conditions for a pass enforced by Inspectors and understood by teachers, make all intelligent teaching of arithmetic almost unnecessary. By mere mechanical work a child is enabled to get a pass in this subject, and so long as such a pass counts quite as much as full marks in the calculation of the percentage on which the teacher's bonus is paid, there is actually no need for him to avail himself of this subject as an instrument of awakening thought in his pupils. Problems are, as a rule,

therefore actually avoided by both teachers and boys. The efforts of the boys, perhaps under advice, are devoted almost exclusively to the mechanical part of their work. I should wish to be allowed, therefore, to make some reduction in the percentage of passes gained in a school, where the application of the rules of arithmetic, as involved in the working of problems, seems to me to have been overlooked in the instruction in this subject.

In geography the results are more encouraging. But much of the teaching in this subject is still confined to learning by heart whole strings of names. The ability to describe the physical aspects of any country, or even to associate the names of places with the historical or industrial facts which give them their importance, is still very rare. Map drawing, too, should, I think, be insisted on from the fifth standard and upwards.

The History of Ceylon that is taught in schools hardly deserves the title of history. But for this the teachers are in nowise to blame. The text-books are of the meagrest description. In English schools at least, I should be glad to see the fifth standard, in which this subject is expected to be taught, allowed the option of taking the History of Great Britain anterior to 1066 instead of Ceylon History.

My assistants are almost unanimous in the condemnation of the composition that comes under their notice in the middle standards of our vernacular schools. As a rule they complain of the almost general ignorance of the correct formation of sentences, and an extreme indifference to grammatical accuracy of expression. The matter of the essays that come up for correction is bald in the extreme. More careful and systematic teaching is what is wanted. Instead of proceeding at once to the construction of essays, the children should begin to be practised in the formation of correct and grammatical sentences, advancing in complexity with the proficiency exhibited. Sentences may then lead to the formation of paragraphs, and so on, till the final stage of development, as shown by the essay, is thus systematically and gradually reached. Grammar and composition should thus be made to go hand-in-hand, if any idea of successful composition is the goal to which the teacher's efforts are directed. The reading in the higher Sinhalese prose and poetry in the middle standards is described as wanting in intelligence. The teaching of poetry seems to be almost entirely confined to learning by heart the comments that follow each stanza in the text. Explanations of allusions, peculiarities in grammar and diction, seem to be kept entirely out of view in the teaching, while no attempt whatever seems to be made at anything like intelligent paraphrasing into correct modern Sinhalese, of which the more ancient language is most advantageously susceptible.

Pupil-Teachers.

During the year 207 pupil-teachers were examined: 110 in the first year of their course, of whom 53 passed; 65 in the second year, of whom 12 passed; and 32 in the third year, of whom 10 passed; thus making a total of 75 successful candidates, or just a little over 36 per cent. of the number employed. These results are not satisfactory, and point conclusively to the fact that the training and instruction of pupil-teachers does not receive the attention at the hands of our teachers that is required of them by the Departmental Code. Indeed, in the case of the majority of pupil-teachers it may be asserted that these students are merely placed in charge of classes during the year, and that they do not, during that time, receive any advice as to how their work can best be conducted from the teachers to whom they are, as it were, apprenticed.

An occasional lesson under the supervision of the teacher, with the necessary criticism of defects, is obviously a part of the training of the pupil-teacher that he has a right to claim. But all inquiries on this point only result in the discovery that this part of the teacher's duty by his apprentice has been very badly neglected. The work sent up by pupil-teachers in arithmetic when confined to the mere working of "sums" has been fairly successfully done. But when questions have to be grappled with bearing on the meaning and the theory of the rules employed, the ignorance betrayed is almost incredible. And this is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that these pupil-teachers have never been helped, by actual model lessons from the teacher, to a right understanding of arithmetical principles. Of the art of teaching they have not the slightest idea. Perhaps, if during the year the teachers had contrived to arrange for an occasional lesson under supervision, and had afterwards pointed out the defects in the methods employed by the pupil-teachers, with the reasons for preferring certain methods to others, the display of class teaching in the presence of the Inspector would be less of a trial to both the examiner and the examinee than it now is. In short, all teachers who are entrusted with the teaching of pupil-teachers should be compelled, in the words of the instruction of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, "to find the time once a week at least to listen to these pupil-teachers while they are conducting their classes, and to point out to them afterwards the reasons why some methods are right and others wrong." Without some such standard of teaching excellence to guide them, it is hopeless to expect them to acquire any proficiency in the art which they are apprenticed to learn. The sooner, too, that teachers cease to look upon these lads as appointed merely to aid them in the work of the school, and the sooner they try to remember that these lads are serving an apprenticeship under them in the art of teaching, the sooner shall we be able to secure better results at the annual examinations of these students. Very many pupil-teachers, however, it must be mentioned, may fairly ascribe their failure to the incompetence of the teachers under whom they have served. Whenever their master happens to be either a trained student from our Normal School, or a teacher holding a second class certificate, ability to teach may be assumed. But in the case of a teacher holding a third class certificate the teaching power implied in it covers no more than the course of a primary school. How then can such a man be expected to prepare pupil-teachers, whose three years' course extends over the subjects of the three upper standards of the middle school? Obviously, such a teacher should not be entrusted with the training of pupil-teachers. And with a considerable number of trained Normal Students in charge of our vernacular schools, it ought not to be difficult to arrange for a system of convenient central classes in the larger and better taught schools for the training of pupil-teachers. But this is a subject on which I do not feel entitled to speak with any degree of certainty just now. It requires a thorough acquaintance with the whole of my district to enable me to formulate a scheme capable of being worked successfully; and this I hope to be able to do in my report for next year at least.

Training Schools.

The transition from pupil-teachers to training schools is only natural; and yet the case of pupil-teachers in this country finishing their course at a training school is the exception. Of Government training schools there is but one now, located at the School of Agriculture, the Director having decided to discontinue the arrangement of Provincial training schools for teachers for Government schools that obtained till last year. The additional instruction in agriculture that will for the future be given to these students in training quite justifies the supersession of the old arrangement. Of grant-in-aid training schools there are as many as 12, five in the Sinhalese-speaking districts and seven in the Tamil districts. Both the Government training school and the grant-in-aid training schools are examined simultaneously in the first week of the December of each year. The Government training school is only in the first year of its new existence, and could not present students for the final examination on which the certificate is awarded. I should wish to draw attention to the following statement, which will enable a sufficiently correct estimate to be formed at a glance of the merits of the students from these aided training schools. It ought to be mentioned that the number of subjects in which they were examined was six, and the maximum number of marks for the whole examination was 500. The total number of first year candidates was 30, and of second year candidates 28. The following is the statement referred to :—

First Year Students.

Number who obtained above 60 per cent. and below 70 per cent. of the maximum marks	7
Number who obtained above 50 per cent. and below 60 per cent. of the maximum marks	9
Number who obtained less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks ...	7
Number who failed to obtain 33 per cent. of the maximum marks in one or more of the elementary subjects, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic... ...	7
Highest marks obtained by any one successful candidate	345
Lowest	180

Second Year Students.

Number who obtained above 60 per cent. and below 70 per cent. of the maximum marks	9
Number who obtained above 50 per cent. and below 60 per cent. of the maximum marks	7
Number who obtained less than 50 per cent. of the maximum marks ...	7
Number who failed to obtain 33 per cent. of the maximum marks in one or more of the elementary subjects, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic ...	5
Highest marks obtained by any one successful candidate	337
Lowest	171

To the ordinary observer the passing of the 14 students, who failed to obtain 50 per cent. of the maximum, would seem questionable, and yet the examiner is not empowered by the Code to reject such candidates. The only condition that is demanded of these students for a pass is, that they should obtain not less than 33 per cent. in each of the elementary subjects, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Till this year it was not considered essential that even this poor degree of efficiency should be shown in what might be termed the most professional subject, viz., school management with class teaching. But the Code for 1893 has happily supplied this omission. Under the present system of adjudging passes and failures, the very anomalous result has ensued of students being rejected who have taken very nearly 60 per cent. of the maximum marks, because they had fallen short of the requirement in one of the compulsory subjects by five or six marks, while students have been obliged to be passed who have just fulfilled this requirement of the Code in the compulsory subjects, but whose total number of marks has been only just a little above 33 per cent. To put it in a concrete form, students with 179 and 171 marks out of the maximum have passed in terms of the Code, while students with 289 and 282 out of the maximum have failed, because they had taken only 28 and 26 marks each in arithmetic. A revision of the rules is imperatively necessary. The present system seems almost calculated to encourage mediocrity. It has now been on trial for more than ten years, and I think a departure in the direction of a higher standard of efficiency from men to whom the instruction of the coming generation will be entrusted is demanded. I would therefore suggest that while the 33 per cent. requirement in the three elementary subjects and the technical one of school management is retained, the minimum of 50 per cent. on the total number of marks be also demanded; and to discourage any tendency to neglect the non-compulsory subjects, no marks below 25 per cent. in those subjects should be taken into account when making up the totals,—that is to say, a student who takes less than a fourth of the marks in any one of these subjects will be considered "weak" in that subject, and the marks so obtained be put out of calculation. If efficient teaching is to be the object of the aid and encouragement given to these training schools, some such improved standard should be insisted upon.

Teachers' Examination.

Two of these examinations, one for licenses to teach in grant-in-aid schools, and one for certificates for teachers in Government vernacular girls' schools, were held during the year. At the former 202 competed—55 for a first class license, and 147 for a second class license—of which latter number 15 were females. The standard of efficiency required for a first class license corresponds to the eighth standard, and that for a second class license to the sixth standard of a grant-in-aid school, elementary school management for the first class and vulgar fractions and the keeping of registers and the Revised Code for the second class being the only extra subjects. To my mind the standard required is very much lower than it ought to be. A teacher of a primary school, who is bound to have at least a second class license, is expected to be only one standard ahead of his pupils, while the attainments of the teacher of a middle school, who is bound to be the holder of a first class license, are not expected to be above the requirements of the highest class he is called upon to teach. The conditions necessary for a pass at this examination are "one-half of the maximum total of marks and one-third of the maximum in each of the subjects, reading, writing,

arithmetic, and school management;" and yet, out of the 55 aspirants for a first class license only 14 were able to satisfy the examiners, 33 of the failures being due to arithmetic exclusively, one to reading, and seven to failure to obtain half marks in the maximum. The full marks were 600, and the highest marks gained by a candidate were 376, or a little above 60 per cent. Of the successful candidates only three obtained 60 per cent. and above, the rest ranging between 50 and 60 per cent. The number who failed to get marks at all in arithmetic was eight; those who gained less than a tenth were 3, and less than a fourth 17, and less than 30 per cent. 5.

Of the 117 who competed for a second class license, only 12 satisfied the examiners, 11 failures being due exclusively to writing, 26 to arithmetic, 12 to school management and class teaching, 4 to failure to obtain half marks in the maximum, 24 to failure in both writing and arithmetic, 15 to failure in both school management and arithmetic, 14 to failure in both writing and school management, 27 to failure in writing, arithmetic, and school management, and one to failure in reading, arithmetic, and school management. One candidate retired after having sent up a weak paper in arithmetic for which he got only 18 marks. The total number of failures in writing, which included copy-setting, dictation, and elementary composition, was 73, in arithmetic up to vulgar fractions 96, in school management 74. Comment on the above figures is superfluous.

Perhaps the most interesting examination which has to be conducted by me for the Department is what is departmentally known as the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination. The title of the examination is unfortunately but poorly descriptive of its area of usefulness. Primarily intended to enable the teachers of Government girls' schools to take a certificate of proficiency, the Department has actually opened the doors of this examination to all comers. Indeed the number of actual teachers who compete at this examination now is an infinitesimal proportion of the whole number. It is a sort of intellectual tournament for Sinhalese young women, in which the grown-up girls of nearly all our large schools, both Government and grant-in-aid, take a warm and enthusiastic part. Not a young girl who feels confident of being able to pass through her school course of eight standards, but looks upon success at this examination as the goal of her endeavours; so that a very large number of young Sinhalese women, who otherwise would cease to attend school after they come of age in deference to their national prejudices, not only continue now in school, but actually keep up their studies, even after they have left it, at their homes It is quite true that the Department has already passed a larger number of these young women than it can just now find room for as teachers, and that some steps should be taken to abate the nuisance of being flooded with applications for employment which the Department has not the power to meet. But I would rather we were daily deluged with these harmless applications, than that so great an incentive to intellectual improvement should be removed from Sinhalese young women, against whom an indifference to books and study has long been a standing reproach. The wiser plan would be to encourage the application to books and learning that this examination has roused, and in view of its extreme popularity to raise the standard, if necessary, with each recurring year. The leaven of intellectual activity is undoubtedly being spread by this examination, and the Department should, I think, help on rather than check its diffusion.

One hundred and eighty-seven in all competed at this examination this year, 47 for a certificate of the second class and 140 for a certificate of the third class. Of the former only 2 passed, and of the latter 22 passed. Thirty-five of the candidates for a second class certificate failed in arithmetic, 8 taking no marks at all, 13 with marks below 10 per cent. of the maximum, 8 with marks below 20 per cent., and the balance with marks between 20 and 30 per cent.

Of the 118 candidates who failed for the third class certificate, 28 took less than 10 per cent., 29 less than 20 per cent., and the rest, 63 in number, between 20 and 30 per cent. in arithmetic.

It is interesting especially to note that of the candidates who competed successfully for a third class certificate, 4 took 78 per cent. of the maximum marks, 4 scored between 60 and 70 per cent., 10 between 50 and 60 per cent., and all but one out of the rest between 40 and 50 per cent. in arithmetic. In all the other subjects, however, a very fair level of intelligence was shown. But the subject that requires to be more specially worked up in the future is arithmetic.

School Supply.

The population of the Western Province, the Colombo Municipality excluded, may, according to the last Census, be taken in round numbers at 635,000, a population which, taking 20 per cent. to represent the children of school-going age, ought to give us 127,000 scholars on the rolls of our schools. The actual figures, however, are just a hundred short of 47,000, or very nearly 7½ per cent. of the population. And taking the population of the Colombo Municipality in round numbers at 127,000, a school-going population at the same rate of 20 per cent. should represent 25,400 scholars on the books of the schools within its limits. The actual figures give us 97 short of 7,900, or 6½ per cent. of the population. Compared then with last year's numbers, we find that in the Government and grant-in-aid schools in the rural districts 2,500 more children have been admitted during the year, while the schools in the Municipality show an increase of 475 children in attendance. These figures take no account of the very large number of unaided schools in the Province, which last year showed a return of 386 schools with 11,208 pupils on the rolls.

According to the report of Mr. J. G. Fitch, one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors of Schools, on the "Free School System" in some of the leading countries of the world, the total number of children enrolled in 1890 in the national schools of France, "where a highly organised system of public instruction prevails," is given as very nearly one-sixth of the population. The total number enrolled in the organised schools of the Western Province of this Island is about one-fourteenth of the population. If to this were added the numbers enrolled in the schools unconnected with the Department, the total would rise to nearly one-eleventh of the population. With France at one-sixth, and Scotland, as was shown last year, at one-seventh, any part of our Island which can show a school-going population of one-eleventh has reason to be somewhat satisfied with the condition of public instruction within its limits. I am also enabled to report an appreciable advance in the average attendance of the schools in the Western Province. The schools in the Municipality show an average attendance of 5,236, or 485 more than last year, and the schools in the town and country districts an average attendance of 27,228, or 840 over last year. The percentage of scholars in attendance to the number on the rolls in this Province for this year is 60 per cent. In England

and Wales, with a well organised machinery at work, the average for 1890 was 77 per cent. of the number on the rolls, and in Belgium, with an equally well organised system at work, the average attendance for 1890 was 76. I do not think that the Western Province of my district compares very unfavourably with these more favoured countries.

I have only to add that the number of schools in this Province is 540 of all classes, both Government and grant-in-aid, as against 512 last year.

A more instructive analysis of these figures might have been undertaken, which would have shown the relative educational strength of the several kóralés and pattus of the Province, if our subdivisions of the Province had corresponded with these revenue divisions. This defect has been remedied for next year, when I hope to be able to enter more minutely into these figures. I might, however, mention for the present that while some kóralés are apparently overstocked with schools, the provision in others is very inadequate indeed. A more systematic extension of our work seems to me necessary. The existing inequalities are due entirely to the very capricious system on which the extension of schools is at present carried out. The co-operation of the village committees ought to be enlisted, and each such village committee should be made responsible for the school supply within its jurisdiction.

In the Province of Sabaragamuwa, with a population of 258,000, the number of children enrolled in the schools for this year is 5,650, as against 5,160 last year, showing an increase of very nearly 500 children. The percentage to the population is 2⅛ this year, as against 2 per cent. last year. The average attendance for this year is 2,957, as against 2,833 last year, which, though in itself an increase in number, shows, in respect of percentage to the number on the rolls, a decrease of very nearly 3 per cent. this year. School work is still in the pioneering stage in this district. What has been achieved is due almost entirely to the fostering care of the Government Agent in the Ratnapura District and his Assistant in the Kégalla District. The number of Government and grant-in-aid schools in this Province is 82, as against 71 last year.

Vidyodaya College.

This institution continues to maintain its prestige and usefulness. On a representation made by the Director last year, and approved of by Government, a thorough departure was made this year in the system under which the annual examination is conducted. The examiners are now selected by the Department, and the examination was this year conducted by one of the Assistant Inspectors of the Department as presiding examiner. The order and method ensured under the new system give additional force to the results achieved. 99 priests and 23 lay pupils were presented for examination this year. Of these, 97 priests took Páli. A "Japanese Class" of three was also examined in this subject. Mr. L. C. Wijesingha, the examiner, reports as follows:—

I have much pleasure in being able to state that the progress made by the pupils in the different subjects is highly gratifying, and reflects great credit on the learned Principal and his able assistants.

Thirty-nine priests and 24 lay pupils took Sanskrit. Mr. William Gunatilleka has sent in no report on the results in his papers. But from the marks assigned to the candidates, the results may be looked upon as satisfactory. 32 priests and 5 lay pupils were examined in the higher Sinhalese and grammar. Mr. W. P. Ranasingha, the examiner, reports that "the result on the whole is very satisfactory." 13 priests and 14 lay pupils were examined in arithmetic. The examiner, Mr. Richard de Silva, Sub-Inspector of Schools, has sent us no report on the work of the examinees; but, judging from the marks assigned by him, there seems to be considerable room for improvement in this subject.

English Schools and Higher Education.

The larger English High schools in Colombo continue to give satisfaction, and provide with tolerable success what has been locally decided upon as the higher education for the youth of this country. Of the High schools, however, in the minor towns, I regret that I cannot speak as favourably. The circumstances, domestic surroundings, and general environment of the very great majority of the lads who attend these schools must always present an almost insuperable obstacle to their being educated on the same lines as the youths who attend the colleges in the metropolis. The one great obstacle to successful teaching in High schools in minor towns is to be found in the fact that English is not the home language; it might safely be said of 90 per cent. of their pupils, English is to them a foreign language. Any attempt, therefore, to impart knowledge to them through the medium of that language gives to the whole work of their instruction an air of unreality, which is only too manifest when the knowledge of these lads comes under the test of examination. And to make head, as it were, against this obstacle, the majority of these Provincial teachers accentuate it by having recourse to the vernacular of the boys as the vehicle of oral instruction. In itself, perhaps, it may be looked upon as defensible on what might be called natural grounds. But the fact is lost sight of, that though the subject-matter of instruction may in itself be thus made clear to the understandings of the pupils, yet the difficulty of enabling them to give expression to the impressions thus received in the language in which they will be examined, has not by this device been surmounted. The native lad who may have had, let us say, the meaning of a whole passage of English prose made intelligible to his mind by explanation in his vernacular, is yet no nearer the ability to express in English the ideas that he has gained than he was before his own language came to his rescue to make the drift of what he had been reading intelligible to him. I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that the methods of instruction pursued in the colleges in Colombo, and in the English-teaching schools in the more exclusively native towns of Negombo, Kalutara, &c., should not be the same. Nor do I think that the same curriculum of instruction should apply to these schools alike. A curriculum more suited to the peculiar circumstances of the latter should be devised for them, if they are expected to impart a knowledge of English that can be of service to their pupils in after life. As it seems to me, it only needs the extension, with very slight modifications, of the curriculum laid down by the Code for primary English schools, to the eight standards of a middle school, to meet the peculiar necessities of these towns, without causing any serious dislocation in the work that is now being carried on in them. And this reform in the teaching of English I would urge most strongly on the Director's attention.

In connection with the subject of the higher education, I feel it necessary to call attention to some of the anomalies and deficiencies of Schedule "C" of the Revised Code, which deals with

the Specific Subjects. To my mind it seems utterly anomalous that a student should be allowed to devote three years to the study of a Sanitary Primer containing 60 pages, while he is expected to cover the important and comparatively more difficult subject of bookkeeping in one year. For the labour bestowed on the instruction in sanitation, as provided in this little book, a grant of Rs. 12 for each pupil can be secured by the school authorities, while for the more arduous labour bestowed on the instruction in bookkeeping, all that the manager can claim at present is a grant of Rs. 2 for each student. I hardly think the encouragement thus given for the study of such a subject as bookkeeping commensurate either with its difficulty or its importance and usefulness. I would therefore suggest, if the Sanitary Primer now used is to continue to be the text-book for examining purposes, that the book be divided into, at the most, two stages of study—1 and 2—and that the value of a pass in bookkeeping, if it is to be limited to one year's study, be raised to Rs. 6, which will still be half of what is now paid for the complete study of any one of the Specific Subjects.

I should also wish to see some provision made in this schedule for the encouragement of the study of English literature and English composition. What comes under the head of reading in Standards VI., VII., and VIII. is all the demand now made under the head of English literature. And no one will venture to assume an acquaintance with the literature of the English language for a lad whose English reading need not go beyond books of selections, often as not from good English authors and from newspapers, with the addition, for purposes of recitation in the highest standard, of 100 lines very often of second-rate poetry. I can hardly think that the original framer of this schedule had any intention to discourage the study of the English Classics, and yet a boy may go through the course of a grant-in-aid English High school in entire ignorance of the works of Scott, Goldsmith, and Tennyson, not to mention the greater names. I think this a serious blot on a schedule including fifteen subjects, and ranging from euclid and algebra to Pali and Sanskrit. I have no desire at all to depreciate the value of even the elementary notions of physics and physiology, magnetism and mechanics, that can be acquired under this schedule, but considering how large a part the knowledge of English plays in life even in our small country, three well-graduated stages of English literature cannot come amiss in this schedule; and to one who has so often to face the terrors of English essays by native lads, some development seems urgently called for of the scheme of English composition, of which the present requirement in the highest standard of a High school is but the germ. To accept the composition of a "short theme or letter" as finality in this subject seems to me the very best means of undervaluing its importance. As but one of the lowest rungs in the ladder of English composition this provision certainly has its place, but I do think that three higher ones can advantageously be provided in the schedule of Specific Subjects, which would afford the student opportunities enough for acquiring the ability to handle the English language, at least to better advantage than he is enabled to do under existing circumstances.

A. VAN CUYLENBURG,
Inspector of Schools.

No. 3.—REPORT OF MR. R. H. LEEMBRUGGEN, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

THE population of the Northern Province, which in 1881 numbered 302,500 persons, has, according to the last Census, increased by 16,796. In the Eastern Province the population, which in 1881 was 127,555, has increased by 20,889 persons. Reckoning therefore according to the usual estimate of one-fifth of the population as representing the number of school-going children, it will be apparent that accommodation has to be provided for about 63,859 children in the Northern, and for about 29,688 children in the Eastern Province.

This accommodation is furnished by one Government and 338 grant-in-aid schools in the Northern, and by 8 Government and 99 grant-in-aid schools in the Eastern Province.

2. Besides these Government and grant-in-aid schools there are a number of unaided schools under private management in both Provinces.

3. The school supply, as far as the Northern Province is concerned, may, viewed as a whole, be considered ample. But the distribution of these schools with regard to area is very unequal. The Jaffna District, with an area of 819 square miles, contains 305 grant-in-aid schools, while the Mannár, Mullaittivu, and Vavuniya Districts, with an united area of 2,544 square miles, contains only 33 such schools. But then the density of population in the Jaffna District is 341 to the square mile, while that in the Mannár District is 45, and that in the Mullaittivu and Vavuniya Districts is only 8 respectively.

In the Eastern Province the school supply is still inadequate, the schools being almost all situated along the sea-coast.

4. During the year 1892, 11 schools were registered as grant-in-aid schools in the Northern, and 6 in the Eastern Province. Of the schools opened in the Northern Province, 8 are located in the Jaffna District, and 3 in much neglected sections of the Mannár and Mullaittivu Districts.

Eight schools in the Northern and 10 in the Eastern Province were, during the year, removed from the list of grant-in-aid schools, most of them having failed to fulfil the requirement of the Code with regard to average attendance. Some of these schools were closed at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, others by the managers themselves.

6. Of the remaining schools, 3 English and 23 vernacular schools in the Northern and 31 vernacular schools in the Eastern Province, having failed to comply with one or more of the provisions of section 20 of the Code, are retained provisionally on the list of grant-in-aid schools.

7. The work of inspection was conducted as regularly as circumstances permitted, and the month of examination, as fixed in the District Classification, was adhered to, with the exception of a few cases where managers asked for postponements. In consequence of an outbreak of cholera in the Mannár District, the examination of the schools in that group *en masse* was postponed from June to the latter end of September.

Two schools in the Northern and one in the Eastern Province were not examined during the year, as they were registered as grant-in-aid schools subsequent to the periods fixed in the classification for the examination of the groups in which they were respectively located. A few other schools were not presented for examination by the managers.

8. In the town districts, as opposed to the strictly rural ones, the number of children on the registers and the average attendance for the year have been fair. In some of the remoter circuits of the Northern Province, such as Pachchilappallai, Mullaittivu, and Mannár, and in the Eastern Province generally, the average attendance has been very poor, and in some cases exceptionally so.

In schools which suffered from outbreaks of cholera, fever, &c., a concession of 75 attendances instead of the 100 required by section 30 of the Code as a condition of eligibility for examination, was allowed.

Judging from experience, invariable reliance cannot be placed upon the trustworthiness of school records, and the number of children set down as on the books of a school may not in all cases represent the actual school strength. Allowance being made for this the fact remains that the rate of attendance, and especially of regular attendance, is not such as managers, with an eye to the future, can regard with satisfaction.

Private schools, under Sivite management, seem to be on the increase, and by the facilities they afford for capricious migration are serious obstacles to regular attendance in Mission schools.

Another of the causes of irregular attendance is the constant demand for child labour. In one way or another children are engaged in various duties in connection with the agricultural pursuits of the people, and spend in the fields or gardens much of the time they might, more profitably to themselves at least, employ at school.

9. Many of the school-bungalows are very unsuitable. They are low-roofed, badly lighted, and with disagreeable surroundings. The furniture and fittings are very inferior, the desks and benches being ill-constructed and insufficient. On the other hand, there is a considerable number of excellent bungalows, well built and suitably furnished.

10. Registers are, I believe, checked with more method by managers than they used to be in times past. The cases of irregularity or carelessness which I have had occasion to bring to your notice, in connection with my visits of surprise during the year, would most assuredly not have occurred were this part of the manager's duty looked upon as being as important as it undoubtedly is.

11. The importance of the agency of night schools, not only in educating the neglected, but in improving and extending the teaching of the day schools at an age when the mind is more mature, and the value of education is better perceived, is I believe not sufficiently appreciated. Only three such schools have been opened during the year, two in the Northern and one in the Eastern Province. The schools of this class which have been established in the Northern Province appear to me to be working in a fairly satisfactory manner; those in the Eastern Province are working rather unsatisfactorily, three of them having been closed after a very short-lived existence.

Frequent surprise visits would ensure the proper working of these schools and prevent the violation of Code provisions by them.

12. The training schools in the Northern and Eastern Provinces continue, I believe, to give satisfaction. I have had no opportunity of testing the efficiency of the work done by them.

The practising schools connected with some of them are, I may say, admirably conducted.

13. Two registered industrial schools have been in operation, for some years back, in the Northern Province, one at Tellipallai under the management of the American Mission, and the other at Colombogam under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission.

About 1889 another industrial school was established at Kallar, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province, under the management of the Wesleyan Mission.

In addition to these a new Industrial School was registered during the year at Koddaimunai, in the Batticaloa District, on the application of the Rev. A. E. Restarick, for the teaching of printing.

I personally inspected the industrial work at the Tellipallai and Colombogam schools, and I am satisfied that the grants paid to them have been fairly earned by the training up of a certain number of pupils for the successful practice of certain specific crafts.

I had no opportunity of visiting the Industrial School at Kallar, but my Assistant, Mr. Manuel, reported favourably of the work done there during the year.

But however satisfactory the work done by these industrial schools might in itself be, I cannot but think, for the reasons given below, that, as they are at present constituted, it is a question whether the amount expended upon them by Government in the shape of grants can be looked upon as productive of any practical utility in the gradual development of industrial arts or crafts among the people. Most of the pupils in the Tellipallai and Colombogam schools, to whom a knowledge of industrial arts is at present imparted, are of the Vellala caste, and it will be interesting to ascertain how many of these pupils will, when their connection with these schools ceases, take to any of the handicrafts taught to them as a means of livelihood, resort to them as a means of recreation, or feel disposed to teach them to others of their own family or caste.

It is possible to conceive of a Vellala boy taking to an industry such as printing or photography, or some other industry which owes its existence in this country to the introduction of foreign or British rule. But carpentry, weaving, brassfounding, &c., are the properties of guilds, taught by father to son—they are caste industries so to speak; and notwithstanding the civilising influence of Christianity, caste prejudice is so strong that I doubt whether even a Christian Vellala would, under ordinary circumstances, adopt any of them as his *trade*.

On the other hand, is it consistent with principles of economy to make the Government of the Colony pay a premium for the teaching of an industry, such as brassfounding for instance, to a particular section of the people, who would, in the ordinary course of things, and without any such expenditure on the part of Government, have acquired a knowledge of that industry, inasmuch as it is an industry pertaining to that particular guild or caste? It may be said that the object aimed at is the improvement of such industry by the employment of new methods and processes, the raising of the standard of excellence, and preparing the way for other and more useful developments, and that where this object is gained any reasonable expenditure would be legitimate. But is this so in all cases?

English High Schools.

14. There are four schools of this class in the Northern and four in the Eastern Provinces. Some of them continue to maintain a very high state of efficiency. The earnest and disinterested labour of the Mission agents by whom these schools are conducted cannot be adequately measured by the test of an annual Government or other examination. The value of the unseen influences at work on the understanding and character of the pupils who receive instruction in these schools is not easily estimated.

English Middle and Primary Schools.

15. There are fourteen English middle and primary schools in the Northern and two in the Eastern Provinces. In the purely primary schools and in the primary department of the middle schools, such subjects as arithmetic, geography, history, &c., are taught through the medium of the vernacular, English being taught as a language by itself. The object which the Education Department had in view in introducing this system was the improvement of English teaching. I cannot conscientiously say that this object has as yet been achieved. English is perhaps the worst taught subject in these schools.

English reading, even in the higher standards, is often mere parrot-like repetition of a book committed to memory, and a class glib enough with one book will halt and blunder over the same words in another not so well known. More frequent recourse should be had to the use of strange reading matter to ensure the real knowledge of words on the part of children.

Though the limited vocabulary of a Tamil lad, to whom English is a strange language, makes it difficult for him, unless he is carefully and intelligently taught, to answer questions on the meaning of what he reads, yet it appears to me that very little trouble is taken to overcome this difficulty. There is a general lack of ability to give equivalent phrases or to put the gist of a passage into other words. This being so, I need not mention that the results in composition and reproduction, in the higher standards, were generally unsatisfactory. I will not comment upon the pronunciation.

I have not, as a rule, strictly enforced the recitation of poetry by pupils of standard eight, the experience I had in a few schools so tested not leading me to be sanguine about results. I fear the labour spent in learning poetry will not be productive of much beneficial effect unless especial pains are taken to make the pupils understand the pieces they repeat, and where possible to enter into the spirit of the poetry.

Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding Schools.

16. I have not had much time during my hasty visits to most of these schools to become as intimately acquainted as I would wish to be with the character of each of them, and with the life that is led in them. I have, however, had the means of ascertaining that the liberal allowance made by Government in the shape of double grants to these schools is compensated for by more than an equivalent return in methods of instruction, well devised and efficiently carried out, in the provision of suitable and sufficient board and lodging for the pupils of these schools, and in the maintenance of a wholesome moral discipline. The pupils of these schools cannot but take their moral and intellectual moulding from the accomplished and disinterested ladies by whom their work is supervised, and with whom they are brought into constant association.

Vernacular Schools.

17. I shall now proceed to make a few remarks with regard to the character of the work done in vernacular schools.

The ratio of passes in reading, writing, and arithmetic may, I think, be regarded as a measure of the efficiency of a school. I have, as a rule, found that the schools in which the primary work of teaching these three elementary subjects is done well are also the schools which are most thorough and most intelligent when considered as a whole. In some of the vernacular schools the percentage of passes obtained in the 3 R's averaged over 90, while in some others it fell below 50. Some schools have of course laboured under peculiar disadvantages, but where deserved they have been treated exceptionally.

Reading in Vernacular Schools.

18. Although the average percentage of passes obtained in reading in vernacular schools might be regarded as fair, I do not think the character of the work done quite satisfactory. Reading often becomes nothing more than a humdrum exercise of memory, and I have often heard a boy in a vernacular school go glibly on for perhaps half a page or so without any regard to the printed matter in the book from which he was supposed to be reading. In standards higher than the fourth a great many pupils who can read fairly well are plucked, owing to their inability to give some oral explanation of words and phrases in the passage read. I think it would be advisable to insist upon the meaning of words being taught to pupils in the third and fourth standards, as preparatory to such work in the higher standards. I am aware that in some vernacular schools, a poetical vocabulary of words and synonyms, is taught even in the lower classes. Managers of schools might be consulted as to the utility or otherwise of introducing it into the Code.

Arithmetic.

19. There is no subject of the 3 R's in which there are more failures in vernacular schools than in arithmetic. The failure in the lower classes is chiefly owing to a defective knowledge of notation. In the higher standards failure is due to a want of comprehension of rules and processes. The *rationale* of rules is seldom or never explained, and no interest in the working of the sums set is therefore evoked. I think a more general use of mental arithmetic will make the arithmetical work more intelligent.

Geography and History.

20. Geography and history are generally badly taught. A very large percentage of schools do not present pupils for examination in these subjects. I regret that I am not in a position to record the average percentage of passes for all schools in these two subjects, but I may state that the results generally have been very disappointing.

Needlework in Girls' Schools.

21. Needlework must be regarded as by far the most important part of a girls' education, and yet I am compelled to state that in most vernacular girls' schools this subject is in a very backward condition. In order to ensure any decree of success it is absolutely necessary that instruction should be given by trained teachers. Helpless ignorance appears to me to prevail among some teachers as to the meaning of the terms "hemming," "felling," "stitching," &c., used in the Code. "Back stitching" has very often been presented in the first standard, and hemming, the most rudimentary process in needlework, in the third standard.

In the higher standards I do not think many girls can be trusted with the requisite materials for making a shirt, if left to themselves. They might be able to do the working of it, but few could cut out or put the pieces together properly.

I have not as a rule insisted upon the cutting out or making of shirts in the highest standard, provided the girls could show good specimens of "gathering," "tucking," and other advanced branches of needlework.

Knitting is very rarely shown.

In some of the boarding and convent schools the abundance, variety, and finish of the articles worked throughout the year, and the neatness of the samples worked in the Inspector's presence, were such as could hardly be surpassed.

I would suggest that, as an encouragment to good needlework, some allowance be made for girls in arithmetic or some other of the elementary subjects. While on the subject I may state that I think the insufficiency of the materials provided for working on may have much to do with the poverty of the work shown. In some schools work has been shown to me on wretched bits of cloth three inches by one and a half or so.

Before concluding this report I beg to place on record my appreciation of the valuable help rendered to me by my assistants, and of the trustworthy and efficient manner in which they have discharged their onerous duties.

R. H. LEEMBRUGGEN,
Inspector.

No. 4.—REPORT OF MR E. A. SENEVIRATNE, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

1. Having been relieved by Mr. Walker, I took charge of the Southern Province last March.

2. This Province was created an inspectorate in 1886. Writing then, Mr. Green referred to "the schools as having fallen off very much in numbers," and hoped to see it as a "Chief Inspector's division worked up to a more efficient condition;" it will therefore be instructive as well as satisfactory after the lapse of six years to find out whether the step has been attended with anything like the success which was at first anticipated for it. From such records as I have been able to lay hands on in my office, I give the following figures:—

	1885.	1891.	1892.
Number of schools ...	141 ...	154 ...	168

But it is not so much to the number of schools that I would like to draw your attention, as to the increase in number. A comparison of the attendance for the same years will amply show that the Province has been progressive from an educational point of view—a progress as will be seen not merely dependent on the increase of population:—

	1885.	1891.	1892.
Nominal attendance ...	8,937 ...	13,256 ...	14,786

This increase in 1892 over the year previous is clearly traceable to the schools of the Mátara District, their numbers being about 1,000 in excess of the year previous. The other districts also show everywhere a substantial increase. Allowance must also be made for the fact that eight new Government schools have helped to raise the number to its present magnitude.

Perhaps the fact of the steady increase of the Province in schools and numbers will be sufficiently conclusive if the Mission work of any given district were compared with that of previous years. To take one example:—

In the Baddegama district the number examined in 1890 was 267, in 1891 366, and in 1892 468. That such an increase should be seen in such a well threshed field as the Baddegama district, which has been a centre of Mission labour and enterprise for over half a century, is to say the least a matter of no small import, and only serves to show that the Province has grown in a remarkable degree.

Again, taking unaided schools into consideration, the rate of children attending schools, as compared with the population, gives for the whole Province more than 4 per cent.

At the end of 1892 there were 168 schools in operation in this Province. Of these 64 were Government schools and 104 grant-in-aid schools.

4. The number of children registered in—

Government inspected schools was ..	5,434
In new schools and not inspected was	426
In grant-in-aid schools	8,926
Total ...	14,786

The number examined during the year in Government schools was 4,480, and in grant-in-aid schools was 4,535, making an aggregate of 9,015 scholars.

The number examined in grant-in-aid schools was for 1890 3,448, and for 1891 3,608. In Government schools it has remained pretty constant. It will thus be seen that in aided schools

the excess last year over the year previous was 927, and over 1890 more than a thousand. The real causes operative, and thus accounting satisfactory for this abnormal increase in presentations, will be seen further down.

5. As a school year the year was an exceptionally good one, no sickness or other causes tending to irregularity of attendance.

6. In Government schools the increase in attendance was not much to speak of. The largest number of Government schools is found in the Bentota-Wallallawiti kóralé, which last year had fifteen schools, and an average attendance of 61 per cent. Most of the schools in this kóralé are of a very high order in efficiency and discipline. The most unsatisfactory schools in point of attendance are found in the Morawak kóralé. The average attendance in these schools was about 40 per cent. last year. When I come to refer to new schools it will be seen to what to ascribe this diminished attendance. The outlook for the present year, however, is more hopeful. The schools showing the greatest energy and school life activity are found in the Mátara Gangaboda pattu. This is no doubt due to the interest evinced in their welfare by the Mudaliyár of the pattu, and through him by the headmen of the village. I find also from the log books of the schools that the several Assistants Agents of the district have been frequent visitors at these schools.

7. Taking Government and aided schools into consideration, exclusive of the schools in the Galle and Mátara gravets, the division which is best provided with schools is the Galle-Gangaboda pattu, where there is one school for every 1,600 of population. These schools are, besides, pretty well distributed all over the pattu. The district least supplied with schools is the Kandaboda pattu, which has only two schools, one Government school at Deiyandara, and one aided school at Hakmana, that is at the rate of one school for every 11,210 of population.

8. About 50 per cent of the Government schools obtained 80 per cent. and over at their annual examination.

9. Of late years private enterprise has been busy in the Weligam kóralé and the Talpé pattu: The result has been an advancement in the educational progress of the district. Fairly organised schools, well built and well equipped, have sprung up in the more busy centres of these divisions, so long as the end and object of this is the spread of education the movement deserves encouragement, but competition in these matters is very often begotten of a jealous and factious spirit, *e. g.*, the Ambegahawatta school. But still, making every allowance, the Weligam kóralé, Talpé pattu, and Galle-Wellaboda pattu may, I think, be safely left to themselves. The demand for education in these districts will always supply the necessary number of schools, but the rule laid down by Government, "that encouragement by grant-in-aid will *not* be given to the establishment of competing schools in the vicinity of existing schools," will have to be rigorously enforced if the effect of this newly awakened desire of the people is to reach every child in the district.

10. Eight new Government schools were opened during the latter part of the year. So far the attendance at these schools has not been very encouraging except at Malhatawa, Walasmulla, and Urubokka. The latter-mentioned school was examined by me only a few weeks back, and is very promising. 80 boys and 16 girls were presented in the alphabet class and standard I. I am glad to say, that for such a short period as four months the work presented was satisfactory. These 16 girls represent the only females under education in this district. The teacher expects that the numbers will be doubled very shortly. The unsatisfactory state of attendance in the other schools is one connected with the site selected, and the question as to the suitability of the sites of these schools will have to be raised very soon. They seem to have been chosen more because they were contiguous to well known places and busy markets, and therefore under the mistaken idea that a good attendance would result. My experience goes entirely the other way. The case of the Ranna school illustrates this, and as it has opportunely come up just now for consideration, I may say that when I mentioned the subject to the Mudaliyár last November he agreed with me that the strip of land jutting into the sea a few miles away was a more desirable site than the present one. I had occasion to mention the subject to the Western Province Inspector some few weeks ago, and he, too, agreed with me as to the proposed change.

11. The school buildings of the Southern Province has been a sore subject with the Inspector for some years past. Much certainly has been done in the matter, and this I conceive has been effected by constant edging on of the authorities of the district; much, however, still remains to be done. To the new buildings mentioned in previous reports, I must add the following: substantial and tiled bungalows for Beralapanatara boys', Galwehera girls', and Weragoda boys'. The following tiled buildings of solid masonry are in course of erection: Galwehera boys', Kahawe girls', Kosgoda boys', and Welitara boys'. It is proposed to put up a new building for the Bentota girls' school. In the Morawak kóralé two of its five schools are tiled buildings, and the rest are so built that by the addition of a tiled roof they could at once be converted into very decent bungalows. The schools in the Mátara-Wellaboda pattu are at present housed in private dwellings, a most objectionable proceeding being subversive of all method and discipline. Besides, it is most insanitary, and tends to prolong indefinitely the time when the bungalows would be completed.

A great impetus to the improvement of school buildings, and generally speaking of matters educational, has been given by the reversion to the much-desired and welcome change, whereby the Mudaliyár is now the Chairman of the Village Committee. This has the effect of interesting both the President and the Mudaliyár in all school matters.

12. Excluding the teachers of the Mohammedan Government schools, the only uncertificated persons employed in the Southern Province are the assistants of Narandeniya, Puhulwella, and Urubokka, and the head teachers of Owitigama and Urubokka.

13. I am happy to be able to report great progress in the number and efficiency of these schools. In the Galle Gangaboda pattu I have already directed your attention to the great stride in education that has been made within the short space of two years. Besides this as a field for their work, the Church Missionary Society has several schools in the Galle Wellaboda pattu. In the Galle District the Wesleyan Mission is not so largely engaged in vernacular education as in the Mátara District. The work, however, at Richmond Hill is all that could be desired under such an experienced and trained educationalist as the Rev. Mr. Triggs. A great feature of the work here is the large number of resident boarders.

The Diocesan schools in the Mátara District, the outcome of the indefatigable labours of the Rev. Mr. Edirisingha, are fewer in number than the Wesleyan schools. The number examined in them, however, were just as many as in all the Wesleyan schools; in fact, the Nupé mixed school

shares with another school the honour of being the second vernacular school in the Island in its number of presentations (211), whilst it is second to none in point of efficiency, organisation, and discipline. I have already made reference to the large numbers presented this year in the Mátara District. This is owing to the newly registered Buddhist schools, and the extra effort put forth by all managers to keep their number owing to competition.

14. I do not know whether it is usual to make the holding of certificates and licenses depend solely on the good behaviour of their possessors. If not, it would be well if this were enforced.

15. The Government girls' schools of Bentota and Induruwa are the foremost of all Government schools, and even of grant-in-aid schools. These two schools yearly send in pupils successfully for the Female Teachers' Certificate Examination of the second and third class. They have been the means of preserving a high standard of female education in the Southern Province.

16. The Girls' Boarding schools of Baddegama, Richmond Hill, Mount Calvary, and Meddawatta (Mátara), especially the two former, are potent factors of female education in the hands of Christian bodies. Apart from the mere instruction imparted in these schools, girls are taught order, method, cleanliness, thus laying the foundations of a good home, the benefits of which cannot be over-estimated. The number presented for examination in all these schools was in excess of previous years. For instance, Richmond Hill presented 54 in 1890, 68 in 1891, and 89 in 1892. The Mount Calvary school is soon to be re-organised and placed under efficient European supervision.

17. The provision for female education in the Southern Province is mostly in the shape of mixed schools, the reason alleged being the difficulty of securing competent female Christian teachers.

The English schools for the higher education of girls are three in number, two for Mátara and one for Galle. The effect of allowing two schools for Mátara has been to render both weak.

18. The educational activity of the Buddhists has been mostly confined to Ambalangoda, Ahangama, and Weligama. Many such schools have been started under the auspices of local committees. So far the number of children enrolled in their schools has been satisfactory, their organisation tolerable, and the supply of school materials fairly sufficient.

19. The Mohammedan Government girls' schools are doing fairly good work. The Galle school labours under the difficulty of inefficient teachers. This of course is to be expected at the initial stage of the school. It was examined in July last, and had then 108 on roll with an average attendance of 77. The number presented for examination was 49, and the percentage of passes 51. The girls were taught in two standards. The results of next year, it is hoped, will be better. The Mohammedan girls' school at Mátara is, comparatively speaking, a success. Its teachers are fairly intelligent, discipline tolerable, and average proficiency of pupils fair. It has 134 on list at the recent Government examination, it obtained 68 per cent. of passes.

20. About Mohammedan schools generally I have to state that, although there have been many applications for the registration of certain schools, they were simply ordinary Koran schools not conforming in any way to code regulations, but merely applications stimulated by the hope not of obtaining a grant but rather of Government pay. If the education of Moors and Malays is to be taken on hand, and is to engage the attention of the Department, it will have to be effected by the establishment of systematic Government schools until such time when the people will be able to establish schools for themselves on the Government model. The commencement of Siṇhalese and Tamil schools was this. The vernacular instruction of to-day in these schools is simply the product of the joint efforts of Government and Mission agencies co-operating for a common purpose. This is evident, for it has nothing in common with the established Siṇhalese schools of old—the pansala schools whose doom was sealed long ago.

21. Of institutions for training teachers, there are three in the Southern Province, Richmond Hill boys', Richmond Hill girls', and Nupé boys'. At the recent examination held last December 16 candidates presented themselves, together with one Government teacher for a second class certificate. The examination for first and second class licenses was held in August last. Out of 42 candidates from the South only 7 were successful. At the pupil teachers' examination held in July last only one candidate passed out of five. I had nothing to do with the above examinations, except presiding on the various occasions they were held. Having had the curiosity, however, to look over the answer papers, and judging generally from the performance of the candidates, I should say that arithmetic was the rock on which most came to shipwreck. Arithmetic, although an integral part of every child's education, as at present taught is defective. No attempt, I think, in the early stages at least is made to make a child understand the *rationale* of arithmetical processes; and as the child so is the man, hence these failures. Insufficiency of text-books perhaps accounts for this.

22. I have to announce with regret the closing of all the night schools of the Province. The following schools were also not presented for examination: Elpitiya boys' and girls', Wewala girls'.

23. Instruction in drill has been regularly given in Government schools, and great progress has been made in this, but still much remains to be done and corrected. I am glad to say that grant-in-aid schools have adopted drill as an integral part of their school routine. The orders issued by you as regards economic and ornamental plantations have been strictly adhered to. It has had the effect in some parts of the country like the Morawak kóralé, where the soil is singularly fitted for the growing of vegetables, of introducing some food products hitherto not known to the people.

Industrial Schools.—There are only two Industrial Schools in the Southern Province. The Galle Industrial School meets the wants of a certain community of the Fort inhabitants, enabling the mechanic class to learn certain trades at a cheap apprenticeship. I think the school as at present constituted is on a sounder basis than it was last year. I should like to see an extension of the trades taught, and more attention paid to the girls, whose only industry seems at present to be needlework and attempts at straw-plaiting. A detailed report of this school will be found on the report slips, but that a few have left the school and are pursuing the trades learnt here, and that one has been taken on as journeyman attached to the establishment, suffices to indicate the utility of this institution. The other school is at Richmond Hill, the necessity for which I have not found yet.

24. Responding to the invitation of Lady Havelock, conveyed through you, the following schools furnished specimens of needlework which were accepted by the Ladies' Committee in Colombo as worthy of being forwarded to Chicago. Lady Havelock has intimated to me that the cost of freight was a bar to her acceptance of all the exhibits from the other schools not included in the following list :—

Bentota Government Girls' School.
Iduruwa Government Girls' School.
Galwehera Government Girls' School.
Kosgoda Government Girls' School.
Welisara Government Girls' School.
Kahawe Government Girls' School.
Nupé Government Girls' School.
Hikkaduwa Government Girls' School.
Dadalla Government Girls' School.
Mátara Government Girls' School (Mohammedan).
Baddegama Girls' Boarding School.
Richmond Hill Girls' Boarding School.
Nupé Mixed Diocesan.
Ambagahawatta Girls' School (Buddhist).
Miripenna Vernacular School (Buddhist).

The feature of the exhibits was that while the Government schools forwarded mostly native articles like mats, baskets, coir yarn, and lace, grant-in-aid schools contributed mostly needle and fancy work.

25. *Cambridge Locals.*—At the Cambridge Local 16 candidates presented themselves, 14 boys and 2 girls.

E. A. SENEVIRATNE,
Inspector.

No. 5.—REPORT OF MR. J. HARWARD, M.A., ON THE ROYAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1892.

Mr. J. H. Marsh retired from the Principalship at the end of the first term of the year 1892, and was succeeded by me at the beginning of the second term. I found the school in a prosperous condition, and was much pleased with the personal efficiency of the staff, and with the general tone and character of the boys. The year's work has, I think, been sound and satisfactory.

The average number on the registers for the year has been 309 and the average attendance 274. In the year 1891 the average number was 330 and the average attendance 262. The present numbers of the school are 326; this, I think, is a little in excess of the maximum number which ought to be taken with our present accommodation and staff.

I am much pleased to hear that there is a prospect of an extension of the school buildings in the year 1894. I hope also that at the earliest possible date the Government will consider the question of appointing an additional Assistant Master.

In the Cambridge Examination for 1891, 30 seniors and 42 juniors presented themselves. Of these, 9 seniors and 27 juniors passed; 5 seniors and 8 juniors appeared in the class lists; 2 seniors and 9 juniors gained distinctions. The results in the case of the junior candidates were most satisfactory, the first five places in the Ceylon list being gained by boys from the Royal College.

The special prizes at the Royal College were awarded as follows :—

The Turnour Prize: E. W. Jayewardene (awarded on the results of the Cambridge Examination).
The De Soyza's Science Prize: W. A. S. De Vos. (Examiners, Dr. H. M. Fernando and Mr. J. Allport.)
The Todd Prize for Classics: E. W. Jayewardene. (Examiner, the Principal.)
The Shakespeare Prize: E. D. Cockburn, H. Beven (aeq) (Examiner, Mr. W. E. Davidson.)

A. L. de Silva, of the Royal College, obtained the Mathematical Prize open to all the schools of Ceylon. S. W. Dassenaike, who went from here to Cooper's Hill in August holding the Gilchrist, took the first place in the December examination of first year students.

These two distinctions should be classed with several similar ones obtained in recent years, as evidence of the excellent work done under Mr. Allport in mathematics and science. I cannot speak too highly of the value of Mr. Allport's services to the school.

I must not omit to notice the work which has been done by my other colleagues. The upper forms in the school owe their efficient state to the exertions of Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Jansz, and Mr. Krickenbeek. Mr. Nicholas, in addition to his regular formwork, has given me valuable help with the historical work of the sixth form; and he and Mr. Jansz have also been taking special Latin lessons with some of the junior forms. The other assistant masters have been doing good and active work, though in one or two cases illness and other causes have led to somewhat prolonged periods of absence.

The points which still require most attention in the ordinary schoolwork are the teaching of English and Latin among the younger boys. In the case of Latin the defect lies not in ignorance of accidence, which is generally well known, but in want of habitual attention to the syntax of the simplest sentences.

The failure becomes apparent if the boys are set down to an easy piece of unprepared translation. It is usually urged in their excuse that they have had very little practice in unprepared translation, but the real cause of the failure lies in the method of approaching the ordinary prepared work. Boys are too ready to give, and perhaps in some cases masters are too ready to receive, an English paraphrase which is not really a translation, and does not rest on any real comprehension of the structure of the sentence. The evil is perhaps increased by the fact that many of the boys enter at a rather early age for the Junior Cambridge Examination, in which unfortunately they have to take up a prepared Latin book. The tendency to learn almost by heart a ready made version of the book must in many cases make inaccurate translation habitual.

I hope that improvement in this point will go hand-in-hand with a more thorough comprehension of English.

Much attention has been given to English reading in the lower forms, and the general standard is very much better than it was.

A special class has been formed, which is to begin work in 1893, and in which boys will be prepared for the Clerical Examination and for clerkships in banks and other offices. The special subjects in this class will be English, Sinhalese, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Shorthand; a few of the boys will also learn French. This class is an experiment which I shall watch with much interest, especially as regards the teaching of Sinhalese. Many others must share my regret that our higher schools do so little towards teaching the vernacular languages of Ceylon.

Drill has been carried on systematically throughout the school, and the cadet corps is in a satisfactory and efficient condition. The physical drill of the older boys might with advantage be supplemented by a little training in gymnastics.

I am pleased to notice an increased interest in the school library, it is better supported and more widely used. Its improved condition is due mainly to the efforts of the Librarian, Mr. Vanderwall.

The school at present has no carpenters' shop. Among our large numbers there must be several to whom such an institution would be a real boon. I hope that the arrival of the Technical Instructor may enable us to start some practical work of this kind in connection with the Royal College.

JOHN HARWARD, M.A.,
Principal.

No. 6.—Report of Mr. C. Drieberg, Superintendent of the School of Agriculture.

The curriculum of the School of Agriculture provides for instruction in agriculture, chemistry, botany, veterinary science, bookkeeping, and elementary field-surveying, besides English and mathematics.

The school has been in a way unfortunate in experiencing many changes in its teaching staff. The loss of the services of Mr. H. D. Lewis, now a Sub-Inspector of Schools, came first, and is still a matter for regret: he was invaluable in his place as head master. Mr. W. A. de Silva, another useful assistant, has left us for a time, having been sent by the Government to study veterinary science in Bombay. Still further changes are imminent in consequence of the resignation of Mr. A. W. Jayawardena. Mr. Jayawardena's connection with this institution dates from its very foundation, and to him, I think, is mainly due the good results that led Mr. H. W. Green, the founder of the school, to establish it on a firmer basis and extend its scope. In view of these changes, I have already recommended that the head master should be a person well qualified to undertake the teaching of English and Mathematical subjects up to a fairly high standard, so that one of the assistant masters may be entrusted with the technical subjects of the agricultural course, especially in the junior classes, while the other should be chosen as instructor in practical agriculture for special aptitude in that branch. This will, I think, prove a more satisfactory arrangement than the system by which all the teachers participate in the instruction in the various branches of our work.

The duties of Practical Instructor have been very efficiently performed by Mr. J. A. G. Rodrigo.

The low land lying in front of the school has been satisfactorily drained, and made to support a healthy growth of crops. Indian corn and Sutton's improved variety of giant Caraqua maize were successfully raised and seeded well, while small plots of lucerne and Australian salt bush (seeds of which were received from the Secretary for Agriculture, Cape Town) have also been established —the last-mentioned being at present in seed. The much-spoken of *lathyms sylvestris*, I regret to say, proved a total failure with us, as it seems to have done in India. The seeds were imported from Italy, and though they germinated fairly well, put out weakly plants which died out before long. Some dhall has been planted in the new grant of land, the greater part of which, however, has been laid under Mauritius grass with a view to supplying fodder for dairy stock. During the latter part of the year plots of land were allotted to the students, who spent the evenings in the cultivation of English and "native" vegetables, such as lettuces, endive chili, brinjals, onions, bandakai, vegetable marrow, tomato, beans of sorts, bitter-gourd, snake-gourd, radish, arrowroot, spinach, pumpkin, turnip, yams of sorts, beet-root. manioc, and cucumber.

Cucumbers were particularly successful and yielded heavy crops, the native fruit being much more satisfactory than the English variety. There was at first a little difficulty in effecting a sale of the produce, but after a time vendors of vegetables found their way to the school, and thereafter called pretty regularly for their supplies. Arecanuts and fruit trees have also been planted during the year.

The paddy fields, which depend solely on the rainfall for their supply of water, could not be brought under cultivation, though ploughed up and prepared for seed, owing to the failure of the rains.

I would urge that a special vote be granted for the cultivation (mainly experimental, with a view to increasing the food and fodder supply of the Island) and the improvement of the land attached to the school. If such votes are granted for the upkeep of public gardens and parks, where ornamental gardening is carried on—for instance, a large sum is allowed (some Rs. 2,000 a year, I believe) for the upkeep of the small garden attached to the Colombo Museum—it is but meet that the School of Agriculture, with more useful ends in view, should be provided with adequate funds for carrying on the practical—which after all is perhaps the most useful—part of its agricultural teaching.

Such provision will, moreover, allow of correspondence with other agricultural bodies abroad, with a view to mutual edification, and the interchange of useful plants and seeds, which from the school could be distributed to Agricultural Instructors and others. In this connection I would take the opportunity of thanking the various firms and individuals at home and abroad for what they were kind enough to present to the school.

Hitherto dairying as a private enterprise has been carried on on the premises by one or other of the resident masters with the permission of the Director of Public Instruction. This dairy work has been carefully watched, and the results were found to be good. At present a scheme for establishing a Government dairy for supplying milk to Government institutions (such as hospitals, jails, and the like), as is done in India and elsewhere, has fairly matured, and it is almost certain that such a dairy will be in existence by the middle of next year.

The work of the Agricultural Instructors in the Provinces would seem from all accounts to be satisfactory. I am unable from my own personal knowledge to criticise this branch of agricultural work, which I have hitherto had no opportunity of inspecting and directing, much as I

desire to do so; and in this connection I may quote the following passage from the Administration Report of the Government Agent of the Sabaragamuwa Province :—

The work done by each agricultural instructor is of benefit in and out of the school. He teaches new methods of cultivation and introduces new products and vegetables to the notice of the villagers, of which they would otherwise be ignorant, while he interests and instructs the older boys in each school to which he is attached in the theory as well as the practice of cultivation. It is too soon yet to see any results, but I think the system should be carefully cherished and encouraged. If a travelling inspector were attached to the Department for supervision of this branch, I think it would be advantageous.

I may here add in explanation that I have frequently expressed my willingness, in the interests of the school and of the outcome of its work, to carry out such inspection, which I was made to understand when I entered upon my duties would be a part of my functions.

The Director of Public Instruction was good enough to procure for the school on my advice a patent spraying machine for exterminating insect pests preying upon crops. This is the "Eclair" knapsack spraying machine, which on trial here was found to work satisfactorily. It consists of a copper reservoir or vessel holding 26 pints, made to fit on to the operator's back, being fastened there with straps like a knapsack. A rod traverses the lower part of the reservoir inside, being worked by a lever with the operator's hand. This does not move a piston as in ordinary pumps, but acts upon an indiarubber diaphragm, by whose sucking action the liquid is forced through the delivery tube. The liquid can be delivered in the finest spray or in single jets in any direction. The machine will throw a spray from 20 to 25 ft. and a jet about 30 ft. high. It weighs about 40 lb. when full, and costs only thirty shillings in England. If the spraying of cheap and suitable insecticides by this means be found to prevent the destruction of the paddy crops by insects, it will be a great matter to the cultivators. If this be so, and if cases of crop infestation by insects be reported without delay, the plan would be to despatch a person who knows how to work the machine forthwith to the scene of devastation with the spraying apparatus and a supply of the insecticide.

The publication of the Magazine of the School of Agriculture in English, and the agricultural information leaflets in Sinhalese, have now been kept up for more than three years by private means. As vehicles of disseminating agricultural knowledge among our cultivators they have undoubtedly done good work. I would urge that these publications—in their present or in an improved and more desirable form—be aided by Government, seeing that such help has been extended before under similar circumstances.

I should not omit to mention that the curriculum of the school now includes a full and thorough—as far as the needs of the agricultural students are considered—course of veterinary instruction under Mr. Lye, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

After the final examination, held in November, in which the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. A. van Cuylenburg, Inspector of Schools, Messrs. De Silva and Jayasuriya, Sub-Inspectors, Mr. Allport of the Royal College, and Dr. H. M. Fernando took part—nine students passed out of the school after undergoing a two years' course of training.

C. DRIEBERG,
Superintendent.

No. 7.—REPORT OF MR. C. LYE, VETERINARY SURGEON.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following report on the veterinary class at the School of Agriculture. During the last session I delivered the following course of lectures :—

On Osteology, at the Museum and School of Agriculture.
On Anatomy, at the Dematagoda Slaughter house and the School of Agriculture.
On Physiology, Cattle Pathology, Materia Medica, at the School of Agriculture.

2. *Examination.*—On December 10, 1892, I held an examination on the above subjects, which showed that the class had made satisfactory progress. In some instances the results were exceedingly gratifying.

3. *General intelligence of Class of Students.*—There is good reason for hoping that some of the students now studying the veterinary science at the School of Agriculture will greatly assist in preventing the introduction and spread of cattle diseases by acting as quarantine officers and itinerant inspectors.

4. Under instructions from Government I visited and reported upon the following districts in which cattle disease was reported to be prevailing: Mátalé, Dambulla, Anurádhapura, Kandy, Náwalapitiya, Colombo, Ratnapura, Pelmadulla, Mádampé, Rákwána, Kurunégala, Wariyapola, Nikaweratiya, Avisáwélla, Chilaw, Máráwila, Galle, &c.

5. I assumed duties as Lecturer on Veterinary Science in the first week in July.

Apart from my work as lecturer to the students of the School of Agriculture, a considerable portion of my time has been taken up in paying visits to districts reported to be infected with cattle disease, reporting thereon to Government, issuing remedial prescriptions, and drafting rules for preventing the introduction and spread of disease.

To make up for the loss of time thus incurred in instruction to the agricultural students, I gave extra class work at my house. From the results of the examination held by me and from my general experience of the work of the session I am satisfied that the intelligence of the first class of students presented to me is of a fair order: some of them are of very good intelligence, not only on paper, but in practical work tested especially at the slaughter-house at Dematagoda. They are now able to diagnose the symptoms of cattle typhoid known in Ceylon as "murrain," and of the ordinary cattle diseases, and to give the necessary instructions for the animals affected.

Next session I shall give additional lectures to the younger boys, treating the subjects in an elementary manner, making them as interesting as possible to encourage them to diligently pursue the study of veterinary science with the aim of diminishing the losses sustained by the villagers, thereby lessening the poverty and want they now suffer through the ravages of cattle disease.

CHAS. LYE.

No. 8.—Report of Mr. C. Lye, Veterinary Surgeon, on Cattle Disease.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on cattle diseases in Ceylon which have come under my observation since my arrival in April, 1892.

(1) *Pneumo Enteritis Contagiosa Bovis.*—A cattle typhoid known in Ceylon as "murrain," probably so named on account of its similarity to a disease known in Russia as "steppe murrain."

Cattle typhoid is a specific, malignant, and highly contagious fever, chiefly affecting the intestines, and also the lungs and stomach. Whether at any time it arises *de novo* in Ceylon, or is kept up by constant reproduction as in other contagious diseases, I am at present unable to state, owing to the fact that wild animals of the jungle are sometimes attacked and die from the disease, making it impossible in some cases to trace the origin of an outbreak; nevertheless this does not prove that it arises spontaneously, as the wild and tame are often roaming through the jungle and feeding together.

Undoubtedly the majority of outbreaks are due to contagion. This disease is much more prevalent, and the mortality correspondingly greater, during prolonged droughts; and this may be accounted for inasmuch as at these times there is a great scarcity of food and water, the food being innutritious and indigestible, and the only water many of the animals are able to obtain is that found in stagnant pools in which vegetable matter is undergoing decomposition to a greater or less extent; owing to these conditions, together with the climatic influences to which the animals are subject during these periods, they necessarily become much weakened and emaciated, and rendered more susceptible to the contagion and its effects. Where it is impossible to enforce the regulations for preventing the spread of disease, both healthy and diseased animals drink at the same pools, thus forming centres for numbers of other outbreaks.

Black cattle and buffaloes are chiefly affected by this disease, but elk, deer, sheep, goats, pigs, and other wild animals are sometimes affected with it.

It is characterised by a rapid rise of temperature and a period of incubation seldom exceeding eight days.

Symptoms.—An elevation of temperature varying from 1° to 5,° which precedes all other symptoms. The visible premonitory signs of the disease following this rise of temperature are drooping of the head, hanging of the ears, rigours, swelling of the upper eyelids, listlessness, impaired appetite, distressed look, fœtid breath, thirst, inclination to lie in the sun as much as possible, discharge from the eyes and mouth, and rumination irregular. As the disease develops the breathing becomes oppressed, the visible mucous membranes injected, the skin cold, there is total loss of appetite, rumination is suspended, urine scanty and high-coloured, sometimes abdominal pains are indicated by the animal frequently lying down and rising again, striking its abdomen with its hind legs, and twisting its tail; the animal's back when standing is arched to a greater or less degree; in the earlier stage of the disease, the bowels are usually constipated; but this condition is now succeeded by diarrhœa, and sometimes emphysematous swellings appear in different parts of the body.

As the disease progresses the symptoms increase in severity, the diarrhœa is aggravated, blood often being mixed with the fœces, and there is difficulty in rising; the animal lies most of its time and frequently moans, and the respirations are jerky; as death approaches there is lowering of temperature, involuntary evacuation of excrement, extreme fœtor of all discharges, tendency to tympanitis, and sometimes coma.

Duration of illness from four to sixteen days.

Post-mortem Appearances.—These vary according to the stage of disease, but may be summed up as follows: the whole digestive tract is more or less inflammed and the lungs congested.

The first three stomachs—(rumen, reticulum, and omasum)—are slightly congested in patches.

Fourth stomach or abomasum. This stomach is often highly congested and thickened near the pylorus, and extravasations of blood are noticed underneath the mucous membrane; ulcerated patches of membrane are also seen in this stomach.

Intestines.—The appearances vary in different cases, in some the small ones are more affected than the large, and again in others the large more than the small, but in nearly all cases the last portion of the small intestines (the ileum) and the first portion of the large intestines (the cæcum) present the gravest lesions, especially round the ilio-cæcal valve, where the ulcers, which are characteristic of this disease, are always found, but they are sometimes present in the other portions of the intestines.

The ulcers vary in size from a millet seed to a 10-cent piece. I have had some animals slaughtered in the different stages of the disease. There is at first hyperæmia round the solitary glands and peyers patches and cellular infiltration of the glands, whereby they become enlarged and prominent, standing up above the surface of the intestines. The surrounding mucous membrane is also very vascular. They are of a grayish-yellow colour and of a soft cheesy consistence. As the disease progresses sloughing and ulceration takes place, the ulcer corresponding in size to the slough thrown off, and either oval or round in shape. In very severe cases the ulcers extend through the muscular coat to the peritoneum. Lungs and respiratory tract show signs of congestion. Kidneys sometimes red and swollen.

Treatment.—If the animals are properly cared for immediately they are attacked, there is hope of obtaining a very fair percentage of recoveries; but taking into account the disastrous ravages and losses of cattle hitherto sustained by cattle owners from this disease, the average could not be expected to be very high. In the later stages of the disease treatment is almost useless. In my opinion better results will be obtained from preventive than from curative treatment.

For either treatment to be a great success there are many and some almost insurmountable difficulties to be removed, viz.:—

(i.) The native repugnance to European treatment in any form.

(ii.) Difficulty in obtaining during the droughts a supply of food and pure water, rendering the animals more susceptible owing to their emaciated condition.

(iii.) Many owners are too indifferent to administer the medicines supplied to them by Government at a minimum charge.

(iv.) Religious customs.

Apathy of the Villagers.

This is the greatest to contend with, as unfortunately it is met with throughout the Island, and in all cases of contagious and infectious diseases promptitude of action becomes an absolute necessity.

In the wilder parts of the Island hundreds of the animals sicken and die without observation, as they are running uncared for in the jungle and are only counted a few times a year, and when the owner wishes to realise them. The carcasses thus remain unburied and are eaten by wild pigs, many of which die of the disease, and no doubt materially assist to spread the infection.

The effective carrying out of the preventive measures is also much impeded owing to the foregoing conditions.

Curative Treatment.—Either of the following mixtures should be administered as directed at the first indication of sickness :—

(1) Sulphate of Quinine	...	1 drachm
Nitrate of Potash	...	2 do.
Sulphate of Magnesia	...	8 do.
Powdered Aconite leaves	...	2 do.
Water or gruel	...	1 pint
To be administered twice daily		
(2) Carbolic Acid	...	1 drachm
Chlorate of Potash	...	2 do.
Sulphate of Quinine	...	1 do.
Water or gruel	...	1 pint
To be given twice daily		

Preventive Treatment. Ordinance No. 9 of 1891.

To obtain satisfactory results from the endeavours made to diminish the number of outbreaks, and thereby the mortality amongst the cattle, it is necessary to establish a system of quarantine and a staff of native veterinary officers, whose duties will be to carefully and rigidly carry out, or cause to be carried out, the instructions issued from time to time from the Government Veterinary Department. The officers to be trained at the School of Agriculture.

Pharyngo Laryngitis Contagiosa.

Kandamale (Tamil, *Adaipan* ; Sinhalese, *Adiapawa*) is an acute malignant febrile disease characterised by elevation of temperature and dyspnœa, associated with swelling of the internal and external structures of the throat. It runs a rapid and definite course, and is communicable from one animal to another, but by what means I am at present unable to state definitely ; but in my opinion the contagion is conveyed from one animal to another by means of the saliva which, falling on the herbage, is afterwards partaken of by healthy animals which become attacked with this deadly disease. Many of the headmen inform me that Kandamale was unknown in Ceylon until within the last few months, whilst others assert that it has been known for years. I am inclined to the latter belief as to the previous existence of the disease, but feel sure that the outbreaks were rare and of a far less virulent and infectious type.

Symptoms.—Elevation of temperature ranging from 1 to 3 degrees. Respirations increased and laborious ; cheeks inflated ; nostrils dilated ; and the eyes become prominent. There is a flow of saliva from the mouth and a frothy discharge from the nostrils, the face is expressive of great anxiety, and the head is stretched out, the dyspnœa becomes more apparent, and the animal succumbs from asphyxia from one to three days after being attacked. Very few ever recover. At first the salivary glands commence to swell and are painful to the touch, quickly followed by a general swelling of the throat ; externally the enlargement varies in different cases, but internally it continues to increase until the animal dies from suffocation produced by occlusion of the laryngeal opening.

Post-mortem Appearances.—Sublingual, sub-maxillary and parotid glands are inflamed, the mucous membrane of the mouth, fauces, pharynx, and larynx highly congested and thickened, especially of the larynx and pharynx, and the epiglottis is of a dull purplish colour. The other organs appear healthy.

Treatment.—Owing to the rapid course the disease runs and to the apathy of the villagers, few of the cases are detected early enough for treatment to be efficacious.

I advise the following :—

Recipe :—(1) *Internally.*

Nitrate of Potash	...	2 drachms
Chlorate of Potash	...	2 do.

To be well mixed and placed on the animal's tongue twice daily, or be tied in a little muslin bag and secured in the mouth by means of a cord passed round the horns ; and where possible inhalation of steam should be tried.

(2) *Externally.*—Powerful counter-irritation, such as mustard or mustard and turpentine mixed, so as to form a thick paste and thoroughly rubbed in ; if hot water can be procured the throat should be well bathed before the irritant is applied, or the throat should be scarified with a knife or hot iron and the juice of powdered chillies well rubbed into the excoriations thus made.

Preventive Treatment.—Ordinance No. 9 of 1891.

Owing to the difficulties met with, and the comparatively few cases brought to my notice, I am unable to write exhaustively on the etiology, semiology, pathology, and treatment of this disease.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Synonyms—Exzema Contagiosa—Epizootic Aptha—Apthous Fever—Murrain and epidemic. Sinhalese, *Kuraroga* : Tamil, Kálnóy—Vâynóy.

Foot-and-mouth disease is a highly contagious and infectious febrile disease associated with vesicular eruption in the mouth, between the digits and around the coronets—(in some instances the mouth only is affected, leaving the feet free, in others the feet only are affected)—chiefly affecting cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, deer, and pigs. Horned cattle seem to be more susceptible than any other class of animals. Sheep and goats suffer very severely, and sometimes pigs, dogs, and poultry succumb to it. In sheep, goats, and pigs the vesicles are chiefly confined to the feet.

In milch cows the udder, teats, and lactiferous ducts are sometimes affected, rendering the milk unfit for consumption for man or beast, as it is liable to cause vesicular eruption of the mouth, pharynx, larynx, and intestines; calves have been known to die suddenly after sucking milk from a cow thus affected—fatal results have followed where young pigs have been given the milk to drink. This disease (in Ceylon) causes the greatest loss to the owners of draught cattle, especially when the feet are affected, as it incapacitates the animals for work for a period extending from ten days to three months, and in rare instances for even a longer time—a great deal depends upon the virulence of the outbreak, and whether the animal's feet have received proper care and attention.

Foot-and-mouth disease generally may be looked upon as one of that kind which runs a definite course, requires but little medical treatment, and terminates in recovery in about eight to twelve days, unless the feet are seriously implicated. I am informed that in some Provinces many cattle die annually of this malady, but I have no hesitation in stating that neglect in the early stages is the chief cause of the mortality: the feet remain clogged with dirt and manure, thus preventing the escape of the pus, which burrows and causes separation of important structures and consequent sympathetic fever, against which the animal is unable to combat, owing to the extreme pain in such cases rendering him unable to walk and procure sufficient food to sustain life.

Symptoms.—This disease is characterised by a rise of temperature of from 2 to 4 degrees after a period of incubation varying from twenty-four hours to three or four days, and by the formation of vesicles ranging in sizes from a millet seed to a rupee, which are of a pale straw colour, and are formed chiefly between the digits, round the coronets, and in the mouth, on the inner side of the upper lip, upper surface of the tongue towards the lip, and occasionally on the sides of the tongue, lower lip, and dental pad; owing to the friction of the tongue they are soon ruptured, in a short time more or less rounded sore patches are observable, due to the epithelial and cutaneous structure which enclose the vesicles being separated and thrown off.

There is a disinclination for food. Muzzle hot and dry; rigours; discharge of thick saliva; in which portions of detached mucous membrane are observed; smacking of the lips; champing of the jaws; prehension and mastication of food are difficult.

The affection of the feet is indicated by the difficulty to move or stand, and the feet are frequently snatched up, especially the hind ones; there is also a certain amount of lameness. When cows are affected the secretion of milk is diminished, and is of a yellowish colour.

In virulent cases the vagina, perineum, anus, and intestines present vesicular eruption, also sloughing of the hoofs with entire separation from the feet, and death from pyæmia and sympathetic fever.

These symptoms are no doubt due to the presence and elimination of a morbid poison, which appears to possess an affinity to the mucous and cutaneous structures of the parts of the body it attacks. The contagium being eliminated by the mouth and feet, the pastures, sheds and chenas soon become impregnated with it, and no doubt many outbreaks, which are supposed to have originated spontaneously, have been due to the virus being conveyed from village to village by dogs and other small animals.

An animal once attacked is not rendered insusceptible to another.

Treatment. (Curative).—Generally speaking, little medical treatment is required, but cleanliness should be observed in every possible way, and some fluid disinfectant freely sprinkled about. A mild saline aperient may be administered composed of the following, but this is seldom necessary:—

Recipe:

Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)	8 ounces
Nitrate of Potash (Saltpetre)	½ do.
Chlorate of Potash	½ do.
Powdered Ginger	1 do.
Water	2 pints

To be well mixed.

The animals should have a good supply of clean cold water to drink, which greatly alleviates their sufferings when the fever is high and the mouth sore.

One of the following lotions to be applied to the affected parts once or twice daily:—

Recipe:

Sulphate of Zinc (white vitriol)	4 drachms
Carbolic Acid	4 do.
Water	1 pint

Mix.

Sulphate of Copper (blue stone)	2 drachms
Water	1 pint

Mix.

Sulphate of Iron (green vitriol)	2 drachms
Water	1 pint

Mix.

The green and blue vitriol can be purchased at any boutique, but half of an ounce of carbolic acid should be added, if procurable.

Pledgets of tow or rag should be dipped in the lotion and bound to the foot by means of a bandage; by this simple expedient sloughing and severe lameness is usually prevented.

When there is extensive sloughing of the hoof the following should be applied once a day:—

Recipe:

Carbolic Acid	1 ounce
Oil	7 do.

Mix.

or the proud flesh touched with cupri sulp. (blue stone).

Preventive Treatment.—Ordinance No. 9 of 1891.

CHAS. LYE.

RETURNS FURNISHED BY THE DIRECTOR.

A.—Provincial Distribution of Scholars in Government English and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.					Average Daily Attendance for 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.	Alphabet Class.	Number examined.		English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese: Low-country.	Sinhalese: Kandyans.	Tamil: Natives of Ceylon.	Tamil: Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western.																													
English ...	8	1,105	58	1,163	451	20	7	439	24[illegible]	712	876	4	107	1,003	8	24	4	2	8	3	115	39	27	134	10	10	16	810	2
Vernacular ...	208	15,487	4,569	20,056	4,539	9	527	7,880	7,101	15,517	11,562	—	1	19,721	95	62	21	96	55	5	30	—	174	1,307	45	156	37	18,306	1
Central.																													
English ...	3	428	—	424	102	—	5	205	116	326	244	—	9	92	292	17	1	4	13	—	8	3	—	24	8	17	8	360	—
Vernacular ...	60	5,439	230	5,669	1,267	—	112	2,671	1,621	4,404	3,12[illegible]	—	1	400	4,975	18	5	17	246	7	7	—	—	19	—	272	13	5,358	—
Northern.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	1	19	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Southern.																													
English ...	2	386	2	388	98	—	6	179	105	290	253	—	—	387	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	382	—
Vernacular ...	61	4,435	1,006	5,441	1,550	—	65	1,945	1,881	3,891	3,115	—	1	5,190	—	2	—	—	248	—	4	—	3	3	—	248	1	5,182	—
Eastern.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	8	410	—	410	83	—	—	258	69	327	248	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	180	—	—	—	—		—	151	259	—	—
North-Western.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	24	2,469	125	2,594	685	—	20	961	928	1,909	1,358	—	—	1,091	1,460	9	—	13	18	3	1	—	14	128	—	31	5	2,415	—
North-Central.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	12	685	—	685	334	—	1	223	127	351	287	—	—	5	678	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	682	—
Uva.																													
English ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	9	624	36	660	192	—	—	212	256	468	347	—	1	73	464	1	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	120	534	—
Sabaragamuwa.																													
English ...	1	109	—	109	5	—	10	69	25	104	77	—	13	54	34	5	—	—	3	—	11	—	—	24	1	3	2	68	—
Vernacular ...	56	4,484	84	4,568	1,422	—	35	1,611	1,500	3,146	2,412	—	2	220	4,275	21	—	5	45	—	1	—	—	54	1	50	15	4,447	—
Total ...	**453**	**36,060**	**6,110**	**42,190**	**10,745**	**29**	**788**	**16,653**	**13,975**	**31,445**	**23,915**	**4**	**135**	**28,255**	**12,282**	**391**	**152**	**137**	**816**	**18**	**180**	**42**	**221**	**1,700**	**65**	**938**	**478**	**38,563**	**3**

B.—Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, High, English Middle and Primary Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of School.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on the day of Examination.			Number not presented for Examination.	Number of Scholars presented in each Department.			Number examined.	Average Daily Attendance for 12 months preceding the month fixed for Examination.	Nationality.									Religion.								
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Superior.*	Middle: Standards VI. to VIII.	Primary: Standards I. to V.			English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Tamils. Natives of Ceylon.	Tamils. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholics.	Christian and other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.
Western.																												
English ...	23	2700	1199	3889	1666	467	512	1657	2223	2879	87	1288	1967	51	373	5	26	38	19	903	307	378	1419	87	34	72	563	91
Middle and Primary	17	1257	252	1509	773	—	40	696	736	940	13	325	1044	7	114	38	27	20	11	395	17	63	364	12	57	68	618	5
Anglo-vernacular†	5	—	451	451	216	10	37	198	235	332	—	21	376	—	6	18	—	—	2	63	—	1	263	22	—	—	74	—
Vernacular ...	283	16558	11436	27994	13494	184	694	13381	14202	16392	—	30	26364	56	1415	92	63	169	11	1034	100	891	12184	302	228	291	13170	—
Central.																												
English ...	8	674	295	969	394	68	137	418	575	707	40	396	345	103	41	21	11	8	4	378	42	92	260	13	20	23	138	3
Middle and Primary	6	595	61	656	343	28	35	278	313	403	2	36	394	140	32	17	50	28	13	55	—	—	132	14	78	10	422	1
Anglo-vernacular†	1	—	42	42	5	—	2	36	37	39	—	10	27	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	33	—	1	—	—	2	—
Vernacular ...	64	3345	940	4285	2465	—	43	1777	1820	2343	1	44	1010	1420	152	1053	137	363	15	220	7	20	411	27	497	899	2114	—
Northern.																												
English ...	5	709	86	795	322	78	135	301	443	621	—	63	10	2	665	—	1	4	—	97	9	85	251	10	5	288	—	—
Middle and Primary	14	1225	18	1243	459	40	95	648	784	910	—	26	15	—	1175	6	—	18	2	22	—	35	61	109	18	997	—	—
Anglo-vernacular†	5	—	349	349	31	138	169	150	318	306	—	—	—	—	349	—	—	—	—	48	—	83	1	146	—	71	—	—
Vernacular ...	309	14590	4616	19206	7617	155	356	11233	11589	11963	—	1	—	—	19148	—	6	125	1	154	—	101	2696	600	125	15559	36	—
Southern.																												
English ...	11	986	162	1148	488	149	131	526	660	838	4	213	784	1	54	—	4	45	44	181	51	140	81	3	50	3	640	—
Middle and Primary	8	547	95	642	670	—	10	300	310	400	—	65	630	1	2	—	25	8	2	51	9	35	19	1	33	2	583	—
Anglo-vernacular†	4	—	266	266	111	43	38	117	155	161	—	14	248	—	2	—	—	—	1	76	—	61	2	—	—	—	126	—
Vernacular ...	70	5009	2260	7269	3849	51	137	3314	3420	3975	—	18	7299	111	44	4	26	68	11	121	1	90	110	1	115	51	7059	23
Eastern.																												
English ...	4	311	17	328	139	18	42	147	189	212	4	46	4	1	252	3	4	14	—	29	—	57	24	1	18	191	2	—
Middle and Primary	2	68	22	90	1	4	15	73	89	100	—	49	2	—	80	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	89	36	—	70	5	—
Anglo-vernacular†	3	—	146	146	35	40	25	86	111	118	—	4	1	—	141	—	—	—	—	1	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	88	4038	883	4922	2467	14	49	2266	2455	2628	—	85	22	5	4346	64	10	377	2	4	—	93	592	34	389	3777	22	—
North-Western.																												
English ...	3	77	170	247	146	18	17	84	101	119	1	83	73	11	30	—	1	—	1	104	—	1	89	—	1	2	3	—
Middle and Primary	4	202	—	202	103	—	7	92	99	125	—	13	110	22	27	4	14	12	—	13	—	—	77	—	26	6	31	49
Vernacular ...	44	2366	1262	3628	1473	12	79	2076	2155	1918	—	—	2647	528	308	23	16	16	8	25	—	3	2696	13	32	98	674	5
North-Central.																												
Middle and Primary	1	9	—	9	6	—	—	3	3	6	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	2	—	2	1	1	—
Vernacular ...	6	265	30	295	157	—	3	135	138	147	—	2	21	140	46	—	—	29	—	12	—	—	17	—	27	35	147	—
Uva.																												
English ...	1	158	—	158	55	13	12	91	103	123	—	39	47	19	6	1	27	19	—	69	—	2	15	—	44	4	24	—
Middle and Primary	1	75	—	75	41	—	—	34	34	51	2	24	19	26	2	—	2	—	—	13	—	14	9	—	2	—	37	—
Anglo-vernacular†	1	1	48	49	17	—	—	31	32	35	—	19	3	24	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	29	2	—	—	—	15	—
Vernacular ...	14	701	147	848	500	—	4	344	348	383	—	7	206	447	10	125	15	38	—	33	—	13	51	1	53	103	582	2
Sabaragamuwa.																												
Middle and Primary	2	77	26	103	52	—	3	48	51	62	—	20	63	13	4	—	1	2	—	11	—	5	50	—	3	1	33	—
Vernacular ...	17	589	225	814	477	—	7	330	337	362	—	6	110	236	5	—	5	1	—	39	—	7	35	29	6	—	247	—
Total ...	1024	57133	25504	82637	38572	1530	2834	40970	44065	49608	154	2949	43834	3370	28833	1474	472	1404	147	4162	544	2407	22002	1463	1863	22640	27578	179

* Of the scholars enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects beyond the standards, 1,270 are included in other heads.
† Girls' Boarding Schools.

C 1.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English High Schools examined during the year, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

Mission.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England : C.M.S. ...	1	331 50	1	1312 50	1	363 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2007 0
Diocesan ...	5	2061 0	2	589 0	—	—	5	1789 50	1	155 50	1	205 50	—	—	1	703 0	—	—	15	5503 50
Local Board, Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60 0
Presbyterian ...	2	883 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	883 0
Private ...	3	857 50	1	374 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1231 50
Roman Catholic...	7	3691 50	2	674 0	2	1272 50	1	68 0	1	33 0	1	420 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6159 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	5	2379 0	1	758 50	1	448 50	5	1841 0	2	563 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	5990 0
Total ...	23	10203 50	7	3708 0	4	2084 0	11	3698 50	4	751 50	3	685 50	—	—	1	703 0	—	—	53	21834 0
Cambridge Grant ...																				1560 0*
Total																				23394 0†

* The sum of Rs. 150 paid to private schools on account of Cambridge Local Examination is here included.
† This sum does not include the following item : Pupil Teachers, Rs. 1,180·00 ; one lump-sum school, Rs. 2,839·84.

C 2.—English Primary Schools for 1892.

Mission.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American ...	—	—	—	—	5	1301 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1301 50
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ...	1	742 0	1	938 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1680 0
Church of England : C.M.S....	1	71 0	2	196 0	1	286 50	3	561 50	—	—	1	52 0	1	12 0	—	—	—	—	9	1179 0
Diocesan ...	9	1725 50	1	121 0	—	—	2	227 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	73 50	13	2147 0
Local Board, Puttalam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Presbyterian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	3	1054 0	1	257 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1311 0
Roman Catholic...	2	269 0	2	594 0	2	170 50	—	—	2	423 50	3	286 50	—	—	—	—	1	94 50	12	1838 0
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan ...	2	332 0	—	—	3	584 50	2	269 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	284 0	—	—	8	1469 0
Total ...	15	3139 50	6	1849 0	14	3397 0	8	1314 50	2	423 50	4	338 50	1	12 0	1	284 0	2	168 0	53	10926 0
Cambridge Grant ...																				70 0
Total																				10996 0*

* This sum does not include the following items :—

	Rs. c.
Industrial Grants ...	420 0
Two lump-sum Schools ...	1,100 0
Total ...	1,520 0

C 3.—Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding Schools for 1892.

Mission.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern.		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant	Schools	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs c.		Rs. c		Rs. c.		Rs. c		Rs c.		Rs. c		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American	—	—	—	—	2	2492 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2492 0
Baptist ...	1	476 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	476 0
Buddhist...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. of E. C.M.S. ...	2	1149 0	—	—	1	1155 0	1	875 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3179 0
Diocesan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M'medan...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P'byterian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R. Catholic	2	1370 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1370 50
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan	—	—	1	556 0	2	2112 50	2	1202 0	3	1655 0	—	—	—	—	1	435 0	—	—	9	5960 50
Total ...	5	2995 50	1	556 0	5	5759 50	3	2077 0	3	1655 0	—	—	—	—	1	435 0	—	—	18	13478 0*

* This sum does not include the following items —

	Rs c.
Pupil Teachers	355 0
Industrial Grants	580 0
One Lump-sum School	900 0
Total ...	1,835 0

C 4.—Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools, 1892.

Mission	Western		Central		Northern		Southern		Eastern		North-Western		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools	Grant	Schools	Grant	Schools	Grant	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant	Schools	Grant	Schools.	Grant.	Schools	Grant	Schools.	Grant	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c		Rs c		Rs c.		Rs c		Rs. c		Rs. c		Rs. c		Rs c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American	—	—	—	—	123	21110 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	21110 0
Baptist ...	25	3648 50	4	290 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	123 50	—	—	—	—	5	285 0	35	4347 0
Buddhist..	22	4838 0	3	722 50	—	—	7	2983 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	8543 50
C. of E. C.M.S. ...	40	5895 0	43	4927 0	64	7263 50	21	3253 0	—	—	9	852 50	6	561 50	2	175 50	9	592 50	194	23520 50
Diocesan	27	5647 75	4	368 0	—	—	7	3548 0	4	493 0	—	—	—	—	6	633 50	1	97 50	49	10787 75
M'medan...	—	—	1	237 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	237 50
P'byterian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private ...	4	1102 50	3	249 50	17	3450 50	1	282 50	2	289 50	—	—	—	—	1	92 0	—	—	28	5486 50
R. Catholic	112	32491 0	2	380 0	50	9292 50	2	452 50	10	2146 50	32	9202 0	—	—	—	—	1	71 0	209	54035 50
Sivite ...	—	—	—	—	6	1373 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1373 50
Wesleyan	51	6309 50	4	489 50	42	7367 0	31	4663 50	71	6847 0	2	157 50	—	—	5	503 0	1	90 50	207	26427 50
Total ...	281	59932 25	64	7664 0	302	49857 0	69	15182 50	87	9776 0	44	10335 50	6	561 50	14	1404 0	17	1136 50	884	155849 25
Bonus to Teachers ...																				205 97
																				156055 22*

* This sum does not include the following items :—

	Rs. c.
Pupil Teachers ...	1,597 50
Industrial Grants ...	4,340 0
Ten Training Schools ...	3,550 0
One Lump-sum Grant ...	1,060 0
Total ...	10,487 50

C 5.—Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English High, English Middle and Primary Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools examined during the year 1892.

Mission.	Western.		Central.		Northern.		Southern.		Eastern		North-Western.		North-Central.		Uva.		Sabaragamuwa.		Total.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.		Rs. c.
American	—	—	—	—	130	24,903 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	24,903 50
Baptist	26	4,124 50	4	290 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	123 50	—	—	—	—	1	285 0	36	4,823 0
Buddhist	23	5,580 0	4	1,660 50	—	—	7	2,983 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	10,223 50
Church of England: C.M.S	44	7,446 50	46	6,445 50	67	9,068 0	25	4,689 50	—	—	10	904 50	7	573 50	2	175 50	9	592 50	210	29,885 50
Diocesan ...	41	9,434 25	7	1,078 0	—	—	11	5,564 50	5	648 50	1	207 50	—	—	7	1,336 50	2	171 50	77	18,438 75
Local Board ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	60 0
Mohammedan ...	—	—	1	237 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	237 50
Presbyterian ...	2	883 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	883 0
Private	7	1,960 0	4	623 50	20	4,504 50	2	539 50	2	289 50	—	—	—	—	1	92 0	—	—	36	8,008 50
Roman Catholic ...	124	37,822 0	6	1,648 0	54	10,745 50	3	520 50	13	2,303 0	36	9,908 50	—	—	—	—	2	165 50	237	63,303 0
Sivite	—	—	—	—	6	1,373 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1,373 50
Wesleyan	58	9,020 50	6	1,804 0	48	10,512 50	40	7,975 50	76	9,065 0	2	157 50	—	—	—	1,222 0	1	90 50	232	39,847 50
Total ...	324	76,270 75	78	13,777 0	325	61,097 50	91	22,272 50	96	12,305 50	51	11,359 50	7	573 50	10	2,826 0	19	1,365 0	1008	202,067 25*

* This sum does not include the following items —

		Rs.	c
Pupil Teachers	..	3,132	70
Industrial Grant	...	5,340	0
Ten Training Schools	..	3,550	0
Five Lump-sum Schools	.	5,839	76
		17,862	26

Bonus to Teachers'	...	205	97
Cambridge Grant	...	1,630	0
		203,923	22*

D.—Statement showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from 1874 to 1892.

Year.	Government Boys' English Schools.		Government Boys' Anglo-vernacular Schools.		Government Boys' Vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' English Schools.		Government Girls' Anglo-vernacular Schools.		Government Girls' Vernacular Schools.		Branch Schools.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1874 ...	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,559	838	45,279
1875 ...	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876 ...	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877 ...	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878 ...	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	2,955	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879 ...	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880 ...	13	1,165	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881 ...	16	1,326	23	1,922	276	15,865	10	650	2	156	71	3,707	839	61,131	1,237	84,757
1882 ...	18	1,526	22	2,309	295	17,948	9	612	2	146	75	4,056	832	62,842	1,253	89,439
1883 ...	17	1,504	23	2,401	304	18,529	9	652	2	160	82	4,410	836	61,874	1,273	89,030
1884 ...	15	1,344	22	2,278	301	18,932	9	599	2	145	82	4,379	814	59,776	1,245	87,453
1885 ...	8	384	23	2,179	306	19,513	—	—	3	241	82	4,397	856	58,918	1,283	85,542
1886 ...	8	372	23	2,562	318	22,103	—	—	3	257	78	4,359	904	59,863	1,329	89,516
1887 ...	3	333	22	2,399	334	24,929	—	—	3	291	78	4,613	899	62,995	1,339	95,560
1888 ...	3	319	22	2,874	333	27,581	—	—	3	294	77	4,880	919	66,400	1,357	102,348
1889 ...	2	333	13	1,753	352	31,743	1	65	—	—	72	5,132	938	69,483	1,378	108,509
1890 ...	2	323	11	1,540	351	33,140	1	62	—	—	71	5,225	984	73,698	1,420	113,988
1891 ...	2	363	11	1,647	349	33,988	1	76	—	—	73	5,672	971	74,855	1,407	116,601
1892 ...	2	312	11	1,706	364	34,314	1	70	—	—	75	5,788	1,024	82,637	1,477	124,827

* Called "Primary English" in 1889.

E 1.—Statement showing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amount expended under the heads of "Personal Emoluments" and "Other Charges" for 1892.

	Amount voted in 1892.	Amount expended in 1892.	Excess.	Balance.	Amount expended in 1891.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.					
Fixed Salaries	30,750 0	27,920 58	—	2,829 42	30,541 43
Provisional Salaries	215,103 93	200,204 61	—	14,899 32	183,148 47
Other Charges.					
Grants-in-aid for existing Schools	199,000 0	203,923 22	4,923 22	—	202,318 79
Do. Training Schools Scholarship ...	5,000 0	3,550 0	—	1,450 0	4,200 0
Grants to Pupil Teachers, Aided Schools ...	3,500 0	3,132 50	—	367 50	3,470 0
Do. Industrial Schools	5,000 0	5,340 0	340 0	—	5,080 0
Do. Pâli Vidyódaya College	1,000 0	1,000 0	—	—	1,000 0
Do. Mohammedan Girls' School ...	1,500 0	—	—	1,500 0	—
Allowance to Science Inspector	250 0	262 50	12 50	—	220 50
Do. Ragged Schools	500 0	499 92	—	0 8	499 92
Do. Galle Industrial School ...	600 0	600 0	—	—	600 0
Do. Buôna Vista Charity School ...	900 0	900 0	—	—	900 0
Allowance and rent to Kandy Industrial School ...	2,600 0	2,839 84	239 84	—	2,599 84
Cost of boarding Students of the School of Agriculture	3,250 0	2,813 6	—	436 94	2,679 21
Cost of boarding of Mohammedan Female Teachers...	360 0	—	—	360 0	—
English Scholarships, including Rs. 500 passage money	9,750 0	12,571 29	2,821 29	—	8,741 57
Queen's Scholarships	2,000 0	1,866 44	—	133 56	1,709 80
Three Scholarships for Girls	480 0	780 0	300 0	—	280 0
Mathematical Prize	100 0	100 0	—	—	100 0
Allowance of Monitors and bonus to Headmasters in Government Schools	10,000 0	6,870 6	—	3,129 94	9,073 [illegible]
Cost of preparing and publishing Sinhalese School Books	2,000 0	4,917 90	2,917 90	—	5,893 2
Result payments to Certificated Head Teachers ...	5,500 0	4,014 80	—	1,485 20	6,293 30
Allowance for board and lodging to twelve Training Students in Vernacular Middle Schools ...	1,590 0	835 69	—	754 31	1,100 0
Cost of free Boarders	1,044 0	859 0	—	185 0	728 0
Maintenance and Transport (Reformatory, Boys) ...	2,200 0	3,643 47	1,443 47	—	1,905 0
Grant-in-aid of Female Itinerating Teachers in Úva...	500 0	500 0	—	—	500 0
Expenses connected with the organisation of a Veterinary Establishment	5,000 0	869 42	—	4,130 58	—
Donations to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c. ...	3,650 0	3,450 0	—	200 0	3,350 0
Cost of Books and Stationery	7,900 0	8,587 93	687 93	—	8,162 96
Furniture for Schools	1,100 0	1,639 55	539 55	—	2,236 53
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,750 0	5,624 67	1,874 67	—	4,487 59
Books for Royal College Library	100 0	100 0	—	—	100 0
Purchase of Ploughs...	150 0	—	—	150 0	155 75
Rent of Schoolhouses	120 0	—	—	120 0	120 0
Travelling Expenses of Director, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and peons	15,000 0	14,182 74	—	817 26	15,330 90
Horse allowance to Two Sub-Inspectors ...	840 0	840 0	—	—	840 0
Ceylon Veterinary Scholarship	600 0	600 0	—	—	—
Supplementary Estimate	8,220 0	—	—	—	—
Total ...	550,907 93	525,839 19	16,100 37	32,949 11	508,361 43

E 2.—Statement showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by Fees, from 1872 to 1892.

Year	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Rent.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Transport.		Total.		Receipts by Fees.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
1872 ..	37,001	31	112,658	30	9,748	61	99,511	38	8,618	29	267,577	95	24,570	64½
1873 ...	34,680	53	116,237	47	7,933	97	127,179	15	8,980	9	295,311	21	22,167	69
1874 .	33,219	25	128,197	54	6,368	21	140,561	54	10,558	81	318,851	35	23,253	5
1875	36,519	66	137,709	30	5,880	92	164,104	18	10,634	93	352,848	99	22,691	2
1876 ...	39,211	3	150,788	75	5,797	37	171,229	14	13,887	91	380,914	20	24,168	80
1877 .	36,549	95	160,957	16	4,243	53	180,298	88	14,849	68	397,118	50	23,111	70
1878 ..	32,763	77	179,001	13	4,215	68	186,631	23	13,411	27	409,056	38	22,139	44
1879 ...	38,025	56	181,961	41	3,942	8	205,664	19	15,621	94	445,228	4	22,927	73
1880 ..	38,149	2	183,551	23	4,132	92	244,367	41	15,371	50	491,869	38	22,824	38
1881 ..	37,749	34	189,967	28			255,123	93			482,840	55	23,057	52
1882 .	37,291	36	196,391	51			254,303	3			487,988	90	22,415	85
1883 .	35,488	31	197,445	48			244,557	33			477,491	15	26,157	34
1884 .	35,749	82	198,069	56			253,838	4			488,657	42	27,093	26
1885 ..	36,749	99	169,257	63			230,291	81	--		426,299	43	16,311	66
1886 .	36,749	93	178,853	12			244,093	91			439,697	29	15,175	24
1887 ..	36,749	90	177,855	62			250,110	58			464,716	10	13,201	42
1888	36,749	92	179,782	66			251,711	18			458,246	76	12,058	25
1889 ...	36,757	58	183,649	33			249,885	84			470,292	75	13,179	71
1890 .	36,835	79	184,457	60			253,691	60	-		474,387	99	13,703	82
1891 .	30,511	43	183,148	17			294,671	53			508,361	43	14,438	17
1892 .	27,920	58	200,204	61			297,714	0			525,839	19	16,076	12

F 3.—Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction from January 1 to December 31, 1892.

	Rs.	c.
Amount received from the Treasurer on account of votes ...	501,488	30
Amount received by School Fees ..	16,135	12
Amount received from Agricultural Students as boarding fees ...	941	0
Amount received by sale of Stationery ...	61	65
Amount received by sale of Books .	7,920	0
Amount received as Examination Fees ...	190	0
	525,839	19

		Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
ADMINISTRATION					
Cost of Direction ...		21,845	91		
Cost of Inspection ...		40,350	90		
				62,196	81
GENERAL INSTRUCTION					
Superior.	Rs. c.				
Royal College ...	30,647 23				
Pali Vidyálaya College	1,110 71				
Grant-in-aid High Schools ...	24,906 50				
Scholarships and Prizes	15,379 41				
		72,053	85		
Middle and Primary.					
Govt. Schools ...	148,819 21				
Grant-in-aid Schools	178,814 35				
		327,633	56		
				399,687	41
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION					
Colombo School of Agriculture		9,238	72		
Branch Agricultural Schools ...		3,193	81		
Veterinary Establishment ...		5,184	54		
Government Training Schools ...		2,061	87		
Grant-in-aid Training Schools ...		3,550	0		
Industrial Schools ...		13,460	34		
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...		2,598	92		
Reformatory Schools ...		3,643	47		
				42,931	67
LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.					
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms				3,450	0
PREPARATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.					
Sinhalese Books and Maps... ...				4,940	82
BOOKS PURCHASED FOR SALE.					
English, Sinhalese, and Tamil Books ...				6,291	73
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads				1,007	47
Mr. Allport's salary referred to in para. 62 ...				5,333	28
				525,839	19

F 1.—Abstract of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for 1892.

Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Receipts.			Charges.								Cost of educating each Pupil for the year.		
				Fees.	Stationery.	Total.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Result Payments.	Furniture.	Books.	Stationery.	Sundries.	Total.	By Receipts.	Net Cost to Government.	Gross Cost.
Boys'.				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
English, High ...	2	312	297	14,082 9	—	14,082 9	38,089 43	—	—	280 51	892 64	136 52	4,181 95	43,581 5	45 14	94 54	139 68
English, Elementary ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary ... / English ...	11	1,706	1,104	1,994 3	12 91	2,006 94	11,141 91	394 50	577 50	—	79 82	49 51	19 47	12,262 71	1 18	6 1	7 19
Vernacular ...	362	34,243	19,074	—	51 74	51 74	109,039 98	5,412 6	3,226 30	1,017 50	1,458 87	786 95	1,534 25	122,475 91	—	3 58	3 58
Total Boys' ...	375	36,261	20,475	16,076 12	64 65	16,140 77	158,271 32	5,806 56	3,803 80	1,298 1	2,431 33	972 98	5,735 67	178,319 67	0 45	4 47	4 92
Girls'.																	
English, Elementary ...	1	70	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vernacular ...	77	5,859	3,391	—	—	—	18,438 58	1,063 50	211 0	172 97	385 28	103 2	59 50	20,433 85	—	3 45	3 45
Total Girls' ...	78	5,929	3,440	—	—	—	18,438 58	1,063 50	211 0	172 97	385 28	103 2	59 50	20,433 85	—	3 45	3 45
Grand Total ...	453	42,190	23,915	16,076 12	64 65	16,140 77	176,709 90	6,870 6	4,014 80	1,470 98	2,816 61	1,076 0	5,795 17	198,753 52	0 38	4 33	4 71

F 2.—Abstract of Cost and State of the several Classes of Grant-in-Aid Schools for 1892.

Schools	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on List.	Average Attendance.	Government Expenditure.		Gross Cost to Government of educating each Pupil.	
				Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
English, High	55	7,544	5,499	27,413	84	3	63
English, Elementary ...	55	4,529	2,997	12,516	0	2	76
Anglo vernacular	19	1,303	991	15,313	0	11	76
Vernacular	895	69,261	40,121	166,542	64	2	40
Total ...	1,024	82,637	49,608	221,785	48	2	68

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR 1892.

I.—Registration of Deeds.

Number, Description, and Value of Deeds registered.

The number of deeds registered in 1892 was 54,164 (appendix I.), the largest number registered in any year in the Department, exceeding by 5,390 the number registered in 1884, when there was a great rush of deeds to avoid the increase of registration duty which took effect in the beginning of 1885. The number registered in 1891 was 46,725; the yearly average for the period 1885–91 was 43,909; and for the period 1875–84, 39,613. There was thus in 1892 an increase of 16 per cent in the registration business as compared with 1891, of 11 per cent. as compared with 1884 (till now our busiest year), and 39 per cent. as compared with the period 1875–84.

The number of registration entries, *i.e.* of separate properties registered, was 85,993 in 1892, against 67,537 in 1891, an increase of 18,456, or 27 per cent. On an average two deeds dealt with three properties.

The total value of stamp duty levied for registration in 1892 was Rs. 136,149·75, as against Rs. 116,075 in 1891, an increase of Rs. 20,072·75, *i.e.* of 17 per cent., and fell short of 1877, the palmiest year of the Department, by only Rs. 5,000.

Tables II., III., and IV. in the appendix show in detail the number and description of deeds affecting movable as well as immovable property registered, and the stamps levied, in each office in the Island in 1892.

Of deeds affecting immovable property 33,114 out of a total of 53,554, *i.e.* 60 per cent., bore stamps of the value of Re. 1, representing transactions of the value of Rs. 100 and under. The highest registration duty levied on a single deed was Rs. 1,663 in the Kandy office on a deed of sale for a sum of Rs. 1,660,000. 705 deeds were registered free of stamp duty, including 600 Fiscal's seizures registered under section 286 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The average registration duty on a deed was Rs. 2·48, representing transactions of the average value of about Rs. 250. In 1891 the average duty was Rs. 2·51; in 1890 Rs. 2·32; in 1889 Rs. 1·92; and in 1888 Re. 1·88. There has thus been a progressive increase in the average duty, barring a slight fall of 3 cents this year from the last, which is probably an effect of the Ordinance No. 14 of 1891. Previously to the passing of the Ordinance, in the case of deeds affecting more than one land a uniform charge of Re. 1 was, under the Ordinance No. 12 of 1889, levied for every land other than the first. The Ordinance No. 14 of 1891 has reduced the charge in proportion to the aggregate value of all the lands affected by the deed, the charge now varying from 25 cents to a rupee.

Of the 53,554 deeds affecting immovable property, 28,730, or more than a half, as usual, were conveyances by sale and gift, and 22,192, or less than a half, were mortgages.

In respect of movable property 610 deeds were registered, of which a little more than a half were instruments of the nature of mortgages and the remainder were chiefly bills of sale and gifts.

The total amount secured by mortgages affecting immovable as well as moveable property was Rs. 18,923,879·34, an increase of Rs. 5,196,089·93 on last year, *i.e.* an increase of 38 per cent.

The value of properties transferred by sale, gifts, &c., registered in 1892 was Rs. 34,092,356·06½, against Rs. 16,328,127·45 in 1891, an increase so large as Rs. 17,764,228, or over a hundred per cent., of which nearly five million rupees increase occurred in the Kandy office and one and a half million in the Chilaw District.

Progress and Distribution of Registration Business in the various Land Registries.

The progress and distribution of registration business in the various offices appear from the following table:—

Office.	No. of Deeds registered.	No. of Deeds registered.	Average No. registered.	Average No. registered.	Percentage of Increase or Deficit† in 1892 compared with		
	1892.	1891.	1885–91.	1875–84.	1891.	1885–91.	1875–84.
Ceylon	54,164	46,725	44,023	39,613	15·9	23·0	36·7
Colombo	8,381	6,985	6,941	5,951	20·0	20·7	40·8
Negombo	6,947	6,499	5,169	3,354	6·9	34·4	107·1
Kandy	6,420	5,747	5,730	7,661	22·9	12·0	—16·2
Kurunégala	6,235	4,565	4,735	2,951	36·6	24·0	101·3
Mátara	5,199	4,269	4,288	4,419	21·8	21·2	17·6
Galle	4,971	4,423	3,886	4,222	12·6	27·9	17·7
Kalutara	3,784	3,152	3,239	3,296	20·0	16·8	14·8
Chilaw	3,370	2,596	2,340	1,072	29·8	44·0	214·4
Kégalla	2,057	2,003	1,199	*	2·6	1·2	*
Jaffna	1,961	1,827	1,537	1,002	7·3	27·6	95·7
Badulla	1,267	1,300	1,228	1,906	— 2·6	3·2	—33·5
Ratnapura	1,243	1,083	1,263	1,473	14·8	— 1·6	—15·6
Tangalla	1,166	891	979	731	30·9	19·1	59·5
Batticaloa	709	716	989	1,068	— 1·0	—28·3	—33·5
Anurádhapura	159	328	198	82	—51·5	—19·7	93·9
Trincomalee	130	140	156	326	— 7·7	—16·7	—60·1
Mannár	71	75	72	54	— 5·6	— 1·4	31·5
Mullaittíva	92	121	44	53	—31·5	52·2	89·1
Vavuniya	3	6	20	99	—50·0	—95·0	—99·0

* Office established in 1888.

† The minus sign (—) indicates deficit.

It will be seen from the above table that there has been an increase of business in 1892 as compared with 1891 in the majority of offices, the increase for the whole Island being 16 per cent., and varying from 30 per cent. and over in Kurunégala, Tangalla, and Chilaw, 20 per cent. and over in Kandy, Mátara, Kalutara, Colombo, to nearly 3 per cent. in Kégalla District. This is satisfactory as denoting increasing prosperity, and increasing appreciation of the value of registration throughout the greater part of the Island; the increase being most marked in those districts which are least affected by European industry or capital, such as Kurunégala, Tangalla, Chilaw, and Mátara.

The Colombo office shows a steady growth of business, an increase of 36 per cent. as compared with 1875–84, 23 per cent. as compared with 1885–91. It has for some years been the busiest office in the Department, outstripping Kandy, which was dethroned from its first place by the collapse of coffee, but is now once more, with the remarkable development of tea, gaining ground. Kandy is still only third in the list, below even Negombo: but already this year it yields a larger revenue than even Colombo, due to the big transactions registered affecting tea estates.

The progress of the Negombo office is striking; its business has increased over 100 per cent. since 1875–84, and 31 per cent. since 1885–91. Kurunégala is better still. But the development of the Chilaw office is most striking: over 200 per cent. since 1875–84, and 44 per cent. since 1885–91.

In the majority of the Tamil offices, except Jaffna and Batticaloa, very little registration business is done. In Jaffna there has been a steady but slow increase of business. In Batticaloa there has been as steady a decline. As to the offices in the other Tamil districts little improvement can be expected in their registration business until the Northern Railway is opened and ushers in a new era of prosperity for these "buried cities."

The percentage of deeds executed in the Island to deeds registered in 1892 was 32·0, which is almost the maximum ever attained by the Department, and is exceeded only by the years 1889 and 1890, but very slightly, by about ·5 per cent.:—

	Deeds executed.	Deeds registered.	Percentage.
1864–88 (yearly average for the period)	147,540	32,138	21·81
1889	149,794	48,686	32·50
1890	148,191	48,154	32·49
1891	152,311	46,725	30·67
1892	169,214	54,164	32·00

The rise and fall in registration during the last twenty-eight years throughout the Island is shown in appendix VIII. The percentage of deeds registered throughout the Island has nearly been tripled, rising from 13·2 in 1861 to 32·0 this year. The rise has been pretty steady and continuous, except for the break in the year 1872, when the percentage rose suddenly to 21·3 from 14·6 in 1871, and fell as suddenly to 16·7 in 1873 (a break due mainly to the large influx in the land registries in the Western Province of sannases and other old deeds, for the registration of which under the Ordinances No. 6 of 1866 and No. 15 of 1867 arrangements were then for the first time systematically made), and except the year 1884, when there was a rush of deeds for registration in anticipation of an increase in the registration duty.

The decline of nearly 2 per cent. in the year 1891, compared with the year 1889 and 1890, was probably due to the Ordinance No. 12 of 1889 to which I have referred. When the pressure of that enactment was removed by the Ordinance No. 14 of 1891, registration resumed its natural state in 1892.

The relative proportion in which registration was taken advantage of in the various districts appear from the following table:—

Office.	Deeds executed in 1892	Deeds registered in 1892.	Percentage of Deeds executed to Deeds registered In 1892.	In 1891.	In 1885–91.	In 1875–84.
Ceylon	169,214	54,164	32·0	30·7	29·3	25·3
Colombo	28,154	8,381	29·8	26·5	27·6	24·5
Kalutara	10,272	3,784	36·8	34·5	36·0	30·1
Negómbo	14,879	6,947	46·7	47·4	40·5	30·0
Ratnapura	3,801	1,243	32·7	34·6	35·6	41·3
Kurunégala	16,627	6,234	37·5	34·4	3·7	31·3
Kégalla	6,654	2,057	30·9	37·6	43·2	—*
Chilaw	8,359	3,370	40·3	36·9	36·1	19·2
Kandy	15,903	6,420	40·4	39·5	35·9	35·0
Badulla	3,132	1,267	40·4	40·0	35·9	45·8
Anurádhapura	652	159	24·4	37·1	28·6	19·7
Jaffna	24,495	1,961	8·0	8·3	6·8	4·0
Mannár	797	71	8·9	9·9	23·5	10·5
Mullaittivu	225	92	40·9	66·1	9·2	13·2
Vavuniya	200	3	1·5	4·3	28·4	28·2
Batticaloa	6,501	709	10·9	12·3	16·1	16·6
Trincomalee	552	130	23·5	25·6	23·0	57·4
Galle	15,073	4,971	33·0	31·1	29·9	27·1
Mátara	10,055	5,199	51·8	46·9	40·0	38·8
Tangalla	2,883	1,166	40·4	31·8	25·3	24·5

* Office established in 1888.

It would appear that registration is most appreciated in Mátara District, where over 50 per cent. of the deeds executed were registered in 1892. It is followed by Negombo with 46·7 per cent.; Kandy, Badulla, Tangalla, and Chilaw with 40 per cent.; Colombo coming low down in the list with 29·8 per cent. Almost the lowest in the list is Jaffna, which shows 8·0 per cent.

Udaiyars' Schedules.

In point of number of practising notaries and of deeds attested the Jaffna District is surpassed only by Colombo. The inhabitants of Jaffna thus appear to employ the services of notaries more than the inhabitants of any other district, yet they do not think it necessary to give themselves the security of registration,—a result due, as I pointed out in my reports for 1887 and 1888, to the system of Udaiyars' schedules peculiar to the Jaffna District and founded upon old custom.

According to the *Tésawaḷamai*, a digest prepared in 1706 under orders of the Dutch Government by Claas Isaaks, the Disava, or chief official of the Jaffna Province, and revised by twelve Tamil chiefs, of the ancient customs of the Tamil inhabitants of the Province, any one who wanted to sell a piece of land was obliged to give notice to his heirs, partners, mortgagees, and adjoining landowners and others who claimed, or had, or might have, the right of pre-emption, in order to enable them to exercise that right. One month's notice was required to be given to those who resided in the village, three months' notice to residents in another village, six months to those out of the Province, twelve months to those out of the Island. It does not appear how the notice was given; probably it was by beat of tom-tom in the village. If no objection was raised within the period prescribed, the sale was to be considered valid. This custom* was modified by order of the Dutch Governor Bloem, who required publication of sale to be made on three successive Sundays in the church to which the sellers belonged.

About 1806 the present custom appears to have been introduced, according to which a seller of land, instead of noticing those who had the right of pre-emption or giving notice in the church, applies to the Udaiyár. This headman is supposed to make publication three times by beat of tom-tom at intervals of eight days, and if no objection be made to him, and if he is himself aware of none, he grants, on payment of certain fees, a schedule (*i.e.* a certificate of publication) and an extract from the Dutch thombo registers. According to some, the custom applied only to sales of land; according to others, to sale and *oṭṭi*; † according to others still, to any transaction affecting land.

The schedule has been regarded in Jaffna as far more important than registration, and as rendering registration unnecessary. The percentage of registered to executed deeds did not exceed ·5 per cent. in the first eight years after the Ordinance No. 8 of 1863 came into operation, and then remained at about 1 per cent. till 1879, when, in consequence of a judgment of the Supreme Court giving priority to a subsequent deed, because registered, the percentage at once rose to 8·7 per cent. The subsequent conflict of Supreme Court decisions reduced the percentage to 6·9 per cent. in 1887, from which it rose to a little over 8 per cent., at which it now remains.

In 1852 Chief Justice Oliphant asked (*Toussaint* v. *Virapatran Ramanathan*, 1843–55, 168), "Is the schedule of any use to any human being except the Udaiyár?" The question may now be repeated with greater force, seeing that the registration of deeds has been since established and been in force for a quarter of a century. Udaiyár's schedules seem to be quite an unnecessary burden on the people, and to furnish endless opportunities of extortion and fraud to the headmen.

The Ordinance No. 1 of 1842 was passed at the instance of the late Government Agent, Mr. Dyke, to compel the Udaiyár's to give schedules without unnecessary and vexatious delays and to prescribe the fees payable to the Udaiyárs. However, there are incessant complaints of schedules being irregularly granted or withheld. Cases have arisen of the Udaiyárs giving schedules without publication, or schedules of the same land to more than one person, and colluding with parties to support a false schedule or defeat a true one. Even the interests of the Crown have been prejudiced by Udaiyárs giving false schedules to private parties for Crown lands.

The thombos themselves, having been neglected, have become almost worthless as records. All are defective or mutilated, some have been made away with by headmen, and of others copies have been retained by dismissed headmen, who issue false schedules from them when required. In the discussion raised in the Legislative Council by Sir M. Coomaraswamy in 1873, the Queen's Advocate fully admitted the evils of the system. The present Government Agent of the Northern Province, too, has recommended its abolition. The only difficulty in the way of its abolition appears to be financial. If the headmen are deprived of the schedule fees, Government will have to compensate them otherwise. If schedules were abolished and registration was resorted to in Jaffna at the average rate for Ceylon, the revenue of the Jaffna Land Register Office would probably increase by about Rs. 8,000 a year.

---

* There appears to have been a similar custom in some parts of Holland and Germany (Grotius, Introduction to the Law of Holland, 3, 16, *Jus retractus*; Van Leuwen, Roman-Dutch Law, 4, 18, 4 *et seq.*; Voet ad Pandectas, 18, 3. 12 *et seq.*). If the Jaffna custom had been borrowed from it, the compiler of the *Tésawaḷamai* would have mentioned it as he has mentioned the modification of the custom by Governor Bloem. It is more likely that the custom was introduced into Jaffna from India by the first Tamil settlers, and was, like the Dutch custom, a relic of the jealousy with which the ancient village communities strove to keep strangers out of their precincts. Pothier's explanation (Traité des Retraits, 1, 1, 1, 6), that such customs are founded on the attachment of fathers of families to their lands and their desire to prevent the lands from going outside the family, would apply only to the *jus retractus gentilitium*, or, as he would call, it *le droit de retrait lignager*, which protects only blood relations of the vendor. The rule which Governor Bloem introduced as to the mode and place of notice is similar to that which existed in Normandy, where custom required the publication of the sale to be made "un jour de dimanche à la porte de l'église paroissiale du lieu où l'héritage est situé, à l'issue de la messe de paroisse, dont acte doit être dressé par le curé, vicaire sergent ou tabellion, et signé par quatre témoins. (Pothier, *ibid.* 1, 7, 226.)

† *I. e.* "Mortgage of lands on condition that they be possessed by the mortgagee, and that the profits thereof should be enjoyed by him instead of the interest of his money."—*Tésawaḷamai.*

II.—NOTARIES.

Onerous as the duties of this Department are in connection with the registration of deeds, a not less important duty is that connected with the supervision of notaries public. There were 355 notaries practising at the end of 1892, a decrease of three in the number practising at the end of 1891, and of no less than 218 on the number practising in 1878. They were distributed as follows :—

Western Province.		
Colombo District ...	92*	
Kalutara do ...	25	
Negombo do. ...	17	
		134
Central Province.		
Kandy District ...	36	
Mátalé do. ...	8	
Gampola do. ...	3	
Nuwara Eliya District ...	1	
Galagodara do. ...	1	
		49
Northern Province		
Jaffna District ...	50	
Mannár do. ...	4	
Vavuniya District ...	1	
Mullaittivu do. ...	2	
		57
Southern Province.		
Galle District ...	28	
Mátara do ...	10	
Tangalla and Hambantota Districts	3	
		41
Eastern Province.		
Batticaloa District ...	14	
Trincomalee do. ...	3	
		17
North-Western Province.		
Kurunégala District ...	13	
Chilaw and Puttalam Districts	16	
		29
North-Central Province.		
Anurádhapura District ...	—	2
Province of Uva.		
Badulla District ...	—	9
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Ratnapura District ...	9	
Kégalla do. ...	8	
		17
Total ...		355

* Of whom 11 held office and practised chiefly in the town.

Of this number, 54 practised in English, 171 in Sinhalese, 71 in Tamil, 30 in English and Sinhalese, 14 in English and Tamil, 11 in Sinhalese and Tamil, and 1 in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

Appendix VII. gives the names, jurisdiction, place of residence, &c., of each practising notary.

During the year one notary was dismissed, viz., H. V. Bastian de Silva, Ratnapura District, having been convicted of forgery by the Supreme Court.

One resigned, viz., G. A. Sanchi Appuhami, Chilaw District.

Nine died, viz., W. O. P. W. Gunaratna, Colombo District; L. M. Abayasekara, Negombo District; P. W. Jayawardana, Chilaw District; E. H. de Silva, Mátara District; A. D. Dhirasekara, Tangalla District; K. A. Abraham Perera, Kandy District; M. Kanthaswamy, Jaffna District; V. Kanakaratnam, Jaffna District; K. Kanavatipillai, Batticaloa District.

The following notaries had their warrants transferred, viz., C. W. Ferdinands, from Colombo to Kandy District; S. W. A. D. Samarawira, from Kandy to Kurunégala District; W. A. Manuel Perera, from Ratnapura to Kégalla District; J. P. Wirasinha, from Mátara to Galle District.

During the year there were fourteen new notaries appointed, of whom two were proctors of the Supreme Court, viz., Messrs. E. B. Sielman and H. Tiruvilangam, appointed notaries for Colombo District. Five were duly articled clerks: K. D. W. Jayatilaka for Kalutara District; I. L. M. Mohamadu Lebbe Marikar and J. de Z. Siriwardana for Galle District; M. H. J. Perera Seneviratna for Negombo District; and S. Nadarasapillai for Trincomalee District.

Seven were admitted, though not articled clerks, under the proviso of section 7 to the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877, which permits of the ordinary rules with regard to notaries being relaxed, where, from the paucity of duly qualified notaries, it is expedient to do so with a view to the convenience of the inhabitants. These notaries were: J. C. Vanrooyan and K. M. N. Assan Meera Lebbe in Kandy District; A. W. Goonaratna, Chilaw District; S. K. S. Chinnatampi, Batticaloa District; C. E. R. Jayamana and M. W. D. J. de Pinto in Badulla District; and J. B. P. Gunawardena in Mátara District. All, except the two Supreme Court proctors, were selected after examination held in February, 1892, by the Registrar-General, Mr. Reid.

The number of persons not articled clerks that have of late been appointed notaries is far too large. What was intended to be the exception has become the rule. This was almost unavoidable owing to the paucity of articled clerks and the need of the districts in question for notarial service. No clerks had of late years been permitted to article themselves, for want of vacancies, the number fixed by the Governor's Proclamation of March 28, 1885, having been filled up, and no fresh Proclamation having been issued. On examining the list of articled clerks, however, I found that as many as 27 had died or abandoned their studies, and I am now taking steps to fill these vacancies prior to the issue of a fresh Proclamation. The vacancies so caused are 8 in the Galle District; 6 in the Colombo District; 3 in each of the Districts of Kalutara and Badulla; 2 in each of the Districts of Jaffna and Batticaloa; and 1 in each of the Districts of Negombo, Ratnapura, and Mátara.

Due notice having been given of the vacancies, I have been agreeably surprised at the large number of candidates (as many as 87) that have come forward, and at their superiority in intelligence and education to previous applicants. I am therefore able to insist on a standard as high as that of students at law in Ceylon. In pursuance of a plan I sketched in my Administration Report of 1887, I propose to hold a preliminary examination to test their qualifications. It is intended to exempt from the examination only those who have passed the First Examination in Arts of an Indian University, the Senior Local Examination of Oxford or Cambridge, or the London Matriculation Examination. In the case of notarial students who seek to practise in the vernacular languages, exemption will be granted if they have passed in those languages at those examinations.

The examination of notarial duplicates is now carried on in every office in the Island, and the notaries throughout the Island may be said to be under supervision. The deficiencies of stamp duty, fines, &c., recovered from them in the year amounted to Rs. 1,913·15 in 1892, as against Rs. 1,358·40 in 1891.

The work of examination is in arrears in most offices owing to the insufficiency of the staff. It is best done in Jaffna, Mátara, Kalutara, Negombo, and Colombo.

No paper supervision, however, of this kind can really be effective as a check against the negligence or dishonesty too common among certain classes of Sinhalese and Tamil notaries. The best of them are too apt to leave their work in the hands of their clerks, generally ill-paid and dishonest. In some cases a notary has offices at various centres, with a clerk at each office executing deeds and taking signatures, afterwards to be attested by the notary as if made before him. Deeds are frequently signed incomplete, on the pretext of saving time. Stamps are not attached to deeds at or before their execution, but generally much later, about the time when the duplicates of the deeds have to be sent to this office. Sometimes the stamps are appropriated and the duplicates and protocols destroyed. A systematic fraud of this sort was recently brought to light by the falling out of a notary with his clerk, and the former is under suspension preparatory to his dismissal. A charge of forgery was brought home against a Ratnapura notary, and resulted in his conviction, imprisonment, and dismissal.

These and other irregularities are of too frequent occurrence, but seldom detected. They might be detected if the Registrar-General or other responsible official paid surprise visits to notaries' offices, but the Registrar-General is too busy, and his movements too public, for such visits to be made effectively, and it is not every subordinate Registrar of Lands that can safely be entrusted with such a power. With the gradual raising of the tone and intelligence of the average notary such irregularities will no doubt diminish. But the only effective remedy is the plan I have sketched in page 11 below.

The necessity for an efficient and honourable body of notaries will be seen when one realises the number and value of the transactions that pass through their hands. Appendix IX. shows the number and value of deeds executed in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil in each district of the Island in the years 1889-92. In the Colombo District alone there were 28,154 deeds executed in 1892 of the value of sixteen million rupees, in Jaffna 24,474 deeds of the value of four and three-quarter million rupees. Throughout the whole Island there was during the period 1889-92 an average of 155,000 deeds executed yearly of the value of thirty-nine million rupees, of which 146,000 deeds were executed by notaries.

About 10 per cent. of the total number of deeds was executed in English, about 20 per cent. in Tamil, the rest in Sinhalese. Of the 31,549 Tamil deeds, 21,310 were executed in the Jaffna District, a number exceeding the number of Sinhalese deeds (20,984) executed in the Colombo District. Of the English deeds the largest number (4,624) were executed in the Colombo District, Galle following with 1,990, Kandy with 1833, Jaffna with 1,464.

Appendix X. shows the different kinds of deeds executed and registered, and their percentage in the various offices during the years 1886-92.

III.—EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE.

The expenditure in the year 1892 was Rs. 73,869·99 and the revenue Rs. 137,508·15, showing a net profit to Government from the Department of Rs. 63,638·16, the largest profit realised from this Department in any year excepting 1877, when about Rs. 12,000 more was realised, and indicating a degree of prosperity equal to the palmy days of coffee. The expenditure and revenue for the last ten years was as follows :—

	Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Profit. Rs. c.		Revenue. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Profit. Rs. c.
1885	76,434 85	62,153 98	14,288 87	1889	96,289 55	62,779 96	33,509 59
1886	81,885 83	64,829 38	17,056 45	1890	113,898 50	72,389 53	41,412 27
1887	79,977 20	63,823 56	16,153 64	1891	117,988 15	72,403 0	45,585 11
1888	88,093 65	62,558 32	25,535 33	1892	137,508 15	73,869 99	63,638 16

The profit in 1892 was thus 20 per cent. in excess of last year, and about 4½ times that of 1885. The total net gain contributed by this Department since its creation to the public exchequer now exceeds three-quarter million rupees.

The income and expenditure of each office is given in Table V. in the appendix, from which it will be seen that except Trincomalee and Mannár all yielded a profit, as usual, in 1892, the principal offices yielding a large profit. The office which has contributed most to the increase of revenue in 1892 is Kandy, which shows an income of Rs. 30,008·25, and has contributed this year as net profit more than its whole income for last year, viz., Rs. 19,977·80. This is striking testimony to the rapid strides in prosperity made by the Kandy District owing to the great development of the tea industry. Remembering the fluctuations and reverses which the district has passed through, and that the profit of the Kandy office was in 1877 over Rs. 40,000 and in 1887 was reduced to Rs. 4,000, it would be unsafe to count on the continuance of a large income from that office.

The Colombo office shows a steady and more reliable increase. Last year its income was Rs. 20,710·50 (*i.e.* a thousand rupees more than Kandy), with a net profit of Rs. 11,000; this year it is Rs. 22,713·50, with a net profit of Rs. 12,061·84. The income of Kurunégala has increased from Rs. 8,383 in 1891 to Rs. 10,077·25 in 1892, the net profit rising from Rs. 3,706 to Rs. 5,304·45, an increase of 43 per cent. Chilaw has risen in income from Rs. 6,942 to Rs. 9,454·75, and in net profit from Rs. 5,642 to Rs. 7,845, an increase of about 40 per cent.

The increase in the Chilaw and Kurunégala offices reflects the prosperity of those districts due to the large number of cocoanut plantations that have been opened up, especially in the District of Chilaw, a prosperity likely to increase as the cocoa palm is the most stable of agricultural industries and the plantations increase in value with years. The cost of the Chilaw office was about Rs. 1,600, one-sixth of its income. No other office has cost so little proportionately to its income. Owing to its increasing importance the status of the registrar has been raised from the beginning of 1893, the pay of Rs. 500, which was quite inadequate, being doubled, and the original pay of the registrar attached to the head clerkship. Negombo comes next to Chilaw in point of the moderate cost of its establishment. It cost in 1892 Rs. 4,236·91 and yielded three times the amount as income,

viz., Rs. 13,769·25, showing a net profit of Rs. 9,532. The prosperity of this district, too, depends mainly on cocoanut, the plantations being older and more numerous and valuable than in Chilaw.

The Kégalla office shows a profit of Rs. 5,304·45, nearly the whole of its income, but this was because it had not till the beginning of 1893 a fixed establishment, its staff ever since its establishment in 1888 consisting of officers paid out of the votes of other offices. As the future of the office now appears as assured as of any other office, a permanent staff has been provided for in the estimates of 1893. The Tangalla office, similarly opened tentatively in 1889, has no permanent staff provided in the estimates, and is worked with officers of other offices. The profit shown against it in the Table V. must be reduced by about a half for the actual cost of the staff.

The income of the Badulla office has fallen from Rs. 4,912·50 in 1891 to Rs. 3,782·25, but still yields a net profit of over a thousand rupees. Badulla was in the palmy days of coffee the third office in the Department in point of revenue, coming next to Kandy and Colombo. It is now the tenth. The decline of its revenue from last year was due to the transfer of several big estates to the Kandy office consequent on the adjustment of the boundaries of the Uva and Central Provinces.

IV.—ADMINISTRATION.

The registration business of the Department has been carried on with regularity and promptitude except in the Kandy office, where at the end of the year 1892 there were as many as 296 deeds remaining unregistered. The arrears increased to 376 by the end of January, 1893, and it was not till the middle of April that they were cleared off. That so important an office as the Kandy Land Registry should be the exception to the general efficiency of the Department, is much to be regretted. The only other office in which there were any arrears at the end of the year was the Mátara Land Registry, but they were comparatively slight (18 deeds). Kurunégala and Chilaw had each only three and two deeds respectively unregistered at the end of the year. No other office had any arrears of unregistered deeds.

The changes in the *personnel* of the Department during the year 1892 were numerous. The Registrar-General, Mr. Reid, was appointed in May to act as Principal Collector of Customs, and I resumed charge of the Department after an interval of two and a half years.

The Department sustained a great loss in February, 1892, by the death of Mr. W. H. P. de Saram, Assistant Registrar-General. He was one of the first batch of Land Registrars appointed on the creation of the Department in 1861. His ability, high character, and experience were of great value to the Department, and were highly appreciated by successive Registrars-Generals and the public. But owing to the abolition or reduction in pay of the senior appointments in the Department one after another he obtained no increase of emolument except a small personal allowance of Rs. 500 a year before his death, and three years after he had been appointed Assistant Registrar-General on the same pay that he drew a quarter century previously. By his quiet dignity and devotion to duty he exercised a wholesome influence on the subordinate officers, especially in the head office, and contributed greatly to the smooth and efficient working of the Department. He was an admirable type of the Sinhalese aristocracy, one in whom "were naturally together straightforwardness and shrinking from wrong"—the true mark of gentle birth, according to an ancient Indian sage—and there was added a charm of manner and repose unhappily now rare in the stress and hurry of modern life.

Mr. de Saram was succeeded in the office of Assistant Registrar-General by Mr. R. G. Anthonisz, Registrar of Lands, Galle, who was succeeded by Mr. E. R. Goonaratna, Atapattu Mudaliyar of the Galle Kachchéri. In July, 1892, Mr. W. L. W. Ludekens retired from the office of Registrar of Lands, Kalutara, and was succeeded by Mr. E. Jansze, head clerk of the head office, who was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Pereira, Registrar of Lands, Matara, his place being filled by Mr. W. P. de Jonk, second clerk of the head office, Mr. A. S. Abeyawikrama, Registrar of Lands, Negombo, succeeding him, and being succeeded in that office by Mr. J. G. de Silva. In October, 1892, Mr. S. D. Ekanayaka, Registrar of Lands, Kégalla, was promoted to the office of Registrar of Lands, Chilaw, and was succeeded by Mr. Jayasekara.

The Kalutara office, which was unhappily in a very unsatisfactory state on the retirement of the late Registrar and for some years previously, is now one of the most efficient land registries in the Department—a change for which the public is indebted to Mr. Jansze, the new Registrar. For efficiency it may now be placed by the side of the Jaffna and Negombo offices, both presided over by efficient officers, Mr. Coomaraswámy and Mr. J. G. de Silva. It will hardly be believed what a difference an efficient registrar makes to an office. While under an inefficient *laissez-faire* registrar even a large and able staff becomes soon smitten with inefficiency and apathy, barely turning out the minimum of work, and doing this with a good deal of grumbling and of friction to public business, leading to heavy accumulation of arrears and necessitating increase of the staff, which means increased charges on the public exchequer; a smaller and less able staff cheerfully does twice as much and as good work under the supervision and example of an efficient and zealous registrar. Such an officer therefore deserves the thanks of the public and of the Government for work well done and at great saving of expense. I have had much pleasure in recommending two such officers, Messrs. Coomaria and J. G. de Silva for the honorary rank of Mudaliyár. I regret that Mr. Jansze, being a Burgher gentleman, is not eligible for similar recognition of his services, a circumstance which rather brings into prominence a disadvantage under which the Burgher members of the subordinate branches of the Public Service work as compared with their Sinhalese and Tamil colleagues, to whom honorary rank is a highly prized addition to the emoluments of office.*

I must not omit to express my acknowledgment of the value of the services of my Assistant, Mr. R. G. Anthonisz. It is to be regretted that, though still young and vigorous, he has in the ordinary course hardly any promotion to look forward to. I believe him to be eminently qualified for an appointment in the Civil Service under the Minute of November 24, 1891, by his education, ability, social standing, and experience of public business in many Departments. The appointment of such men would be of greater public benefit and certainly more economical than the appointment of youths fresh from school or college, who have to be trained at the public expense for work for which competent men are already available. I would venture to suggest to the Government the desirability of suspending the local Civil Service examination for a few years until all the available qualified men in the Public Service or at the Bar have been drafted into the Civil Service.

* I am glad to record that, since the above was written, Mr. Jansze's merits have been recognised by Government by promoting him to the important post of Land Registrar, Kandy.

Office Accommodation.

I have invited the attention of the Government to the grave inconveniences under which public business is transacted in my head office for want of accommodation for its officers and records. The insufficiency of the present building was acknowledged by His Excellency Sir Arthur Gordon, who, after visiting it in June, 1887, directed plans and estimates to be prepared for a new office. These were prepared for an office on much the same lines as the Surveyor-General's office, and to cost Rs. 69,000. The Government preferred to adopt what was considered the more economical course of improving the present building and increasing its accommodation by enclosing the outer verandahs, &c. These improvements were commenced in September, 1890, and completed in January, 1892, the cost gradually rising to Rs. 12,000. But very soon the increased accommodation was exhausted, and for several months past the current business of the office continues to be transacted under great difficulties, while there is absolutely no provision for its daily increasing requirements.

There are thirty-six clerks, besides a large staff of bookbinders and peons, working in the office. They work for the most part hidden behind almirahs (of which there are over a hundred) and in passages and corners, rendering supervision difficult. The registration of deeds necessitates frequent and careful examination of registers and indexes by many clerks at the same time, a work impeded for want of space to consult them in conveniently.

At the end of 1887 there were in the Land Registration Department and in the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Department about 25,000 volumes of notarial duplicates and protocols and of registers of births, marriages, and deaths, and about a thousand other volumes of registers of deeds, indexes to registers, &c. The yearly receipt in the Land Department is about 50,000 notarial documents, and in the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Department about 180,000 folios, equal to about 1,200 volumes.

The permanent value of these records cannot be exaggerated. The registers of births and marriages go back to the beginning of the last century, and the notarial documents to the end of the century. On these records, old and new, the decision of most important and valuable rights will depend now and in future years. Yet, for want of space, they cannot be properly arranged or protected. The accommodation in the recordroom has been exhausted and the records have overflowed into every part of the office, filling numerous presses outside the recordroom, lying on the top of presses and tables and on the floor, to the discomfort of the large clerical staff, the hindrance of public business, and detriment of the records themselves. Nor is there store room for the furniture, stores, printed forms, &c., that have to be kept here for distribution throughout the branch offices of the Department. They lie scattered all over the office, adding to the general confusion and inconvenience.

It is so difficult to realise this from a description that I thought it my duty to invite His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock to honour this office with a visit and to judge for himself. He was pleased to do so on December 15 last, and was, I believe, impressed with the difficulties under which public business is transacted, and with the necessity for making better provision for housing the officers and records of this important office.

I think it will now be hardly denied that it was not true economy to postpone the building of a new office in 1889. The improvements made to the present building, and so soon found inadequate, cost nearly one-fifth of the cost of a new building. The Department may fairly ask that a sum of a little over one year's net profit contributed by it to the public exchequer be set apart for the construction of a new building. I venture to hope that provision will be made in the Estimates for next year for the construction of a new building. The present building may, I think, with advantage to Government, be leased to merchants for use as shops or offices, for which there is a great demand in the Fort of Colombo.

Some of the branch offices, such as Negombo, Galle and Mátara, are also in need of suitable offices, but their need is not so pressing as that of the head office. A new office has nearly been completed for the Badulla Land Registry this year.

V.—REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO LAND.

The main object for which the Land Registration Department was created in the year 1864 was the registration of titles to land. But the Department, neglecting this important work, has devoted its whole energies for a quarter of a century to the "interim registration of deeds," which the Ordinance No. 8 of 1863 provided only as a temporary and intermediate measure until the necessary surveys had been made as a basis for the registration of titles.

Though the Ordinance was passed in 1863, the registration scheme has a much earlier history, and has passed through many vicissitudes in Ceylon. Almost at the very beginning of English rule it was recognised by that great Governor, the Hon. F. North (afterwards Earl of Guildford), as a fundamental principle of good administration that titles should be registered, and that more systematic measures should be taken for that purpose than had been taken by the Dutch Government.

Under that Government there were two modes of ascertaining titles to land, one by a *thombo* entry, the other by the authentication of two members of a court of justice.

In the *thombo*, entries were made under the head of a presumptive proprietor, who was generally the chief of a family. The name of his lineal and collateral heirs and descendants then living and of the lands they held in common were ranged under his name without defining their respective interests; the duties payable to the Government on the lands were also inserted, and appear to have been the primary purpose of these records. They were wanting in date and precision, and opened the door to much litigation and fraud.

All sales of land of more than fifty rix dollars in value were authenticated under the hands and seals of two members of a court of justice, by a declaratory deed purporting to have been passed before the court after full investigation, but in fact granted upon the return of edictile citations after a short notice without any investigation upon oath. The deed contained a succinct description of the extent and boundaries of the premises transferred and of the right of the seller, and in the margin a delineation and measurement of the land. These transfers were copied at length in the court, and thus was secured a fairly effectual registry for all alienations by sale. Titles thus conveyed were considered indisputable, and obtained preference over all others except grants direct from Government, whose grants, however, were not registered either in the Chief Secretary's office or in the *dissávani* of the district in which the lands were situated. Mortgages were also authenticated and registered by an official certificate under the hand and seal of two

members of a court of justice or of the Weeskamer or Boedelkamer and, when passed in this manner, had priority over all others.

These were the only modes of registration in use under the Dutch. They had, besides, licensed notaries at all their outstations, who authenticated deeds of every description. After the cession of Ceylon to the English in 1796 and till April, 1802, the *thombos* continued open for the registration of lands held or alienated by individuals. Owing to the confusion attending the change of Government no better plan for the record of deeds was adopted till Governor North, by his Proclamation of March 1, 1801, established a general system of registration.

This Proclamation vested in the Presidents of the Civil and Land Raads the exclusive right of drawing out and enrolling all deeds of transfer, mortgage, &c., affecting landed property, and gave the deeds so drawn precedence over all others except those which had been passed before the Dutch courts in the manner before described and grants direct from Government. On the institution of the Provincial courts in February, 1803, the drawing out and enrolling of deeds was vested in the second judge of the courts, who exercised those functions, apart from his duty as a judge, till the Proclamation of May 9, 1803, which transferred the duties of register offices to the Presidents of the Board of Commissioner for the estate of natives.

The work, however, did not make satisfactory progress. Serious irregularities crept into the land registries, necessitating the appointment by Governor North of a Board consisting of Messrs. S. Tolfrey, Robert Boyd, and Richard Plasket. They submitted a report, in which, after tracing the measures taken by the Dutch and English Governments to promote registration and noticing the obstacles that had impeded the successful operation of those measures, they submitted regulations framed for the more efficient working of land registries, and which in their opinion, "would tend to prevent the irregularities in that Department, and be the means of affording to every one, and to the native subjects of this Government in particular, a plain and simple mode of recording their titles and vouchers, and of fixing a criterion by which such of them as have cultivated land without permission, or on an imperfect title, may initiate, and eventually establish, a prescriptive and absolute right to that property which they now hold under the discouragement of a precarious tenure." The regulations framed by the Board are unfortunately not now forthcoming.

The Board expressed themselves very strongly in their report against the *thombos*, which in their opinion "served no other purpose than to excite among the numerous progeny of those whose names are to be found in some niche of a *thombo* a spirit of litigation to revive and enforce claims become obsolete and prescribed. The practice of issuing authenticated extracts from these *thombos*, which continues to this day, fosters this spirit and crowds the Provincial courts with suitors pursuing visionary claims at an expense of time and money often sufficient to cultivate or purchase lands equal in value to the subdivided shares they claim of what once might have been the property of their ancestors..... We beg leave strenuously to recommend to your Excellency, in order that they may sink into desuetude and oblivion, that no more extracts from them may be issued, otherwise the new registry will be made the medium for reviving these confused, interpolated, and precarious records, and of perpetuating the dissensions they have abundantly produced." It is remarkable that the practice is still, after the lapse of nearly a century, perpetuated in the Northern Province under the name of Udaiyars' schedules, to which I have referred in page 3. The Board further recommended to the Governor that all the regulations about land registries should be consolidated in a manner consistent with the plan proposed by the Board.

This report is dated April 17, 1805. Unfortunately for the country Governor North's vigorous and beneficent administration came to an end in June of that year, and he had no opportunity of carrying out the recommendations of the Board and putting land registries on a more efficient footing. With his departure the registration scheme, to which he had devoted so much time and attention, apparently fell into oblivion and the land registries became obsolete. The political troubles connected with the subjugation of the Kandyan country, and the frequent rebellions that broke out, the restoration of order and authority throughout Ceylon, the organisation of better methods of collecting revenue and administering justice, the opening up of the country by roads, &c., demanded the immediate attention of successive Governors, and the registration scheme was lost sight of till the calm that followed the suppression of the last rebellion of 1818.

Meanwhile the insecurity of creditors and capitalists from the facilities afforded to dishonest debtors to raise money on the security of property already mortgaged to others, and still more, the great increase of litigation about lands, which was officially stated to be the reason for the establishment of additional law courts in 1858, had for some years attracted the attention of thoughtful men. Captain Gosset, the then Surveyor-General, pressed upon Government as the only effective remedy a complete scheme of registration of titles and deeds which he had matured during several years and the working of which he had watched in other countries.

A Committee was appointed by Governor Sir Henry Ward, consisting of Captain Gosset, Mr. Charles Lorensz, and the Acting Queen's Advocate, Mr. Richard Morgan, to consider the scheme. They reported in its favour and accompanied their report with a draft Ordinance. No further steps were taken till 1861, when Governor Sir Charles MacCarthy announced, in his Opening Address to the Legislative Council, his intention of bringing forward the measure. It was, however, not introduced that session. In the following year Mr. Thomson, Queen's Advocate, submitted two draft Ordinances to the Council on the subject. Owing to objections on the part of the Supreme Court those Bills were not persevered with.

A reference was made to the remaining members of the old Committee, Mr. Morgan, Queen's Advocate, and Mr. Lorensz, who, upon the footing of Captain Gosset's scheme, and of the amendments suggested by the Supreme Court, prepared the measure now known as the Ordinance No. 8 of 1863, establishing land registries and providing for the registration of titles to land on the basis of a cadastral survey, and for an interim registration of deeds pending the preparation of the survey. The Secretary of State, on the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown, suggested certain amendments to secure the investigation of undisputed as well as disputed claims, the extension of the time after which a certificate of title should bar claims, and the punishment of those guilty of fraudulent registration. He stated that when these alterations were made he would "with great pleasure submit for the confirmation of Her Majesty an Ordinance which he did not doubt would be of great advantage to the Colony, and which reflected much credit on those who had been concerned in passing it." The Ordinance was accordingly amended by the Ordinance No. 2 of 1865, and re-amended in the same year under further instructions by the Ordinance No. 3 of 1865.

The Ordinance was brought into operation at the beginning of the year 1864 as regards the interim registration of deeds, and the direction of the work was entrusted to Mr. W. J. MacCarthy, the first Registrar-General, who continued to preside over the Department for twelve years. In 1875 Mr. Gillman was appointed to report upon the Registrar-General's Department, and made a very able and thoughtful report, the recommendations in which served as the basis of the amending Ordinance, No. 5 of 1877, framed by Sir Richard Cayley. This Ordinance made more effective provision than the previous Ordinances for the registration of titles. It provided especially for the registration of two kinds of titles: (1) those which were supported by such evidence as a willing purchaser would take; and (2) those which fell short of such evidence, but were supported by *bonâ fide* possession. It provided also for claims being inquired into and decided at the spot by the Registrar-General or a Special Commissioner, instead of by the District Court, subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and for practically compulsory registration of deeds affecting lands titles to which had been registered.

Soon after the Ordinance was passed Sir Richard Cayley left the Island, as also the Governor, Sir William Gregory, who had taken a personal interest in the scheme. The result was that the measure which all competent authorities, including the Secretary of State, the Governor, the Supreme Court Judges, and the Law Officers of the Crown, had agreed in declaring to be most important, again dropped out of sight. It would probably have so remained but for Mr. Rámanáthan, who, from the time of his appointment as Member of the Legislative Council in 1879, kept the subject before the Government and the public. Early in 1887 a Select Committee of the Legislative Council was appointed at his instance to report on the difficulties alleged to exist in the way of bringing it into operation. The Committee reported in favour of the immediate bringing into operation of the scheme in the surveyed villages in the vicinity of Colombo, and the Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, lost no time in acting on the recommendation.

In October, 1887, he appointed Mr. J. H. de Saram as Special Commissioner for the Registration of Titles to Land in the villages Dehiwala, Wellawatta, Kirillapane, Kalubowila, and Talangama on the outskirts of Colombo. After he had worked about a year he found certain amendments of the law urgently needed in order to carry on the work efficiently. These were suggested by him in a report to Government, and were given legal effect to in the amending Ordinance No. 4 of 1889. On the completion of the registration of titles in Dehiwala and Wellawatta, and when the work was nearing completion in Kirillapane, a discussion was raised in the Legislative Council as to the desirability of continuing the work. A strong Committee was appointed to report on the question. It consisted of the Attorney-General (Sir S. Grenier), the Treasurer (Mr. F. R. Saunders), the Surveyor-General (Col. F. C. H. Clarke), two Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council (Messrs. P. Rámanáthan and T. N. Christie), the Special Commissioner (Mr. de Saram), and Mr. F. C. Loos, Proctor.

They reported in December, 1890, that the facts disclosed at their inquiry "pointed to the conclusion that at the present rate of cost and at the present rate of progress it is undesirable to proceed with the registration of titles ..... The Committee, however, are of opinion that the arrangements and conditions under which registration has heretofore been carried out may be so altered as not only to accelerate the work and diminish to some extent its cost, but also to secure more effectually the object which the Legislature had in view in passing the Land Registration Ordinances of 1877 and 1889." The Committee proceeded to make certain suggestions for this purpose, and, subject to those suggestions, recommended "that the registration of titles in the remaining divisions of Talangama and Kalubowila be proceeded with, and that the Commissioner be instructed to make a special report in time to enable the Government to decide before the completion of their work in the above-named divisions whether it is expedient or not to extend the operation of the Ordinance to other parts of the Island." (Sessional Paper No. LVIII. of 1890.)

The Government, however, decided not to proceed with the registration of titles in Talangama and Kalubowila. The Commissioner's work was suspended in March, 1891, and he was transferred to other duty. This decision was arrived at on the ground that the cost of the registration was incommensurate with the advantages derived by the title-holders.

In view of the great value of the work I have for some time past had this subject under careful consideration with a view to devising a more economical and expeditious way of prosecuting the work. If it could be clearly shown that titles could be registered at a moderate expenditure of money and time, the Government would no doubt be disposed to reconsider their decision and to sanction the resumption of the work.

It will be convenient to consider here why so much importance has been attached from the earliest times of the English, Dutch, and even Portuguese rule to the registration of titles to land. Ceylon is *par excellence* the land of small proprietors. It teems with land-holders devotedly attached to their lands, and owning them in minute and frequently undivided shares. Custom and tradition have assigned an honourable place in society to land-holders, constituting them the highest caste. The equal division of property, whether by operation of law in the case of intestates, or by the force of public opinion and custom to which, in the rare cases where wills are made, testators as a rule conform, has led to a very extensive distribution of land. The minuteness of the subdivision will be apparent from the following shares claimed before the Special Commissioner in December, 1888: $\frac{1}{144}$th share, $\frac{1}{160}$th, $\frac{1}{180}$th, $\frac{1}{192}$nd, $\frac{1}{196}$th, $\frac{1}{200}$th, $\frac{1}{360}$th, $\frac{1}{432}$nd, $\frac{1}{640}$th, $\frac{1}{660}$th, $\frac{1}{4}$ of 2 cocoanut and of 2 jak trees, $\frac{3}{224}$th shares of 3 cocoanut trees, $\frac{3}{294}$th and $\frac{3}{448}$th shares of one jak tree.

It has thus come to pass that in Ceylon land is not the luxury of the few, but the business and the concern of nearly every inhabitant. Not to own land almost argues one a vagabond. It is not surprising that the people cling with tenacity to their little bits of land, and that disputes about them are the most bitter and keenly contested. So far back as the year 1740 the Dutch Governor, Van Imhoff, summarising according to custom the results of his administration for the instruction and guidance of his successors, said:—"One of the principal considerations of any man in high authority in any of the districts of the Island is to settle properly the disputes regarding inheritance or landed possessions which so frequently arise. The ground is left uncultivated while these disputes last, and the Government receives no revenue from it—the natives would rather destroy an entire crop than suffer a person to derive advantage from it, whom they do not consider entitled to it. This shows the necessity for a *thombo* or land registry." (*Rebeyro's Ceylon, Lee's translation*, *p.* 167.)

Nine land cases out of ten in our courts turn on the question of possession, and the evidence presented to the courts is chiefly oral, a circumstance which not only increases the difficulties of honest claimants and the labour of Judges, but is a direct inducement to the institution of false claims. The evidence is to a great extent false, sometimes false on both sides. The success which often rewards such perjury in our courts, in spite of the best intentions and the ability of our Judges, is a stain on our judicial system, while each land-suit involves in its meshes many of the inhabitants of the village, either as parties or witnesses, and not unfrequently yields a fatal harvest of passion, rancour, and malice, of civil and criminal litigation and of crime, imposing on the public exchequer yearly increasing charges for the maintenance of courts and prisons.

The only effective remedy for this unfortunate state of things is the registration of titles to land, and it will be the truest statesmanship to persist in the scheme regardless of the immediate expenditure or labour involved, or of the years it will take to complete it over the Island. As soon as titles are registered in any district, litigation about lands will be practically at an end there, and with it a gradual reduction will take place of the crime and the criminal work of the courts and the expense on courts and prisons. The people will cease to find their chief occupation and amusement in and about the courts, will cease to treasure as heirlooms *nadu nommara*—little bits of paper containing the numbers of cases in which they, their relatives, friends, and enemies, living and dead, have figured for generations. They will learn to devote their time and energy to more wholesome occupations, and in course of years there must occur a sensible improvement in the character of the people.

It was said by the opponents of the scheme that it would create false litigation and break down under the weight of it. *Primâ facie* this seemed unlikely. Considering that a whole village will be called upon at once to assert and establish their claims, that each owner will have enough to do in preferring and supporting his own title, and that the inhabitants will be mutually dependent on each other for evidence of their rights, the chances are not great of the institution of false or frivolous claims, which are generally conceived in a moment of spite and carried on with the assistance of idle and officious neighbours. The experience of the Special Commissioner supports this view. Out of 1,708 allotments dealt with by him in the three villages, Dehiwala, Wellawatta, and Kirillapane, only 266, or about 16 per cent., were disputed. None of the claims was held to be false. He says: "The opportunity was availed of by some persons to state claims and to endeavour to revive dormant rights, rights which they had lost by non-possession for ten years and upwards. The Ordinance undoubtedly affords an encouragement to litigation, as some of the claimants would never have risked the cost of a lawsuit, and asserted their claims before me owing to the expense attending it being almost nil. Whatever evil there may be in this creation of litigation, it is temporary, as the claims are investigated and disposed of within a short time of their being made."

An important consideration which is overlooked by the opponents of the scheme is that until titles are registered the registration of deeds can hardly be regarded as a benefit to the public, except in regard to large properties which can be easily identified, such as coffee, tea, and cocoanut estates, and well known houses in towns. In regard to the vast number of small holdings throughout the Island Sir Richard Cayley, speaking with the authority of his great experience of the Island, said in the Legislative Council, in introducing the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877, that "it was questionable whether the registration of deeds had not done more harm than good."

For the registration of a deed to be useful the land dealt with by it must be clearly identified beyond the possibility of a mistake, and must be entered in the right folio, so that persons desirous of buying lands or making loans on the security of lands may be able to ascertain with accuracy and facility the previous history of any land from the registers. But it is difficult and often impossible in the absence of a cadastral survey to identify a land in Ceylon from its description in a deed. Lands have no fixed names, and are often called from trees standing or that may have stood on them, or from any of the numerous persons that may have lived on them. The same land may be called Kosgahawatta (jak tree garden), Dawatagahawatta (Dawata tree garden), Dodangahawatta (Orange tree garden), Punchinona Padinchiwatta (Punchinona's residing garden), or Juanis Naide hitapuwatta (the garden in which Juanis Naide lived). The boundaries given to a land are usually lands whose names and descriptions are as fickle and shifting. The extent of the same land is given differently in different deeds, being generally a rough guess. In some villages hundreds of lands are called by the same name. In the village Moratuwa there are about 1,200 lands bearing the name of Madangahawatta, entries regarding which are scattered over about 1,500 folios in 55 volumes, which would all have to be searched before any one of these Madangahawattas can be identified.

The natural consequence is that deeds are not unfrequently entered in the wrong folio, to the grievous injury of persons who may, relying on our registers, and lulled by them into a false sense of security, make investments destined to prove at last valueless from the existence of prior registered transactions affecting the same land. So conscious is the Department of the imperfections of its work that it will not take on itself the responsibility of issuing certificates, which I think the public have a right to ask, of "negative search," *i. e.* certificates that there are no deeds registered against the lands or persons named in the requisition other than those of which extracts are given. It seems hardly fair for the Department to be taking yearly so large a sum as Rs. 120,000 from the public for the registration of deeds, and even making a large profit out of it—a profit which last year exceeded Rs. 65,000, and which since the establishment of the Department has exceeded three-quarters of a million of rupees—while the system of registration gives the public no security against serious mistakes and frauds, and its imperfections have compelled such men as Sir Richard Cayley to doubt whether it has not done more harm than good.

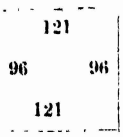
Errors and frauds can be effectually prevented only by a registration of titles founded upon a cadastral survey. Under it alone can registration possess the unquestionable accuracy and completeness which it should possess. Under it a map of each village is prepared on such a scale that every holding can be marked and numbered upon it. After timely and sufficient notice all claims to each lot are investigated, and the name of the true owner is entered in the register against the number of the lot. A page in the register is devoted to each separate lot, and record is there made of all encumbrances outstanding against it, without any possibility of mistake as to identity. Thus, effectually and once for all every man's title is settled, the risk of litigation is reduced to a minimum, and intending purchasers or creditors may ascertain exactly the state of the title of the vendor or debtor with all the encumbrances thereon.

Sir Richard Cayley in 1876 gave another important reason for prosecuting the registration of titles. That reason may be urged now with greater force. He said, "There were thoughtful men who considered that the tax on food was doomed, and that it would sooner or later have to give place to a tax on land. If that was to be done, a cadastral survey was indispensable, and the registration of the ownership, if not absolutely indispensable, would immensely facilitate any scheme for taxation of lands." Now that the grain tax has been abolished, and that other important taxes are likely to be abolished or reduced, the Island is clearly nearing a land tax (a most equitable mode of taxation in Ceylon), and the necessity for a cadastral survey and a registration of titles is greater than ever.

It would lead also (as I said in my Administration Report for the year 1887) to another reform of importance, the simplification of conveyancing, abolishing the anomaly of applying the fictions, refinements, and pedantries of English conveyancing to an Oriental population, and rendering unnecessary the accumulation of instruments of title.

The certificate of title issued to each landowner in place of his title deeds (which will be taken from him and cancelled) will be somewhat in this form; a duplicate of the certificate being bound up in the Land Office in volumes forming registers of titles :—

Book vol. V., page 18.
Registered plan No. 105
Allotment No. 18.



Scale ∧

An allotment of land situate in the village (Weligampitiya), in the ——— Kóralé.
Bounded on the N. by No. 106 of ---
Do. E. by No. 107 of ——
Do. S. by the river
Do. W. by the high road.
Extent 2A. 1R. 15P.
Surveyed by ———
Surveyor-General's Office.
Date ———

C. D.
Surveyor-General

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP.
Land Registration Ordinance, 1877.

No. 160.

——— Pattu } Weligampitiya { ——— District.
——— Kóralé } ——— Province.

These are to certify that ——— has this day been registered as owner with a title of the first (second) class of (an undivided one-half of) an allotment of land at (Weligampitiya), in the District of (Colombo), as delineated and described in the margin hereof, subject to such incumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified by memorial under-written or endorsed hereon.

Given at ———, this ——— day of ———, 18 ——

A. B.,
Registrar.

(Memoranda or Memorials.)

At the foot of this document, and under the signature of the registrar, there should be room for the entry of such memoranda or memorials as may qualify the title. On each certificate, before issue, will be carefully entered, as well as in the duplicate in the register, a memorandum of every mortgage or incumbrance, in order of priority, the existence of which has been intimated to the registrar. If the title deeds are surrendered to the registrar by the mortgagee, the latter will receive in return the certificate of title with the following memorandum at the foot :—

Deed of mortgage No. ——, dated the ——— day of ———, 18 ——, from the within-named ——— to ——— of ———. Principal sum secured Rs. ———. Rate of interest, 12 per cent. Date appointed for redemption ——— day of ———, 18 ——. Interest to be paid monthly on the ——— day of the month.

——— Registrar.

Thenceforth every change of ownership and every dealing with the land must be notified at the Registry Office and entered in the certificate, and its duplicate in the registers, before it can take effect. No elaborate conveyance need be drawn by professional men. Simple forms will be provided, which can be filled up with little formality, and special clerks will be appointed at the Registry Offices to draw up transfers, mortgages, or leases, &c., at moderate fees. You wish to buy a land. You go to the Land Office with the vendor, who takes his certifiate of title with him. You explain your errand to the clerk, who fills up a short printed form of "Memorandum of Sale," which the vendor signs. This is lodged in the office, and a short memorial is written on the face of this certificate and on the duplicate in the register as follows :—

Memorandum of sale No. ——, dated the ——— day of ———, 18 ——, produced the same day at ——— o'clock in the forenoon from the within-named ——— to ———, of ———. Consideration money paid Rs. ———

——— Registrar.

The certificate then becomes your property, and thus on the face of one piece of paper you have all you can want to know about the state of your title—viz., the original certificate that the land is the property of A B, and the subsequent memorial showing that on a certain date A B sold the land to you. Every subsequent dealing with the land must appear on the face of the certificate in the same way—sale, lease, mortgage, discharge, or extension, or assignment of mortgage, transmission by death, &c. On making a search at the Registry Office any one can see at a glance on a single page of the register book the whole of the recorded dealings with any given property, and you, as the person interested, can see by reference to the one document which you hold the precise extent of your interest. In case you buy only part of the land of A B as described in the certificate, you will receive a new certificate for the piece you have purchased, and A B's certificate will be cancelled to that extent and returned to him.

This system of conveyancing is in operation in the Australian Colonies, and is known as the Torrens System, and should be the goal for us to aim at. The registration of titles, as provided for by Ordinance No. 5 of 1877, needs this scheme to supplement it and to attain its full measure of success; and this is the only radical and effective cure for the evils of our notarial system which I have adverted to in page 5 above.

The value and even necessity for the registration of titles to land being now, as I hope, sufficiently established, I will proceed to consider, by the light of the experience gained by the registration of titles in the three villages Dehiwala, Wellawatta, and Kirillapane by Mr. J. H. de Saram, whether the objection to it based on its immoderate cost cannot be overcome. The three villages comprised an extent of 1,548 acres and 1,708 allotments. The pecuniary cost of the registration was Rs. 74,098·15, and the time taken was three years and nine months (October, 1887, to July, 1891), including four months during which the Registrar-General acted as Commissioner after Mr. de Saram's transfer to other duty. The income up to the end of last year was Rs. 3,470, or only about 5 per cent. of the expenditure. This no doubt furnished a strong reason for suspending the work. But it should be remembered that nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure, equal to Rs. 46,034·98, was swallowed up by the salary and allowances of the Commissioner, his salary being Rs. 9,600 a year with a daily allowance of Rs. 10 to make up for the loss of fees attached to his substantive appointment as Fiscal of the Western Province. It was necessary to employ so highly paid an officer to start the work and put it in proper train. Now that this has been done, three officers might be employed at the same cost to carry on the work on the lines laid down by Mr. de Saram, and the work could be prosecuted thrice as rapidly.

The experience now gained, the amendments of the law and the rules of procedure made at the instance of Mr. de Saram, will also greatly accelerate the work and reduce the expense. For over four months after his appointment he was able to do little or nothing, as he had to give under the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877 three months' clear notice calling for claims. An expenditure of about Rs. 4,500 was thus incurred, which would be avoided should the work be resumed, as the notice would be given and the preliminary arrangements made by the Registrar-General, and the appointment of the Special Commissioner and his staff deferred until the time for the actual receipt of claims to lands. Again, under the 22nd section of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877, a list of lands had to be published in the *Gazette* and local papers. For one village alone, and that the smallest of the three, Dehiwala, the publication cost over Rs. 1,000 without any compensating advantage. At Mr. de Saram's suggestion the section has now been repealed, and this heavy expenditure need no longer be incurred. Adding these two items to the amount of the reduction now possible in the Commissioner's salary, a saving of Rs. 19,300 might be effected in the cost, if the work had to be done now; that is to say, a saving of more than two-thirds of the actual cost.

The dilatoriness of the work and the consequent increased cost were in part due to the popular misapprehension and distrust of the object of the scheme. It was believed to be a prelude to the bringing of the villages within the Municipal limits and otherwise subjecting them to increased taxation. The Commissioner therefore received little or no help, if he was not even obstructed, in the investigation of titles. Only those who have had to hear and decide land cases can realise the difficulty and delay in settling questions of title when the persons interested do not render willing and intelligent help. The people are now convinced of the disinterestedness of Government, and that its only object was to give landowners certainty of title and facility of proof of title and thus check land disputes, the source of so much of the civil and criminal litigation and crime of the Island. The Commissioner, Mr. de Saram, himself found the people towards the close of his work ready and willing to help him, in contrast to their previous indifference and obstruction. It is therefore likely that the investigation of titles will now proceed more expeditiously than hitherto.

More rapid progress may also be expected if some further amendments are made in the procedure. For instance, the 11th section of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877 requires undisputed claims to be disposed of before the investigation of disputed claims, which causes quite unnecessary delay. During the last few months of Mr. de Saram's work he was compelled to ignore this section and to investigate disputed and undisputed claims simultaneously, in order to close the work before the time prescribed by His Excellency the Governor. The law should be early amended, vesting the Commissioner with discretion to take up claims in such order as he may think expedient, and enabling the Commissioners of adjoining divisions to help each other according to the exigencies of business.

While in these ways the cost of the work both in time and money may be greatly reduced, the people themselves should be made to pay appreciably for the great benefits conferred on them by the registration of titles. Under the existing law the only stamp duty payable is 50 cents on each claim made (irrespective of value), and 50 cents per acre (irrespective of value) for each certificate of ownership issued, and one rupee (irrespective of extent or value) for any other certificate. Nor is there any provision to compel the persons whose claims have been upheld to take out certificates of title. The great majority have not taken out certificates though from two to four years have elapsed since there titles were registered. The only necessary expenditure therefore incurred by the landowner is 50 cents for his claim, a sum quite disproportionate to the advantage gained by him of a title conclusive against the whole world, with a figure of survey showing beyond possibility of dispute the exact extent of his right and adding greatly to the value of his investment. At present he pays a great deal more than this sum for the mere registration of a deed which gives him no security that the grantor was the owner of the right or interest dealt with in the deed, nor protects the holder against mistakes and frauds in registration.

The scale of duties levied should be not less but higher than is now charged for the registration of deeds, and should be proportionate to the value of the title registered, and the duties should all be recovered as soon as the titles are registered instead of leaving the payment optional with the title-holder. For this purpose the law might be amended, making the payment of the duty on the certificate compulsory. This may be effected by making it an offence for a claimant whose title has been registered to neglect without just cause, when called upon by the Commissioner, to pay the duty. The Commissioner should have the power to issue a certificate free of duty in the case of titles under Rs. 20 in value, if satisfied that the claimant is too poor to pay the duty.

I submit the following scale of duties for the consideration of the Government. It will be seen that a person claiming a title of the value of Rs. 100 will have it registered and certificate issued at a total expense of Rs. 3, which must be considered a very cheap price for a clean and incontrovertible title. If it is Rs. 1,000 in value, the expense would be Rs. 15. If it is Rs. 10 in value, the expense would be 75 cents, unless the Commissioner chooses to remit the amount on the ground

of poverty. In the case of disputed claims (about 16 per cent. of the total claims in the villages Dehiwala, Wellawatta, and Kirillapane) I propose that a slight duty be levied on subpœnas, proxies, petitions of appeal, writs of possession, and of execution and applies for partition. These are only six out of 43 items on which duty is leviable in an action in a court of justice, and are on the same or on a lower scale. For instance, a subpœna to a witness would in such an action require a stamp duty of from 50 cents to Rs. 4, according as the value of the claim varies from one cent to Rs. 10,000 with an additional duty of Re. 1·25 for every additional Rs. 5,000. Under the scale proposed by me it will never exceed 50 cents, and might be as low as 10 cents :—

Proposed Scale of Duties.

	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 300 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Rs. 5,000 and under.	Rs. 10,000 and under.	Every additional Rs. 10,000 or part.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Claims	0 25	1 0	1 50	3 0	5 0	7 50	10 0	5 0
Certificates of title	0 50	2 0	3 0	6 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	10 0
Proxies ...	Half the scale of duties on claims.							
Writ of possession ...								
Writ of execution ...								
Application for partition*	Same as claims.							
Petition of appeal ...								
Summons—								
(*a*) To resident in village where land is situated ...	Ten cents irrespective of value of claim.							
(*b*) To resident out of the village ...	Fifty cents irrespective of value of claim.							

* The applicant in addition should deposit such sum as the court shall consider sufficient to defray the expenses of the partition.

I subjoin a statement showing the number of claims made, titles registered, &c., in the three villages Dehiwala, Wellawatta, and Kirillapane, with the revenue that would have been recoverable according to this scale from claims, titles, and subpœnas, omitting for the present the other items :—

	Scale of Charges.	Dehiwala.		Wellawatta.		Kirillapane.	
Claims.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.	No.	Rs. c.
10 Rs. and under ...	0 25	60	15 0	67	16 75	151	37 75
100 do. ...	1 0	344	344 0	380	380 0	618	618 0
300 do. ...	1 50	188	282 0	261	391 50	307	460 50
500 do. ...	3 0	34	102 0	94	282 0	64	192 0
1,000 do. ...	5 0	38	190 0	66	330 0	28	140 0
5,000 do. ...	7 50	22	165 0	56	420 0	7	52 50
10,000 do. ...	10 0	1	10 0	4	40 0	—	—
Every additional Rs. 1,000 or part ...	5 0	—	—	6	105 0	—	—
Registration of Titles.							
10 Rs. and under ...	0 50	620	310 0	593	296 50	899	449 50
100 do. ...	2 0	688	1,376 0	677	1,354 0	920	1,840 0
300 do. ...	3 0	164	492 0	232	696 0	216	648 0
500 do. ...	6 0	37	222 0	91	546 0	42	252 0
1,000 do. ...	10 0	33	330 0	53	530 0	23	230 0
5,000 do. ...	15 0	17	255 0	37	555 0	4	60 0
10,000 do. ...	20 0	4	80 0	1	20 0	—	—
Every additional Rs. 10,000 or part ...	10 0	—	—	5	200 0	—	—
Summons.							
To resident in village	0 10	29	2 90	416	41 60	625	62 50
To resident out of the village ...	0 50	19	9 50	206	103 0	703	351 50
Total ...	—	—	4,185 40		6,307 35		5,394 25
Proxies ...	Half the scale of duties on claims, with minimum of 25 cents	63	Not ascertained	103	Not ascertained	112	Not ascertained
Writs of possession		1		5		2	
Writs of execution		—		6		7	
Application for partition ...	Same as claims	7		19		11	
Petitions of appeal		1		7		5	

The revenue would therefore be in round numbers as follows :—

	Rs.
Dehiwala	4,200
Wellawatta	6,300
Kirillapane	5,400

which would all have been recovered under this scheme as soon as the titles were registered. The actual revenue realised, owing to the defects I have pointed out in the existing law, on the completion of the registration of titles in the villages was as follows :—

	Rs.
Dehiwala	360
Wellawatta	510
Kirillapane	700

or a total of Rs. 1,570, which rose slowly by the end of last year, as certificates of title were taken out, to Rs. 3,470, exclusive of fees levied for copies, applications, &c., which would be equally recoverable under the proposed scheme, and which I have not taken into account. The copying fees, I may mention in passing, are now levied at the rate of 12½ cents per folio copied, one-third of the fees levied for other records in this Department or in courts, and should be raised to 37½ cents.

The cost of registering titles would depend on the time taken and on the salary of the Commissioner and his staff. In both respects there is now room for a material reduction, with the valuable experience that has been gained, the improvements already made in the law and procedure, and the further improvements I have suggested. The actual recording, investigation, and settlement of claims occupied Mr. de Saram in Dehiwala seven months, in Wellawatta and Kirillapane fifteen months each He would now no doubt be able to reduce the time by a third, say to five and ten months respectively. I believe that a Commissioner on Rs. 4,000 or 4,500 a year will now be able to do the work almost as efficiently if he be a Ceylonese gentleman with experience of judicial work and of the people ; *e. g.*, an officer of the Civil Service, such as Mr. J. S. Drieberg, or Mr. William Dunuwila, or Mr. Robert Dunuwila, or a competent officer of this Department, such as the Assistant Registrar-General, Mr. Anthonisz, or some proctor or advocate with the requisite character and experience. The staff required will be a clerk, an interpreter, two peons, and a surveyor, who will be needed, while the Commissioner records claims, to test the boundaries in the presence of the claimants, to note for subsequent settlement any difference between the boundaries marked on the plan and those on the land, and to effect partitions on application after claims have been settled. The staff will cost as follows for a year :—

Cost of Staff.

	Rs.
Commissioner	4,000
One clerk	600
One interpreter	600
Two peons	240
One surveyor (for three months)	1,000
Contingencies	560
Total ...	7,000

Even allowing six months in Dehiwala and twelve months in either of the other villages for the recording, investigation, and settlement of claims, the cost of registering titles in those villages would be :—

	Expenditure. Rs.		Income. Rs.	Excess or Deficiency of Income over Expenditure. Rs.
Dehiwala	... 3,500,	as against an income (as shown above) of ...	4,200	... 700 (excess)
Wellawatta	... 7,000,	Do. do. ...	6,300	... —700 (deficiency)
Kirillapane	... 7,000,	Do. do. ...	5,400	... —1,600 (do.)

It will be seen that the work will have more than paid its cost in Dehiwala and nearly done so in Wellawatta and Kirillapane.

Then there is the increased yearly income which must come from the compulsory registration of deeds, which is a necessary consequence of the registration of titles. In the period that has elapsed since the titles were registered in those villages, deeds have been registered in them at the rate of Rs. 84 a year in Dehiwala, Rs. 120 in Wellawatta, and Rs. 110 in Kirillapane, and the income from copies, applications, &c., has been yearly Rs. 46, Rs. 40, and Rs. 47, respectively, showing a return of 23 per cent. on the capital (Rs. 700) in Wellawatta, and of 9 per cent. on the capital (Rs. 1,600) in Kirillapane, while in the case of Dehiwala, as I have said, the work will have paid its cost, and the subsequent yearly income from the registration of deeds will be so much addition to the net profit of Government.

The better financial results obtained in Dehiwala are due to the fact that the land there is more valuable and the disputes fewer than in Wellawatta and still more so than in Kirillapane. As a rule lands in towns or their outskirts are much more valuable than in villages further off ; the allotments are bigger and the titles more certain and free from dispute. This would point to the expediency of registering titles chiefly in towns and their outskirts, if large profits are desired, and of gradually extending the work into the outlying villages

It is the opinion of many competent persons that the town of Colombo offers the best field for the operation of the Ordinance, and that the work is certain to pay its cost at once and to yield a splendid income subsequently from the compulsory registration of deeds. The Surveyor-General has informed me that the town has been surveyed completely, but that the survey will have to be revised to be brought up to date. This revision need not take long. I would suggest that he be requested to expedite it and make his report without delay to His Excellency the Governor under section 12 of the Ordinance No. 14 of 1891, and that the Ordinance be brought into operation in the town, and that the registration of titles be carried out there as well as in the villages Talangama and Kalubowila, which Mr. de Saram left undone.

For the town of Colombo there would be required two Commissioners, one for the northern and one for the southern part of the town. The sooner the titles are registered the greater the revenue to Government, for compulsory registration of deeds will take effect at once. For Talangama and Kalubowila a third Commissioner should be appointed, all three to work under the supervision of the Registrar-General, and in such order as may conduce to the expeditious and efficient completion of the work, and the Registrar-General should himself take part when possible in the work, especially where big questions are involved. The three Commissioners with their staff would, at the rate mentioned above, cost Rs. 21,000 a year.

There is little doubt that in the town of Colombo, owing to the value of the land and the comparative certainty of titles, the work of registering them will pay its cost and leave a margin of profit sufficient to cover any deficit on the work in the villages Talangama and Kalubowila, not to speak of the subsequent increased revenue from the compulsory registration of deeds. This last source of revenue is not to be despised. At present, with only about 29 per cent. of the deeds executed affecting lands in the town of Colombo registered, the yearly revenue from the registration of such deeds is Rs. 8,200. When titles have been registered, this income will be tripled; that is to say, the town of Colombo alone will then yield from the registration of deeds one-fifth of the present revenue realised from this source throughout the whole Island.

I think that a beginning might also be advantageously made in some of the other principal towns, such as Galle, Kandy, Jaffna, Kalutara, and Kurunégala, so soon as the surveys of those towns are completed and brought up to date. Here the expense of registration need not be great, for the work might be entrusted to the District Judges of those stations. Their legitimate duties are, I believe, insufficient in the case of most of them to occupy their whole time, and they would probably be willing to undertake the duties of Commissioner for an extra yearly allowance of one to two thousand rupees a year. The work will not take them away from their stations, and should not require the addition of more than a clerk and a peon to their staff, while it will be an undoubted advantage to have the work done by officers of their experience. The yearly expenditure for each of these stations will be :—

	Rs.
Commissioner (average yearly allowance)	1,500
Clerk	600
Peon	120
Surveyor (three months)	1,000
Contingencies	280
Making a total of	3,500

which, there is little room to doubt, will be greatly exceeded by the immediate income from the work and by the subsequent yearly increase of income from the compulsory registration of deeds.

It has been suggested to me by Mr. Lushington that the village of Marawila, in the Chilaw District, containing large and valuable allotments, with titles for the most part well settled, and a population much above the average in wealth, would be a suitable village to bring under the operation of the Ordinance, which would then be gradually extended to neighbouring villages which are under equally favourable conditions. I think this is a good suggestion. The cost will be only Rs. 7,000 a year, and will be almost immediately recovered from title-holders.

In these ways the scheme can be economically and expeditiously carried out in various parts of the Island with the prospect of its being extended in time over the whole Island. In submitting these proposals I have endeavoured to make the scheme self-supporting. It is, however, right to remember that the interim registration of deeds brings in, as I have said, annually a large surplus to Government—a surplus which last year was over Rs. 65,000, and which during the period that the Department has been in existence has exceeded three-quarter million rupees—and that no more legitimate use can be made of the surplus than to carry out the registration of titles, without which the registration of deeds must continue to be (as Sir Richard Cayley said) imperfect, inaccurate, and even prejudicial to the public interests. The public therefore have a fair right to demand that part at least of the surplus be devoted yearly to the registration of titles, and that Government should not too rigidly insist on the work being self-supporting. But, as I have endeavoured to show, its cost will be immediately repaid in many places, and nearly so in others, and that in all cases a tempting yearly return may be expected from the compulsory registration of deeds, which will come into effect as soon as titles are registered.

I venture to hope therefore that the Government will, after due consideration of what I have submitted, be pleased to order the registration of titles to land to be resumed, and that the administration of His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock will be signalised by placing this measure—which from the earliest times of the English and even Dutch rule has been recognised as of vital importance to the good administration of the Island, and which will in lasting fruit outgrow far noisier schemes—on a firm footing beyond the reach of the vicissitudes of successive Governments, and by making its vigorous prosecution an essential and fundamental policy of the Government, as essential as the maintenance of Courts of Justice.

P. ARUNÁCHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

April 29, 1893.

APPENDIX.

I.—Statement showing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department for the years 1891 and 1892.

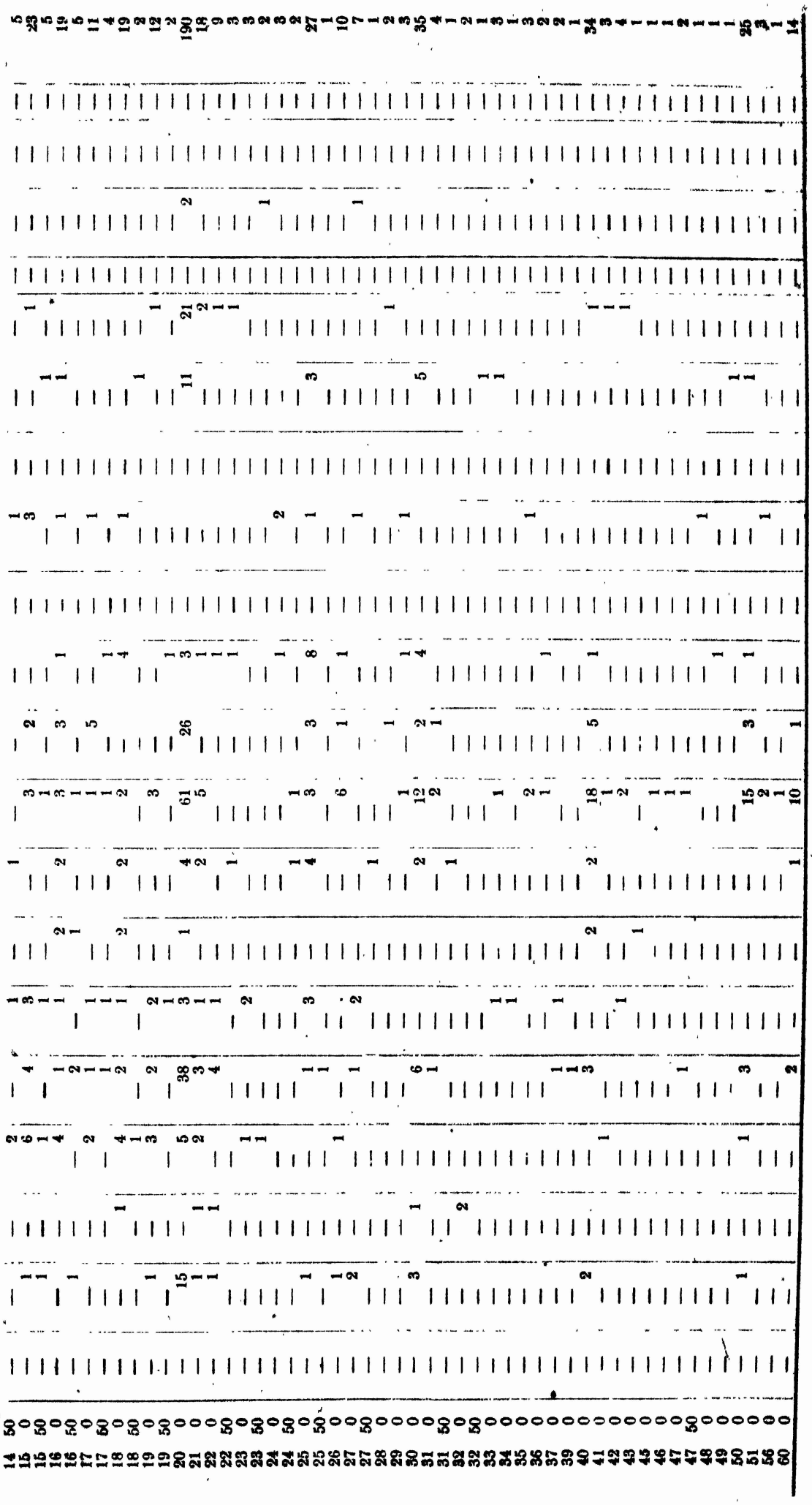
	1891	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
Business.				
Number of Deeds registered ..	46,725	54,164	7,439	—
Number of Entries	67,537	85,993	18,456	—
Applications	3,740	4,175	435	—
Copies and Extracts	2,744	3,121	377	—
Number of Notarial Duplicates examined ..	105,569	112,232	6,663	—
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Total Amount secured on Mortgages ...	13,727,789 40½	18,923,879 34	5,196,089 93½	—
Total Value of Transfers of Properties by Sales, Gifts, &c	16,328,127 45	34,092,356 6½	17,764,228 61½	—
Revenue.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Value of Stamps	116,075 0	136,149 75	20,072 75	—
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	427 15	202 40	–	224 75
Fines, &c.	1,486 0	1,156 0	–	330 0
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances		..	—	—
Total	117,988 15	137,508 15	20,072 75	554 75
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Personal Emoluments.				
Fixed Establishment, Ordinary	18,639 90	18,620 45	–	19 45
Supply Bill	20,007 9	20,198 9	191 0	—
Other Charges.				
Bookbinding	368 31	380 16	11 82	—
Stationery	510 47	495 13	—	15 34
Furniture and Petty Expenses . ..	697 69	847 50	149 81	—
Rent	1,265 0	1,650 0	385 0	–
Transport	914 55	1,678 66	764 11	—
Total ...	72,403 4	73,869 99	1,501 74	34 79

II.—Return showing the Transactions affecting Immovable Property registered under the Land Registration Ordinances during 1892.

Offices.	Government Grants.	Transfers other than Gifts.	Certificates of Sale.	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Transfer of Leases.	Agreements.	Transfers of Agreements.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Partnership.	Powers of Attorney.	Notarial Declarations and Attestations of Title.	Deeds of Confirmation, Revocation, and Disclaimer.	Deeds or Acts of Release, Discharge, Surrender, and Annulment.	Judgments or Decrees of Court	Assignments of Judgment or Decrees of Court.	Deeds of Rectification.	Certificates of Possession.	Fiscals' Seizures.	Deeds of Exchange.	Caveats.	Total Number of Deeds Registered.	Total Number of Properties affected thereby.	Total Amount secured by Mortgages. Rs. c.	Total Value of Properties transferred by Sale, Gifts, &c. Rs. c.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.
Anurádhapura ...	17	97	—	—	23	19	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	270	5,520 87	13,990 0	4	4
Badulla ...	102	689	16	3	25	238	10	—	55	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	39	—	—	—	40	26	—	—	1,255	1,943	899.139 5	1,265.350 0	89	118
Batticaloa...	17	238	25	—	52	295	12	26	17	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	696	1,048	156,101 38	162,879 71	51	62
Chilaw ...	31	1.349	—	2	73	1,506	24	9	227	—	26	—	11	—	—	1	2	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.363	5,824	1,096.974 12	2,339,098 31	190	150
Colombo ...	16	3,595	7	2	366	2,813	43	36	514	37	21	—	16	1	—	5	10	598	6	1	4	—	25	—	1	8,117	11,621	3.019,078 43½	2,968,150 0	905	540
Registrar-General ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	96	943,200 0	—	—	—
Galle ...	5	2,658	27	—	143	1,787	89	9	129	7	17	2	1	—	—	—	—	46	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4,924	8,455	663.874 69½	828.669 78½	473	299
Jaffna ...	—	630	110	—	97	1,013	43	4	1	—	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	2	1	—	4	—	—	1,952	3,164	328,804 70½	345,979 72½	540	315
Kalutara ...	42	1,815	111	—	122	1.483	30	8	71	2	9	—	2	—	1	2	1	57	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3,759	6,503	563,791 98	469,171 97	231	226
Kandy ...	29	3,307	17	—	125	1.900	122	36	158	24	31	5	3	3	—	1	4	276	—	—	—	20	200	1	2	6,264	10,414	6,534.119 68	10,615,203 19½	459	516
Kégalla ...	9	1,173	6	—	23	729	18	23	24	25	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2,055	3,721	713,411 78	1,167,808 4	125	94
Kurunégala ...	6	3,837	1	1	53	2,075	41	8	112	12	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6,216	9,424	242,839 56	1,928,071 80	170	159
Mannár ...	—	12	1	—	2	15	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	63	63	4,160 0	3,148 0	3	3
Mátara ...	46	2,531	283	1	85	1,706	49	6	119	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	8	315	—	—	5.185	9,275	256,619 41½	342,127 44½	485	217
Mullaittivu ...	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	103	1,125 0	170 0	—	—
Negombo ...	166	2,876	5	—	263	2,581	38	12	650	42	38	1	10	—	—	1	—	231	—	—	—	—	7	—	1	6,922	9,422	1,884.233 49½	824,226 51	305	290
Ratnapura...	7	572	6	—	20	527	19	—	35	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,226	2,080	314,672 12½	496.691 64	75	70
Tangalla ...	5	688	12	—	12	421	11	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,166	1,793	45,781 96	64,955 9	50	39
Trincomalee ...	11	23	—	—	7	37	3	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	127	161	20,986 0	13,142 50	20	19
Vavuniya ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	60 0	30 0	—	—
Total ...	509	26,094	627	9	1491	19,149	554	314	2,126	165	227	12	49	8	1	10	19	1,482	15	11	7	70	600	1	4	53,554	85,383	17,694,494 25	23,849,863 72	4,175	3,121

III.—Return of the Value of Stamps used in the Land Registration Department, and of the Number of Deeds affecting Immovables registered in each Office and bearing Registration Stamps of various Values, during the year 1892.

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of	Number of Deeds Registered.																					Total.
	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kegalla.	Kurunegala.	Mannár.	Mátara.	Mullaitivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Registrar-General.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	
Rs. c.																					
1 0	88	908	448	1,294	5,271	2,574	1,565	2,331	3,315	1,108	4,239	17	3,625	2	4,692	728	—	864	43	2	33,114
1 25	16	91	45	133	472	473	137	335	518	211	665	2	584	1	389	127	—	126	1	—	4,326
1 50	11	30	20	57	121	193	35	123	113	84	230	1	243	—	97	51	—	36	—	—	1,451
1 75	3	11	4	10	50	76	17	61	46	31	78	—	99	—	31	17	—	22	—	—	556
2 0	10	108	97	617	1,124	556	361	507	579	148	368	10	439	—	963	102	—	81	59	—	6,120
2 25	1	3	1	1	6	20	1	15	9	19	32	—	29	—	5	8	—	7	—	—	128
2 50	4	36	24	141	290	137	105	159	337	90	130	3	124	—	241	35	5	24	—	—	1,885
2 75	—	1	—	—	3	9	—	9	5	5	1	—	7	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	44
3 0	7	55	63	368	695	301	216	262	297	92	148	1	199	1	416	34	—	32	5	—	3,192
3 25	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	2	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	17
3 50	—	3	1	26	34	41	17	39	45	25	31	—	23	—	29	2	—	7	—	—	323
3 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
4 0	12	35	27	227	447	168	144	122	153	51	78	2	85	—	234	15	—	16	5	—	1,821
4 25	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
4 50	—	1	1	9	8	13	1	2	19	8	12	—	6	—	6	4	—	1	—	—	91
5 0	3	23	25	155	398	106	86	73	128	33	37	2	67	—	162	19	—	10	3	—	1,330
5 50	—	1	1	3	4	2	—	3	7	2	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	31
6 0	1	9	13	75	80	61	35	49	46	15	32	2	28	2	76	10	—	8	1	—	543
6 50	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	13
7 0	1	3	8	45	49	37	13	19	23	9	12	—	21	—	30	5	—	3	2	—	280
7 50	—	11	3	11	151	15	6	5	25	7	5	—	2	—	21	8	—	—	—	—	270
8 0	—	3	2	32	14	23	13	15	19	7	9	—	13	—	29	6	—	—	1	—	186
8 50	1	3	5	7	14	5	4	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	56
9 0	1	1	2	22	17	12	11	9	10	6	10	—	16	—	9	4	—	1	—	—	131
9 50	—	3	—	3	7	4	2	1	4	—	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	31
10 0	—	9	1	24	112	23	9	13	54	12	29	—	14	—	24	5	—	—	—	—	329
10 50	—	—	—	5	6	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	23
11 0	—	1	2	8	14	13	4	3	11	3	4	—	6	—	5	2	—	—	1	—	77
11 50	—	—	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	16
12 0	—	3	3	4	6	5	3	3	6	2	3	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	51
12 50	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
13 0	—	1	2	4	5	3	2	3	2	1	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	32
13 50	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
14 0	—	1	1	4	3	1	2	3	2	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	24



III.—Return of the Value of Stamps, &c.—*contd.*

Bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of		Number of Deeds Registered.																				
Rs.	c	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Batticaloa.	Chilaw.	Colombo.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Kalutara.	Kandy.	Kégalla.	Kurunégala.	Mannár.	Mátara.	Mullaitivu.	Negombo.	Ratnapura.	Registrar-General.	Tangalla.	Trincomalee.	Vavuniya.	Total.
60	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
61	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
63	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
70	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
71	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
73	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
74	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
76	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
77	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
78	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
80	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
81	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
85	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
90	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
91	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
92	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
96	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
100	0	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
102	0	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
110	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
120	0	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
130	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
140	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
150	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
160	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
161	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
163	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
170	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
174	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
190	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
191	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
200	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
230	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
231	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
240	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
241	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

250	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
270	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
301	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
313	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
330	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
350	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
369	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
380	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
420	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
470	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
680	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1,392	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1,407	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1,663	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total Receipts		Rs. c. 276 50	Rs. c. 3740 75	Rs. c. 1729 0	Rs. c. 9437 75	Rs. c. 21848 0	Rs. c. 9834 25	Rs. c. 5608 0	Rs. c. 7948 0	Rs. c. 28952 75	Rs. c. 5378 25	Rs. c. 9705 25	Rs. c. 81 50	Rs. c. 9013 75	Rs. c. 18 25	Rs. c. 13723 25	Rs. c. 3100 25	Rs. c. 12 50	Rs. c. 1797 0	Rs. c. 251 25	Rs. c. 2 0	Rs. c. 132458 25

Deficiencies of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	202 40
Fines, &c.	1156 0
District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances ...	—
Total ...	133816 65

IV.—Return of Deeds affecting Movable Property registered during 1892 under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871, and the Value of Stamps used.

Office.	Number and Description of Deeds: Bills of Sale.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Leases.	Agreements.	Security Bonds.	Assignments.	Discharges.	Total.	Total Amount secured by Mortgages.	Total Value of Property conveyed by Bills of Sale, Gifts &c.	Number of Deeds registered bearing Registration Stamps of the Value of: Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 7.50	Rs. 15.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 50.	Total Receipts.
											Rs. c.	Rs c													Rs. c.
Anurádhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 50
Badulla	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	12	2,231 3[illegible]	13,331 4[illegible]	2	3	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	27 0
Batticaloa	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	[illegible] 0	3,721 [illegible]	[illegible]	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 0
Chilaw	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1,975 0	[illegible] 0	2	[illegible]	—	—	1	1	—	—		—	—	—	
Colombo	72	—	179	—	—	—	—	—	3	254	1,047,001 51	1,[illegible]085 57½	49	41	—	[illegible]	33	30	11	7	2	—	2	1	865 50
Registrar-General ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle	4	—	29	—	1	—	—	22	—	47	8,339 0	11,756 87	11	16	—	11	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	115 0
Jaffna	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	750 0	4,359 70	4	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0
Kalutara	13	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1,700 0	3,420 0	7	12	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 0
Kandy	58	6	39	—	1	1	19	29	3	156	90,640 2	72,968 61	36	40	2	22	14	5	9	4	2	1	—	—	440 50
Kégalla	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1,175 31	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0
Kurunégala ...	3	1	10	—	—	—	—	5	—	19	2,085 0	3,605 50	7	4	—	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 0
Mannár	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100 0	1,307 67	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0
Mátara	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	235 0	1,492 0	11	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	10	—	14	—	—	1	—	—	—	25	2,373 25	3,063 63	9	9	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 0
Ratnapura	7	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	1	17	71,375 0	14,065 0	2	3	1	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	46 50
Tapgalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	200 0	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	213	9	294	1	2	2	23	58	8	610	1,229,385 9	242,492 34½	154	140	4	105	65	48	20	13	4	1	2	1	1,754 0

V.—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Registration Department during the year 1892.

Offices.	Total Receipts.		Total Expenditure.		Excess of Receipts.		Excess of Expenditure.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Anurádhapura	276	50	218	0	58	50	—	
Badulla	3,782	25	2,587	28	1,194	97	—	
Batticaloa	1,763	50	1,140	64	622	86	—	
Chilaw	9,454	75	1,609	12	7,845	63	—	
Colombo	22,713	50	10,651	66	12,061	84	—	
Registrar-General	12	50	15,444	6	—		15,431	56
Galle	10,774	25	6,828	80	3,945	45	—	
Jaffna	5,633	0	2,393	50	3,239	50	—	
Kalutara	8,014	0	5,100	9	2,913	91	—	
Kandy	30,008	25	10,030	45	19,977	80	—	
Kégalla	5,384	25	169	42*	5,214	83	—	
Kurunégala	10,077	25	4,772	80	5,304	45	—	
Mannár	90	50	230	0	—		139	50
Mátara	9,033	75	5,135	58	3,898	17	—	
Mullaittívu	18	25	—		18	25	—	
Negombo	13,769	25	4,236	81	9,532	44	—	
Ratnapura	3,291	75	2,429	36	862	39	—	
Tapgalla	1,797	0	522	26†	1,274	74	—	
Trincomalee	253	25	370	16	—		116	91
Vavuniya	2	0	—		2	0	—	
	136,149	75	73,869	99	77,967	73	15,687	97
Deficiency of Stamp Duty recovered on Notarial Duplicates	202	40	—		202	40	—	
Fines, &c.	1,156	0	—		1,156	0	—	
District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries and Stamp Ordinances	—		—		—		—	
Total ...	137,508	15	73,869	99	79,326	13	15,687	97
Deduct excess of Expenditure ...					15,687	97		
Net excess of Receipts ...					63,638	16		

* The pay of the Registrar and clerks of this office was charged against other offices. It was only from the beginning of 1893 that the establishment of this office was provided for in the Estimates.

† The Registrar's pay is charged against the Kurunégala office, of which he is a clerk.

VI.—Statement showing the Amount of Business transacted in each of the Offices of the Land Registration Department during the year 1892.

Offices.	Number of Deeds registered.	Number of Entries.	Number of Certificates issued.	Average Number of Deeds registered per Month.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1891.	Number of Deeds remaining unregistered on December 31, 1892.
Anurádhapura ...	159	270	—	13	—	—
Badulla	1,267	1,955	153	105	—	—
Batticaloa	709	1,061	—	59	—	—
Chilaw	3,370	5,831	—	280	2	2
Colombo	8,371	11,875	—	697	58	—
Registrar-General ...	10	96	—	—	—	1
Galle	4,971	8,502	2	414	—	—
Jaffna ...	1,961	3,173	14	163	—	—
Kalutara	3,784	6,528	—	315	—	—
Kandy	6,420	10,570	427	535	2	296
Kégalla	2,057	3,723	—	171	1	—
Kurunégala ...	6,235	9,443	72	519	3	3
Mannár	71	71	48	5	—	—
Mátara	5,199	9,289	—	433	35	48
Mullaittívu... ...	92	103	—	7	—	—
Negombo	6,947	9,447	—	578	—	—
Ratnapura	1,243	2,097	42	103	—	1
Tapgalla	1,166	1,793	—	97	—	—
Trincomalee ...	130	163	—	10	—	—
Vavuniya ...	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total ...	54,164	85,993	758	4,513	101	351

VII.—List of Notaries Practising in Ceylon on December 31, 1892.

Western Province

Colombo District.

	Name	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment	Language in which licensed to practise
1	Ahamadu Lebbe Segu Lebbe ...	Colombo ...	Colombo ...	Jan. 12, 1847	Tamil
2	Amarasekarage Don Frederick...	Adikari pattu Hewagam korale	Kelaniawa ...	Aug. 3, 1860	Sinhalese
3	Attanayakage Martinus Fernando Amarasekara Jayawardana	Colombo	Colombo ...	Nov. 18, 1864	do.
4	Amarasinha, Elias Perera Sundrasekara ...	do.	Tihariya ...	Mar. 15, 1872	do.
5	Abayaratna, Andrew Perera Sundrasekara Amarasinhe ...	do	Pugoda ...	Aug. 22, 1890	do.
6	Amarasekara, Don Charles ...	Hewagam korale	Atigala ...	Oct. 7, 1877	do.
7	Abeyasinha, Wilfred ...	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec. 1, 1877	English
8	Abeyasinha, Marcelius de Abrew ...	do	do. ...	Aug. 25, 1890	English and Sinhalese
9	Abeysinha, Simon Gomis ...	Adikari pattu, Siyana korale	Mahara ...	Oct. 3, 1882	do
10	Ahlip, Crayin Hassim ...	Colombo	Colombo ...	June 11, 1890	English
11	Ahlip, Yousuf Hassim ...	do	do. ...	Feb. 24, 1891	do.
12	Alvis, Arthur William ...	do.	do. ...	Jan. 4, 1879	do
13	Coomaraswamy Ponnambalam ...	do.	do. ...	May 2, 1877	do
14	Caderamen, John ...	do.	do. ...	Sept. 6, 1878	English, Sinhalese, and Tamil
15	De Fry, John James ...	do	do ...	Dec. 30, 1885	English
16	De Fry, William Bernard ...	do.	do. ...	Feb. 23, 1877	do
17	De Saram, Frederick John ...	do.	do ...	April 22, 1871	do
18	De Saram, Richard Francis ...	do	do. ...	Mar. 10, 1879	do
19	De Saram, George ...	do.	do. ...	April 18, 1887	do.
20	De Soyza, Frederick ...	do	do ...	Sept. 17, 1885	do
21	Dewnuge Carolis Pedris ...	do.	Hulfsdorp, Colombo ...	Sept. 11, 1891	English and Sinhalese
22	Fisher, Lionel Paston ...	do.	do. ...	Sept. 5, 1890	English
23	Ganegoda Appuhamillage Don David Senewiratna ...	Adikari, Meda, and Gangaboda pattus, Siyana korale ...	Heyyantuduwa ...	July 12, 1859	Sinhalese
24	Gunawardana, Don Jacovis Jayasuriya ...	Gangaboda and Udugaha pattus, Siyana korale	Attanagalla ...	Mar. 31, 1866	do.
25	Gunaratna, Don Dionis ...	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Degamboda ...	Jan. 17, 1870	do.
26	Gunatilaka, Charles Perera Senewiratna ...	Colombo ...	Colombo ...	Dec. 13, 1882	English and Sinhalese
27	Hindenipatirannehelage Don Peris Abayawardana ...	Meda pattu, Siyana korale ...	Tihariya ...	Dec. 14, 1871	Sinhalese
28	Hewagamage Santiago Pinto Samarasinha Gunawardana ...	Wattala, Telengipata, and Awariwatta ...	Wattala ...	Aug. 16, 1869	do.
29	Hettiarachchige Floris Lobus Dharmaratna ...	Colombo ...	Dalugama ...	Feb. 9, 1872	do.
30	Hettige Don Thomas Samaranayaka ...	do. ...	Nagoda ...	June 23, 1875	do.
31	Joseph, Abraham Orlando ...	do. ...	Colombo ...	Mar. 8, 1866	English
32	Jayamanna, Daniel Rodrigo ...	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale ...	Wellawatta ...	Oct. 4, 1872	Sinhalese
33	Julius, Villiers Alexander ...	Colombo ...	Colombo ...	July 6, 1880	English
34	Kelaart, Henry George ...	do. ...	do. ...	Dec. 31, 1850	do.
35	Kattotaralage Don David Amarasekara Jayawardana ...	Southern division of Alutkuru korale ...	Gampaha ...	May 4, 1861	Sinhalese
36	Koswattege Don Daniel Wikkramasinha ...	Udugaha pattu, Salpiti korale ...	Narahenpita ...	Mar. 19, 1864	do.
37	Keith, John Neil ...	Colombo ...	Colombo ...	Aug. 16, 1865	English
38	Kulatunga, Don Joseph ...	do. ...	do. ...	Jan. 15, 1872	English and Sinhalese
39	Karunaratna, Don Simon Joseph Wirasekara ...	Adikari pattu, Siyana korale ...	Biyanvila ...	April 22, 1872	Sinhalese
40	Karunaratna, Paulis Perera Wikkramasinha ...	Meda pattu, Siyana korale ...	Malwatuhiripitiya ...	Dec. 3, 1872	do.

41	Kirihettiliyanage Don John Senanayaka	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Jan. 20, 1877 ...	Sinhalese
42	Kumaragewattage John Samuel Fernando Siriwardana ...	Colombo	Moratuwa ...	Mar. 9, 1877 ...	do.
43	Kodikarage Don John Charles Samaranayaka ...	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kaduvela ...	Aug. 5, 1871 ...	do.
44	Livera James...	Colombo	Colombo ...	June 21, 1853 ...	English and Sinhalese
45	Loos, Frederick Charles	do.	do. ...	July 21, 1859 ...	English
46	Liesching, Frank	do.	do. ...	Aug. 28, 1885 ...	do.
47	Mack, Peter Daniel Anthonisz	do.	do. ...	July 5, 1879 ...	do.
48	Marshall, Charles James Alexander	Udugaha pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Avisawella ...	July 3, 1872 ...	do.
49	Magalage Carolis Perera Gunawardana	Colombo	Colombo ...	Dec 9, 1880 ...	English and Sinhalese
50	Muhandirange William Rodrigo	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale	Narahenpita ...	Jan. 21, 1861 ...	Sinhalese
51	Nanayakara Hettiyakandege Francis Fernando Wijayaratna ...	do.	Moratuwa ...	Oct. 16, 1867 ...	English and Sinhalese
52	Ohlmus, John Jerard Lambert	do.	Colombo ...	Jan. 5, 1870 ...	English
53	Patmaperuma, Don Charles	Meda pattu, Hewagam korale... ...	Arukwatta ...	Feb. 18, 1866 ...	Sinhalese
54	Petiyagodagamage Martinus Perera Samarasinha ...	Colombo	Sedawatta ...	April 27, 1872 ...	English and Sinhalese
55	Ponnahennedige Simon Dias	do.	Moratuwa ...	Nov. 29, 1875 ...	Sinhalese
56	Perera, Charles Henry Justin	do.	Colombo ...	Mar. 15, 1882 ...	English
57	Perera, Richard John Ellenson	do.	do. ...	Oct. 5, 1882 ...	do.
58	Pieris, Charles	do.	do ...	Feb. 5, 1883 ...	English and Sinhalese
59	Ranasinha, William Perera	do.	do. ...	Aug. 28, 1865 ...	do.
60	Ranasinha, Mylius Perera	do.	do. ...	Feb. 26, 1866 ...	do.
61	Rupasinha Arachchige Pieris Perera Abayagunaratna ...	do.	Weboda ...	Sept. 3, 1873 ...	Sinhalese
62	Senewiratna, Abraham Pinto Jayatilaka	Siyana korale	Imbulgoda ...	July 9, 1879 ...	do.
63	Senaratmohottige Paules Perera Senewiratna Gunatilaka .	Colombo	Colombo ...	May 19, 1851 ...	English
64	Senawiratna, John Marselis Perera Wijayawikkrama Jayasuriya	do.	Dehiwala ...	Aug. 30, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
65	Saypatge Don Carolis de Saypat Jayatilaka	Palle pattu, Hewagam korale	Aturugiriya ...	June 26, 1871 ...	do.
66	Suravira Arachchige Don Baron Appuhami	Adikari and Meda pattu of Siyana korale and Ragam pattu of Alutkuru korale ...	Petiyagoda ...	Sept. 19, 1871 ..	do.
67	Senaratmudalige Don Juse Jayatilika	Gangaboda pattu, Siyana korale ...	Tittapattara ...	Sept. 25, 1875 ...	do.
68	Samaratunga Randunu Appuhamilage Don Hendrick Samaratunga Randunu Appuhami	Meda pattu, Siyana korale	Magalegoda ...	May 14, 1872 ...	do.
69	Senarat Arachchige Don Charles Peiris	Gangaboda pattu, Siyana korale ...	Kalukondayawa ...	June 22, 1876 ...	do.
70	Serapperuma Don Charles	Colombo	Batepola ...	Sept. 16, 1885 ...	do.
71	Sielman, Edward Bernard	do.	Colombo ...	Feb. 9, 1892 ...	English
72	Staples, Theodore Francis	do.	do. ...	Jan. 14, 1882 ...	do.
73	Siddi Lebbe, Mohammadu Casim	do.	do. ...	Nov. 22, 1884 ...	do.
74	Singankuttiararchchige Don Francisco	Meda pattu, Siyana korale	Tihariya ...	Dec. 3, 1863 ...	Sinhalese
75	Tilakaratna, Andrew de Silva Jayasekara	Colombo	Pasyala ...	Mar. 16, 1860 ...	English and Sinhalese
76	Tilakaratna, Gordiano Anthony Wijayasinha... ...	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Nagoda ...	Dec. 14, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
77	Tiruvilangam, Hallock	Colombo	Colombo ...	Mar. 16, 1892 ...	English and Tamil
78	Uswattage Liyanduru Perera Jayasinha	do.	Weligampitiya ...	July 25, 1878 ...	Sinhalese
79	Vanderstraaten, John William	do.	Colombo ...	Feb. 25, 1867 ...	English
80	Van Cuylenburg, Hector	do.	do. ...	Nov. 16, 1875 ...	do.
81	Wirahennedige Davit Fernando Wikkaramasekara Karunaratna	do.	Moratuwa ...	Mar. 31, 1874 ...	English and Sinhalese
82	Wanigasurige Don Jacovis	Adikari pattu, Hewagam korale ...	Kittanpahuwa ...	Feb. 23, 1860 ...	Sinhalese
83	Wijeyasekara, Don Henry Ernest	Palle pattu, Salpiti korale ...	Bokundara ...	Nov. 18, 1869 ...	do.
84	Wijayaratna, Robert de Silva	Colombo	Colombo ...	Oct. 7, 1871 ...	English and Sinhalese
85	Wikkaramasinha, Don Bernard	Ragam pattu, Alutkuru korale ...	Pamunugama ...	Dec. 14, 1871 ...	Sinhalese
86	Welikala Appuhamillage Don Philip Samarawira ...	Hewagam korale	Atigala ...	Feb. 10, 1872 ...	do.
87	Wikkaramaratna, Cornelis Pieris Gunawarnasuriya ...	Egoda Uyana	Egoda Uyana ...	Mar. 13, 1880 ...	do.
88	Wikkaramasinha, Carolis Perera *	Colombo	Dehiwala ...	Dec. 9, 1880 ...	do.
89	W. Gabriel Fonseka Wikkaramatunga Senaviratna ...	do.	Colombo ...	Aug. 13, 1881 ...	English and Sinhalese

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
90	Wijayasinha, Carolis Perera	Colombo	Kolonnawa	Jan. 17, 1882	English and Sinhalese
91	Wikkaramasinha, Dedrick George Mendis	do.	Colombo	July 1, 1882	do.
92	Wijayaratna, Samuel William Perera	do.	Dehiwala	Aug. 4, 1877	Sinhalese
		Kalutara District.			
93	Abayaratna, Eusebeus Cooray	Kalutara	Kalamulla	July 25, 1872	English and Sinhalese
94	Abayawardana, Don Hendrick Jeyarnis Perera	do.	Payyagala	Feb. 8, 1875	Sinhalese
95	Dias, Harmanis	do.	Kehelwatta in Panadure	Oct. 5, 1859	do.
96	Dias, Benedict Oliver	Panadure and Kalutara	do.	Feb. 22, 1883	English
97	Don Davit de Kornelis	Munwattebage pattu	Molligoda	Aug. 21, 1861	Sinhalese
98	Fernando, Martinus	Kalutara	Maggona	May 18, 1860	English and Sinhalese
99	Fernando, Eupemeano Mariano	do.	Desestra Kalutara	April 2, 1870	do.
100	Gunatilaka, Don Joronis	do.	Talpitiya	June 29, 1841	Sinhalese
101	Gunaratna, Erardis de Silva	do.	Kalamulla	Jan. 13, 1853	do.
102	Gunawardana, Don Martinus Alexander	do.	Payyagala	May 14, 1872	do.
103	Gunatilaka, Alexander	do.	Talpitiya	Nov. 30, 1874	do.
104	Gunatilaka, Don Bastian Kuruppu	do.	Kalutara	Sept. 28, 1876	do.
105	Gunaratna, Charles de Alwis	do.	Gorakana	June 23, 1875	English and Sinhalese
106	Kalapuge Don William Jayatilaka	Kalutara	Wadduwa	March 12, 1892	Sinhalese
107	Kotalawala, Joromius Aron	Rayigam korale	Bandaragama	Oct. 23, 1856	do.
108	Karunaratna, Don Brampi	Kalutara	Panadure	Dec. 24, 1875	do.
109	Karunaratna, Don Swaris	do.	Valmilla in Rayigam korale	Sept. 20, 1881	do.
110	Mendis, Nisanga Sadiris	Gangaboda pattu, Pasdun korale	Gowinnamanana	Feb. 1, 1859	do.
111	Mahamadu Ismail, Mahallam Omar Lebbe	Kalutara	Alutgama	April 3, 1890	Sinhalese and Tamil
112	Perera, Bodiabaduge Gregoris	Beruwala	Beruwala	Dec. 6, 1852	Sinhalese
113	Perera, Gabriel	Kalutara	Desestra Kalutara	March 18, 1853	do.
114	Salgado, Francisco	Nalluruwa and Kalutara	Nalluruwa in Panadure	Aug. 3, 1872	do.
115	Siriwardana, Andris de Silva Wirasinha	Kalutara	Desestra Kalutara	Nov. 23, 1860	English and Sinhalese
116	Tilakaratna, Don Charles Gerardus	Mahapattu, Pasdun korale	Agalawatta	Dec. 16, 1868	Sinhalese
117	Wikkramasinha, Don Joronis	Payyagala and Kalutara	Payyagala	May 13, 1871	do.
		Negombo District.			
118	Bastiankorallage Robert Rodrigo	Negombo	Kochchikade	Sept. 10, 1890	Sinhalese and Tamil
119	Fonseka, Francisku	do.	Kalahugoda	April 3, 1875	Sinhalese
120	Hitaka Manuel de Silva	do.	Negombo	Dec. 2, 1880	do.
121	Jayalatkodituwakku Arachchige Don Jeronimus Wirasekara	do.	do.	Aug. 23, 1873	do.
122	Kurukulasuriya Domingo Leitan	do.	do.	July 15, 1871	Sinhalese and Tamil
123	Lindamulage Andrew de Silva Dharmaratna	do.	Dandugama	May 8, 1889	Sinhalese
124	Mahapatunege John Perera	do.	Kaleliya	Oct. 11, 1876	do.
125	Maipalamudalige Henry Thomas Perera Senaviratna	do.	Dunagaha	June 28, 1892	do.
126	Manam James de Silva Wijayawardhana	do.	Godigamuwa	May 25, 1891	do.
127	Mendis, Abayasekara William David	do.	Negombo	Jan. 13, 1870	do.
128	Minneripitiyage Don Migel Karunaratna	do.	Pallansena	March 13, 1875	do.
129	Perera, Seneviratna Dasanayaka John Peter	do.	Minuwangoda	Oct 12, 1874	do.
130	Perera, Samarasekara Kulatilaka Wijesinha John Martinus	do.	Udugampola	June 14, 1873	do.
131	Perera, Samarasekara Wijesinha Baron Peter	do.	Dewalepola	May 21, 1870	do.
132	Rajapaksa, William Norman	do.	Negombo	March 15, 1872	English and Sinhalese

133	Sansoni, Miliani Henri	Negombo	Negombo	March 27, 1884	English
134	Sembukuttiarachchige Abilinu Silva Abayasinha Gunawardana	do.	Andiambalama	Feb. 3, 1872	Sinhalese

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunégala District.

135	Appuhami, Miriheliye Siriwardana Mudiyanselage	Kurunegala	Naranwela	Jan. 12, 1874	Sinhalese
136	Banda, Kalukumara Mudiyanselage Kalu	do.	Eriyagoda	June 13, 1880	do.
137	Felsinger, William Edmund	do.	Kurunegala	Sept. 30, 1859	English
138	Jayatilaka, David	do.	Kuliyapitiya	Sept. 12, 1861	Sinhalese
139	Karunaratna, Heratmudiyanselage Kiri Banda	do.	Balalla	Jan. 25, 1878	do.
140	Mudiyanse, Heratmudiyanselage	do.	Polgahawela	June 18, 1873	do.
141	Perera, Atauda Achchillage Peris	do.	Walakumbura	Jan. 29, 1874	do.
142	Ranhami, Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Madawala	Aug. 26, 1865	do.
143	Rodrigo, Bastiankorallage Joachim Wijesingha	do.	Kurunegala	Nov. 17, 1875	do.
144	Schokman, George	do.	do.	Jan. 24, 1872	English
145	Seneviratna, Malawia Elias Perera	do.	do.	Jan. 20, 1882	Sinhalese
146	Subasinha Nissange Arnolis Dias Samarawera	Weuda Korale	Weuda	Dec. 15, 1892	do.
147	Wijeyatunga, Jayawardhana Don Hendrick	Kurunegala	Kurunegala	June 9, 1869	do.

Chilaw District.

148	Casie Chetty, Aloysius Mt. Carmel	Chilaw	Puttalam	May 1, 1882	English and Tamil
149	De Vaz, Don Joseph Rosario	Kalpitiya division	Kalpitiya	Sept. 5, 1889	Tamil
150	Don Elaris, Hettiarachchige	Chilaw	Madampe	April 13, 1874	Sinhalese
151	Fernando, Ponnamperumage Migel Abilino	do.	Vennappuwa	June 22, 1876	do.
152	Fernando, Vaidyakulasuriya Vaidyasekara Wanselisto	do.	Tambarawila	Feb. 27, 1877	do.
153	Gunaratna, Alexander Wijayatunge	Yagampattu	Madampe	July 14, 1892	do.
154	Lemphers, James	Chilaw	Chilaw	May 29, 1882	English
155	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Pedro Manuel Fernando	Puttalam (Akkarai pattu)	Ettale	Sept. 5, 1889	Tamil
156	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Deago Ambrosius de Pinto	Chilaw	Chilaw	May 3, 1891	Sinhalese and Tamil
157	Nagur Ibrahim Segu Muhaiyadeen	Puttalam	Kalpitiya	April 12, 1891	Tamil
158	Patiratna, Lansakara Charles	Chilaw	Dankotuwa	Oct. 17, 1887	Sinhalese
159	Rowel, Warnakulasuriya Jayatilaka Ambrosius de	do.	Vaikkal	June 17, 1872	do.
160	Rosairo, Anthony de	do.	Puttalam	April 22, 1872	English and Tamil
161	Sathupathy, Joseph Bastianpillai	Puttalam	do.	April 12, 1891	do.
162	Silva, Liyanage Philip	Chilaw	Mavila	Nov. 6, 1871	Sinhalese
163	Warnakulasuriya Anthony Juvan Fernando	Anavilundan and Munnesvaram pattus	Chilaw	Aug. 12, 1891	Tamil

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Galle District.

164	Anthonis, Edwin Rowland	Galle	Galle	July 21, 1877	English
165	De Abrew, Emanuel	do.	Balapitiya	Oct. 10, 1890	English and Sinhalese
166	De Silva, Madduma Vellalage Don Nicholas	do.	Kataluwa	Nov. 15, 1873	Sinhalese
167	Gunatilaka, Frederick Hermanis de Alwis	do.	Warahena	Nov. 3, 1855	do.
168	Gunatilaka, Prolis Charles Perera	do.	Talpe	Oct. 26, 1876	do.
169	Gunawardana, Don David de Silva Samarasinha	do.	Habaraduwa	Dec. 9, 1848	do.
170	Jayasekara, Don Denis de Silva Wiraratna	do.	Kataluwa	June 22, 1876	do.
171	Jayawardana, Andris de Silva	Ambalangoda and Wellaboda pattu	Ambalangoda	April 8, 1886	do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction	Place of Office	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
172	Jayasundara, Gintotavitanage Don Bastian de Silva	Galle	Hatuvapiyadigama	March 27, 1874	Sinhalese
173	Jansz, William Henry Andree	do.	Galle	Dec. 15, 1877	English
174	Lekamwasan Joronimus Appuhami	Wellaboda pattu	Weragoda	Aug. 21, 1871	Sinhalese
175	Madanayaka, Don Andris de Silva	Galle	Akmimana	Jan. 29, 1849	do.
176	Mohamado Lebbe Marikar, Ibranim Lebbe Mestriyar	do.	Mahamodera	June. 9, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil
177	Rajakarana, Wijemuni Gunawardana Endoris de Silva	do.	Ratgama	Dec. 24, 1854	Sinhalese
178	Samarawikrama, Dionysius	do.	Kaluwella	July 31, 1866	English and Sinhalese
179	Samarasinha, Don Bastian de Silva	do.	Mahamodera	Aug. 18, 1873	Sinhalese
180	Samarasinha, Don Bastian Salman de Silva	do.	Weliwitiya	Dec. 29, 1854	do.
181	Seneviratna, Carolis Dias Abayasiriwardana	do	Galle Bazaar	July 6, 1876	do.
182	Seneviratna, Isaac de Silva Javasundara	Hinidum pattu and Mapalagama division of Gangaboda pattu	Mapalagama	March 17 1874	do.
183	Sirimanna, Don Abraham	Galle	Balayitiya	June 21, 1875	do
184	Siriwardhana, Joseph de Zoysa	Bentara Walallawiti korale	Kosgoda	June 9, 1892	do.
185	Tilakaratna, Don Andrew de Silva	Galle	Bentota	Feb. 7, 1862	English and Sinhalese
186	VanRooyen, James Adrian	do.	Galle Bazaar	May 9, 1855	English
187	Wikramanayaka, Don Louis de Silva	do.	Galupiyadda	Sept. 28, 1870	Sinhalese
188	Wikramanayaka, Don Nicholas de Silva	do.	Habaraduwa	Nov. 30, 1855	do.
189	Wikramasinha, Arnolis Mendis	do.	Ratgama	May 4, 1855	do.
190	Wijesekara, James Mendis	do.	do.	April 14, 1871	do.
191	Wirasinha, James Peter	Wellaboda and Gangaboda pattus	Baddegama	Nov. 5, 1892	do
		Matara District			
192	Dahanayaka, Don Hendrick Sepala	Matara	Sapugoda	Feb. 28, 1849	Sinhalese
193	Disanayaka, Don Hendrick Seneviratna	do.	Weligama	Aug. 22, 1870	do.
194	Disanayaka, Don Andreas Munasinha	do.	Dikwella	Oct. 27, 1873	do.
195	Gunasekara, Don Louis	do.	Kadewidiya, Matara	Jan. 10, 1849	do.
196	Gunawardhana, John Barton Pujita	Morawak korale	Kotapola	Sept. 27, 1892	do.
197	Karunanayaka, Mailappuge Don Alwis Wikramasinha	Matara	Kotuwegoda, Matara	Aug. 22, 1870	do.
198	Seyadu Mustapa, Sehu Slema Lebbe Mukadan	Weligam korale	Akuressa	Dec. 18, 1846	Sinhalese and Tamil
199	Chittranayka, Lokuge Carolis Siman de Silva	do.	Weligama	Dec. 16, 1887	Sinhalese
200	Wijayasinha, Arnolis de Abrew	Kandaboda pattu	Kongalla	Sept. 5, 1889	do.
201	Uduma Lebbe Marikar, Idrus Lebbe Markar	Matara	Weligama	Oct. 16, 1873	Sinhalese and Tamil
		Tangalla District.			
202	Dhirasekara, Disneris Dias	Giruwa and Magam pattus	Kirinda	June 23, 1873	Sinhalese
203	Ratnatunga, Don Mates de Silva Baboris	do.	Beliattekada	Aug. 17, 1867	do.
204	Wiraratna, Sadris de Silva	do.	Tangalla	Sept. 4, 1884	English and Sinhalese
		CENTRAL PROVINCE.			
205	Abayasekara, Arnolis Mendis	Kandy	Nawalapitiya	June 23, 1868	Sinhalese
206	Amarasinha, Don Michael	Uda Dumbara	Kiripattiya	Nov. 11, 1891	do.
207	Appuhami, Ekanayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Kandy	June 16, 1862	do.
208	Bastian, Rajapaksa Patirannehelage Don	do.	do.	Sept. 28, 1866	do.
209	Beven, Edwin	do.	do.	Jan. 3, 1872	English
210	Creasy, Harry	do.	do.	July 22, 1891	do.
211	De Silva, Gunatilaka Don Carolis	do.	Getambe	July 7, 1866	Sinhalese
212	De Silva, Hettiarachchige Don Carolis	do.	Gampola	Jan. 3, 1877	do.

213	De Silva, Amarasekara Don Ayaris	Kandy	Hanguranketa	June	23, 1868	Sinhalese
214	Disanayaka, Martinus Diyonis	do.	Mullegama	Sept.	7, 1869	do.
215	Drieberg, Rothwell	Hatton	Hatton	Aug.	30, 1886	English
216	Dingiri Banda, Kalvane Abayakon Wijayasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Girihagama	April	23, 1849	do.
217	Ekanayaka, Jayawardana Ukku Banda	do.	Matale	Dec.	16, 1873	Sinhalese
218	Edwards, John	Udapalata	Gampola	June	9, 1864	Tamil
219	Ferdinands, Cecil William	Kandy	Kandy	Jan.	5, 1892	English
220	Francisku, Gallege Don	do.	Gampola	March	25, 1867	Sinhalese
221	Gunatilaka, William	do.	Kandy	March	15, 1865	English
222	Gunawardana, John Hendrick	Harispattu	Haloluwa	April	21, 1873	Sinhalese
223	Ilangantilaka, Bodandarawegedara Abraham	Kandy	Hanguranketa	Dec.	18, 1873	do.
224	Jayawardana, Don Carolis de Silva	Matale	Rattota	July	4, 1862	do.
225	Jayawardana, James de Silva	Kandy	Matale	Jan	26, 1878	do
226	Kiri Banda, Bowala Rajapaksa Karunanayaka Kulatunga Mudiyanselage	do.	Pilimatalawa	Oct.	18, 1872	do.
227	Kalu Banda, Disanayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Teldeniya	Jan.	29, 1874	do
228	Kiri Banda, Wijeratna Mudiyanselage	do.	Pallipana	July	13, 1868	do
229	Karunaratna, Don Aidan de Alwis	do.	Harankahawa	June	22, 1872	do.
230	Loos, Frederick Christian (junior)	Nuwara Eliya	Nuwara Eliya	Aug.	6, 1890	English
231	Muhammadu Asan Mira Lebbe, Kiduru Muhammadu	Walapane Division	Nildandahinna	Aug.	30, 1892	Sinhalese and Tamil
232	Mahammadu Kasin Awodo Lebbe Markar	Kandy	Kandy	Sept.	18, 1876	Tamil
233	Muhammadu Lebbe Ahamadu Lebbe	Harispattu	Akurana	Nov.	10, 1870	do.
234	Mudiyanse, Herat Anura	Kandy	Paranagama	July	24, 1871	Sinhalese
235	Murugesu Pillai Kandaiya	Matale	Matale	Nov.	6, 1874	Tamil
236	Punchi Banda, Godamunne Rajakaruna Wahala Sakalasuriya Mudiyanselage	Kandy	Weligalla	Oct	25, 1867	Sinhalese
237	Punchi Banda, Wasalasenewiratna Mudiyanselage	do.	Hurikaduwa	Jan.	17, 1870	do.
238	Philips, Andradi Mudiyanselage Don	do.	Urapola	Dec.	23, 1865	do
239	Prins, Francis Albert	do.	Matal	March	23 1877	English
240	Ranasinha, Jayakodige Don Gabriel Perera	do.	Yatiw wela	June	22, 1876	Sinhalese
241	Samaranayaka, Don Cornelius Wijetunga	do	Uruga a	July	18, 1861	do.
242	Seneviratna, William Herat	Matale	Matale	Feb.	8, 1875	do.
243	Siebel, Edmund Lawson	Kandy	Kandy	June	22, 1871	English
244	Siebel, John Boyle	do.	do.	June	18, 1857	do.
245	Siriwardana, James Alexander	do.	do.	July	10, 1867	Sinhalese
246	Surawira, Surawira Mudiyanselage Don Anthony	do.	Galagedara	June	13, 1870	do.
247	Tikiri Banda, Pilapitiya Karunatilaka Wijeyasundara Ratnayaka Mudiyanselage	do.	Peradeniya	Jan.	6, 1868	do.
248	Tilakaratna, Polambakotuwa *alias* Samarasinha William	do.	Udispattu	Aug.	18, 1871	do.
249	Van Langenberg, Frederick	do.	Kandy	May	31, 1871	English
250	Van Rooyen, Theodore Cecil	Kandy	Hatton	June	9, 1892	do.
251	Wanigaratna, John Perera	Matale	Matale	Jan.	22, 1874	Sinhalese
252	Wijeyakon, Don John	do.	do.	Oct.	30, 1866	do.
253	Wijeyasinha, Gohagoda Tennakon Mudiyanselage Tikiri Banda	Kandy	Kandy	July	25, 1878	do.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

254	Paranagama, John Newton	Nuwarakalawiya	Anuradhapura	Jan.	28, 1865	Sinhalese
255	Wikramasinha, Don Arnolis de Silva	do.	do.	April	8, 1886	do.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna District

	Name	District of Jurisdiction	Place of Office	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise
256	Arunasalam, Vayittiyanatar	Jaffna	Vaddukkoddai east	Oct. 11, 1872	Tamil
257	Arumukam, Muttukumara	Islands	Punkodutivu west	Sept. 12, 1862	do.
258	Arumukam, Iramalinkar	Jaffna	Alvay	March 18, 1872	do
259	Appakkuddi, Velayuter	do.	Charasalai	Aug 21, 1874	do.
260	Arunasalam, Chuppramaniar	do.	Manipay	Aug 29, 1872	do.
261	Arunasalam, Kantar	Tampalakamam parish	Chempayanpattu	Jan 18, 1871	do.
262	Chellappa, Katireser	Jaffna	Nallur	Oct. 23, 1876	do.
263	Chankarapillai, Tilliampalam Clarke	do	Vannarponnai west	May 2, 1877	English and Tamil
264	Chankarapillai, Velayuder	do	Nirvely	April 29, 1872	Tamil
265	Chanmukam, Muttatampi	do.	Navaly	June 16, 1871	do
266	Chivasitamparampillai, Arumukam	do.	Vaddukkoddai west	Feb 25, 1873	do.
267	Chittampalam, Arnasalam	do.	Analy south	Nov. 2, 1874	do
268	Chapapati Katireser	do.	Chuntuvalai	March 8, 1871	do
269	Chiniwasakam, Vayrawanatar	do.	Chankanai	Jan 31, 1879	do.
270	Chinnattampi, Ponnampalam	do.	Tellippalai	July 12, 1867	do.
271	Chuppaiyar, Katiresaiyar	do.	Tavadi	May 7, 1872	do
272	Chankarappillai, Chupper	do.	Karativu west	Dec 9, 1871	do
273	Chuppiramaniar, Murukapper	do.	Puloly west	May 18, 1868	English and Tamil
274	Chinnattampi, Vayiravanather	do	Imayanam	March 31, 1874	Tamil
275	Chatasivam, Chanteresekerar	do.	Varani	Feb 23, 1873	do.
276	Kanakasapai, Vayiramuttu	do.	Vannarponnai west	Oct. 27, 1868	English and Tamil
277	Kulasekarampillai, Amarasinkam	do.	Chandiruppay	May 26, 1871	Tamil
278	Katiravelu, Chanmukam	do.	Mulay	March 16, 1872	do.
279	Kanakasapai, Wisuwanatar Mudaliyar	do.	Mavildapuram	Nov 18, 1873	English and Tamil
280	Katirkammattampi, Chittamparanatar	do.	Alvay	April 24, 1868	Tamil
281	Kantappar Murukar	do.	Puloly west	Nov 2, 1874	do
282	Katiraveluppillai, Murukeser	do.	Valluveddy	June 22, 1871	do.
283	Katirkamar, Muruker	Tenmarachchi	Chavakachcheri	Nov. 21, 1866	do.
284	Kayilayar, Chittamparanatar	Jaffna	Tavalai Iyattalai	July 1, 1873	do.
285	Mayilvakanam, Chinnaya	do.	Puttur south	April 22, 1872	do.
286	Murukesar, Chittamparanatar	do.	Manippay	Oct. 10, 1873	do.
287	Muttatampi, Chittamparanatar	do.	Elalai	Aug. 27, 1869	do.
288	Mandalanayakam, Swaminatar	do.	Tellippalai	March 31, 1868	do.
289	Paramanantar, Nilyanar	Tenmarachchi	Varani Idaikkurichchi	Sept. 6, 1865	do.
290	Ramalinkam, Tanmawaratar	Jaffna	Achchuveli north	Aug. 8, 1891	do
291	Strantenbergh, Charles	do.	Jaffna	Sept. 5, 1868	English
292	Sivarattenan, Arnasalam	do.	Vannarponnai east	Jan. 25, 1886	Tamil
293	Supramaniyam, Selliah	do.	Chundikkuli parish	Aug. 25, 1891	English and Tamil
294	Tampoo, Tamodarampillai Magan	do.	Jaffna town	Oct. 23, 1876	do.
295	Tampappillai, Kanapatipillai	do.	Kokkuvil	Aug. 26, 1872	Tamil
296	Tiruwampola Mudaliyar, Nitchinka	do.	Kaitadi	Aug. 27, 1874	do.
297	Vayittiyalinkam, Irukanatar	Valikamam east	Nirvely	July 23, 1863	do.
298	Visuvalinkam, Kaylayar	Jaffna	Koppay south	Oct. 29, 1873	do.
299	Vettiveluppillai, Ilantilayasinka Mappana Mudaliyar	do.	Waddukkoddai west	May 30, 1872	do.

300	Vayittilinkam, Iramasitar ...	Jaffna ...	Tavady ...	April 5, 1873 ...	Tamil
301	Veluppillai, Iramanatar ...	do. ...	Karativu east ...	May 31, 1875 ...	do.
302	Vayittiyanatar, Iramalinkam ...	do. ...	Kaitadi ...	May 18, 1874 ...	do.
303	Velayutar, Chinnatampi ...	do. ...	Kaitadi Navatkuli ...	Aug. 20, 1868 ...	do.
304	Vayettiyalinkam, Kumaraser ...	do. ...	Tirunelveli ...	Oct. 6, 1869 ...	do.
305	Veluppillai, Varitampi ...	do. ...	Misalai ...	Jan. 13, 1891 ...	do.
		Mannar District.			
306	Cadersaibo Marakkaiar, Mahamadu Muttalivawa Marikkaiar ...	Mannar Island ...	Erkilampiddy ...	June 8, 1872 ...	Tamil
307	Fernando, Philippo Suse ...	Mantai, Parunkkally, & Illuppaikadavai pattus	Karunkandal in Mantai north ...	Oct. 23, 1863 ...	do.
308	Neina Mohammado Lévvai Marakkaiar, Kappaneyna ...	Musali and Nannaddan pattus...	Putuvaly in Musali south...	Feb. 7, 1882 ...	do.
309	Swampillai, Thomis Pillai ...	Mannar ...	Mannar ...	June 5, 1882 ...	English and Tamil
		Vavaniya District.			
310	Mapanapillai, Philip ...	Vavuniya ...	Vavuniya ...	March 8, 1886 ...	Tamil
		Mullaitivu District.			
311	Sanmukam, Mailwakanam ...	Mullaittivu ...	Mullaittivu ...	June 11, 1888 ...	Tamil
312	Mariyanpillai, Philips ...	do. ...	do. ...	June 11, 1888 ...	do.
		EASTERN PROVINCE.			
		Batticaloa District.			
313	Ampikapaker Isaiah ...	Batticaloa ...	Puliyantivu ...	March 29, 1871 ...	Tamil
314	Ismailevvai, Seku Markar ...	do. ...	Kattankudi ...	July 29, 1884 ...	English and Tamil
315	Kariaper, Akamatu Levvai ...	do. ...	Marutammunai ...	May 4, 1871 ...	Tamil
316	Karuveltampi, Nakappar ...	do. ...	Navatkuda ...	Jan. 9, 1873 ...	do.
317	Kantappodi, Kalikudi ...	do. ...	Naypaddimunai ...	July 29, 1880 ...	do.
318	Kosumuhamatu, Ismail Levvai ...	do. ...	Sangamarutu	May 2, 1883 ...	do.
319	Kantappah, Kasinatar George ...	do. ...	Kalladi ...	Sept. 7, 1885 ...	do.
320	Mootatampi, Velupillai ...	do ...	Arapattai ...	Jan. 15, 1870 ...	do.
321	Massillamani, Nakappar ...	do. ...	Navatkuda ...	Dec. 10, 1879 ...	do.
322	Nallatambi, Kanapati Pillai ...	Eruvil and Porativu pattus ...	Paddrupu ...	Sept. 5, 1889 ...	do.
323	Sastri Chinnatampi, Sastri Kanapatipillai ...	Akkarai and Panama pattus ...	Karunkoditivu ...	July 22 1892 ...	do.
324	Sinitampi, Nakappar ...	Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Chammanturai, Manmunai north, Nintavur, Akkarai, and Panama pattus ...	Kalladi ...	Nov. 20, 1882 ...	do.
325	Toussaint, Peter John Gratien ...	Batticaloa ...	Puliyantivu ...	Oct. 7, 1887 ...	English
326	Velupillai, Sittamparapillai ...	do. ...	do. ...	July 29, 1880 ...	Tamil
		Trincomalee District.			
327	Catiravelupillai, Kantappar ...	Trincomalee ...	Trincomalee ...	May 17, 1887 ...	Tamil
328	Nadarasapillai, Sarawanamuttu ...	do. ...	do. ...	June 28, 1892 ...	English and Tamil
329	Warunakulasingam, Anthony Sebastianpulle ...	do. ...	do. ...	July 12, 1878 ...	do.

	Name.	District of Jurisdiction.	Place of Office.	Date of Appointment.	Language in which licensed to practise.
		PROVINCE OF UVA			
330	Abdul Carim Kariappar, Ahamadu Lebbe Kariappar ...	... Badulla	... Yakembura	... May 29, 1891	... Tamil
331	Jayamanna, Charles Ebert Rodrigoe ...	... Udukinda division ...	.. Welimada	... Aug. 30, 1892	... Sinhalese
332	Kalu Banda, Malala Bandaranayaka Herat Mudiyanselage	... Badulla	. Badulla	... June 11, 1875	... do.
333	Mihidukulasuriya Wirasinha Diego John de Pinto	.. Udukinda division ...	.. Bandarawela	... Aug 30, 1892	... Sinhalese and Tamil
334	Potger Barandt Ludwig	... Badulla	... Badulla	... Dec. 10, 1883	... English
335	Pichche, Warusa Ibrahim Mohidin ...	... do.	.. do	... March 10, 1851	... Sinhalese and Tamil
336	Vanasekara Banda	... Wellassa	Bibile-ova	.. Sept. 9, 1870	... Sinhalese
337	Vandort, William	... Badulla	. Badulla	... Aug 22, 1861	... English
338	Welikala, Don Peter	... do. ...	Haldumulla	... Nov. 6, 1869	... Sinhalese
		PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.			
		Ratnapura District.			
339	Abayaratna, Don Martinus	... Ratnapura	... Ratnapura	Jan. 30, 1871	... English and Sinhalese
340	Abayaratna, Don Johannes	... do.	. do	.. July 16, 1864	... do.
341	Abdul Carim, Colanda Marikar Comister ...	... do ..	.. do	.. July 18, 1887	... Tamil
342	Huratalhami, Abayasiriwardana ...	... do	.. Dumalasoruwa	.. June 27, 1855	... Sinhalese
343	Indohami, Kalatuwe Arachchillage ...	... Nawadun korale ...	. Gangoda	... July 28, 1870	.. do.
344	Mohotti, Mahale Senewiratna Mudiyanselage ...	... Ratnapura	... Paraweera	. Aug 23, 1870	. do.
345	Peris, Mahatelge Juanis	... do.	... Ratnapura	... July 14, 1860	.. do
346	Ranhami, Dummaladeniya Mohandiramge ...	Meda and Kadawatu korales ...	... Balangoda	... Aug 5, 1872	. do
347	Senaviratna, Alwinus Jacolyn	... Ratnapura	... Rakwana	... Oct 12, 1891	... do
		Kegalla District			
348	Balasurige Cornelis Perera	... Kegalla	.. Ruwanwella	Nov 20, 1872	... Sinhalese
349	Jayatilaka, Solomon Peter Wijayawardhana ...	... do ...	Talgamuwa	.. Sept. 23, 1890	... do.
350	Perera, Surawira Arachchige Don Gabriel ...	... do. ..	... Galigamuwa	... April 7, 1870	... do
351	Senewiratna Yapa Mudiyanselage Kiri Banda	... do. .. .	... Hingula	Aug. 8, 1877	... do
352	Samarasinha, John Francis Perera ...	... do.	... Kegalle town	.. May 29, 1888	... English
353	Welikada Arachchige Manuel Perera ...	... do. . .	... Kegalla	. Feb. 19, 1892	.. Sinhalese
354	Wijayaratna, Gabriel Perera	... do.	... Bambukkana	... Sept. 24, 1869	... do.
355	Wikrama Arachchige Don Cornelis Appuhami	... do.	. Kegalla	... April 13, 1867	... do.

IX.—The Number of Deeds attested in each District in the English and Vernacular Languages, and their Total Value or Consideration in the years 1889-92.

Year.	Office	Language in which Deeds are drawn. English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration. Rs. c.
1889	Colombo	4,642	20,002	34	24,678	11,784,688 49
1890	Colombo	4,684	18,713	38	23,435	14,659,565 97
1891	Colombo	4,639	21,635	42	26,316	15,768,895 83
1892	Colombo	4,533	23,586	55	28,154	16,243,971 98
	Total	18,498	83,936	169	102,603	58,457,122 27
	Average	4,624·5	20,984	42·25	25,650·75	14,614,280 57
1889	Kalutara	691	8,306	225	9,222	859,939 65
1890	Kalutara	800	8,316	235	9,351	1,108,911 5
1891	Kalutara	482	8,467	177	9,126	1,106,053 92
1892	Kalutara	609	9,453	212	10,274	1,269,380 22
	Total	2,582	34,542	849	37,973	4,344,284 84
	Average	645·5	8,635·5	212·25	9,493·25	1,086,071 21
1889	Negombo	656	11,510	152	12,318	1,808,359 [illegible]
1890	Negombo	453	11,225	162	11,840	1,714,999 48
1891	Negombo	492	12,787	170	13,449	1,827,675 37
1892	Negombo	642	13,964	42	14,648	2,408,794 76
	Total	2,243	49,486	526	52,255	7,759,827 53
	Average	560·75	12,371·5	131·5	13,063·75	1,939,956 88
1889	Ratnapura	340	3,246	6	3,592	238,174 40
1890	Ratnapura	474	2,917	—	3,391	336,580 10
1891	Ratnapura	288	2,837	3	3,128	243,380 64
1892	Ratnapura	419	3,382	1	3,802	348,347 49
	Total	1,521	12,382	10	13,913	1,166,482 83
	Average	380·25	3,095·5	2·5	3,478·25	291,608 21
1889	Kurunégala	383	10,725	5	11,113	1,073,250 0
1890	Kurunégala	232	14,468	6	14,706	1,559,574 19
1891	Kurunégala	191	13,058	2	13,251	1,174,032 58
1892	Kurunégala	238	16,385	4	16,627	1,621,443 8
	Total	1,044	54,636	17	55,697	5,428,299 85
	Average	261	13,659	4·25	13,924·25	1,357,077 71
1889	Kégalla	328	5,472	—	5,800	436,091 83
1890	Kégalla	272	4,872	—	5,144	375,945 32
1891	Kégalla	203	5,129	—	5,332	431,441 17
1892	Kégalla	134	6,592	—	6,726	492,715 25
	Total	937	22,065	—	23,002	1,736,193 57
	Average	234·25	5,516·25	—	5,750·5	434,048 39
1889	Chilaw	482	4,350	1,733	6,565	5,854,001 89
1890	Chilaw	272	4,686	1,814	6,772	3,659,496 30
1891	Chilaw	291	5,047	1,704	7,042	3,832,070 99
1892	Chilaw	388	6,112	1,859	8,359	3,988,502 86
	Total	1,433	20,195	7,110	28,738	17,334,072 4
	Average	358·25	5,048·75	1,777·5	7,184·5	4,333,518 1
1889	Kandy	1,698	13,591	440	15,729	2,664,831 20
1890	Kandy	1,789	12,257	417	14,463	9,010,219 23
1891	Kandy	1,961	12,002	601	15,564	2,703,796 28
1892	Kandy	1,885	13,363	655	15,903	3,400,372 91
	Total	7,333	51,213	2,113	61,659	17,779,219 63
	Average	1,833·25	12,803·25	528·25	15,414·75	4,444,804 91
1889	Badulla	358	2,862	402	3,622	1,778,983 6
1890	Badulla	395	2,817	300	3,512	1,555,875 97
1891	Badulla	300	2,696	246	3,242	1,455,876 0
1892	Badulla	244	2,690	198	3,132	1,432,764 0
	Total	1,297	11,065	1,146	13,508	6,223,504 3
	Average	324	2,766	286	3,377	1,555,876 75
1889	Anurádhapura	9	656	—	665	18,938 80
1890	Anurádhapura	16	763	—	779	23,946 50
1891	Anurádhapura	17	868	—	885	24,558 88
1892	Anurádhapura	28	629	—	657	19,512 87
	Total	70	2,916	—	2,986	86,957 5
	Average	17·5	779	—	746·5	21,739 26

Table IX.—*contd.*

Year.	Office.	Language in which Deeds are Drawn.			Total Number of Deeds.	Total Value or Consideration.
		English.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.		
						Rs.
1889 ...	Jaffna ...	1,758	—	21,126	22,884	3,615,789 4
1890 ...		1,736	—	19,818	21,554	3,622,179 94
1891 ...		1,228	—	20,936	22,164	4,042,776 92
1892 ...		1,135	—	23,360	24,495	4,822,871 23
	Total ...	5,857	—	85,240	91,097	16,103,117 15
	Average ...	1,464·25	—	21,310	22,774·25	4,025,779 79
1889 ...	Mannár ...	5	—	581	586	71,[illegible] 9
1890 ...		72	—	773	845	112,[illegible] 40
1891 ...		26	—	728	754	105,[illegible]8 70
1892 ...		40	—	757	797	101,427 61
	Total ...	143	—	2,839	2,982	391,[illegible]50 81
	Average ...	35·75	—	709·75	745·5	97,862 70
1889 ...	Mullaittivu ...	41	—	263	304	33,9[illegible]5 37
1890 ...		69	—	271	340	26,788 37
1891 ...		29	—	273	302	34,484 96
1892 ...		98	—	219	317	33,924 57
	Total ...	237	—	1,016	1,263	129,133 27
	Average ...	59·25	—	254	315·75	32,283 82
1889 ...	Vavuniya ...	5	—	133	138	16,385 90
1890 ...		—		170	170	13,570 81
1891 ...		—	—	140	140	12,477 87
1892 ...		—	—	200	200	15,401 66
	Total ...	5	—	643	648	57,836 24
	Average ...	1·25		160·75	162	14,459 6
1889 ...	Batticaloa ...	442	—	5,019	5,461	900,136 36
1890 ...		308	—	6,082	6,390	1,100,210 21
1891 ...		373	—	5,456	5,829	1,245,559 20
1892 ...		509	—	5,992	6,501	959,513 57
	Total ...	1,632	—	22,549	24,181	4,205,419 34
	Average ...	408	—	5,637·25	6,045·25	1,051,354 83
1889 ...	Trincomalee ...	79	—	510	589	189,408 0
1890 ...		67	—	503	570	246,[illegible]83 0
1891 ...		107	—	446	553	220,932 0
1892 ...		65	—	487	552	157,215 0
	Total ...	318	—	1,946	2,264	814,238 0
	Average ...	79·5	—	486·5	566	203,559·5 0
1889 ...	Galle ...	2,025	11,328	—	13,353	1,723,923 84
1890 ...		1,814	10,698	—	12,512	1,598,758 83
1891 ...		2,150	12,059	—	14,209	1,741,494 96
1892 ...		1,971	13,093	9	15,073	2,012,643 3
	Total ...	7,960	47,178	9	55,147	7,076,820 66
	Average ...	1,990	11,794·5	2·25	13,786·75	1,769,205 17
1889 ...	Mátara ...	861	9,955	2	10,818	1,397,626 0
1890 ...		973	8,323	1	9,297	1,370,176 0
1891 ...		1,021	8,079		9,100	1,181,661 0
1892 ...		1,105	8,950	—	10,055	1,385,314 0
	Total ...	3,960	35,307	3	39,270	5,334,777 0
	Average ...	990	8,826·75	·75	9,817·5	1,333,694·25 0
1889 ...	Tangalla ...	136	2,596	1	2,733	174,247 0
1890 ...		71	2,840	—	2,911	177,180 22
1891 ...		125	2,679	—	2,804	198,870 35
1892 ...		104	2,779	—	2,883	165,227 0
	Total ...	436	10,894	1	11,331	715,524 57
	Average ...	109	2,723·5	·25	2,832·75	178,881 14
1889 ...	For whole Island ...	14,939	104,599	30,632	150,170	34,649,445 85
1890 ...		14,497	102,915	30,590	148,002	42,273,175 91
1891 ...		13,923	107,345	30,924	152,192	37,351,765 89
1892 ...		14,147	120,958	34,050	169,155	40,478,843 7
	Total ...	57,506	435,817	126,196	619,519	154,744,230 73
	Average ...	14,376·5	108,954·25	31,549	154,879·75	38,686,057 68

VITAL STATISTICS.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF CEYLON FOR 1892.

I.—POPULATION.

THE population of the Island, as enumerated on the night of February 26, 1891, was 3,007,789 persons, exclusive of the military and shipping population. The estimated increase from that date to the end of December, 1892, was 112,190, being the balance between the births and deaths since registered and the balance between the arrivals and departures of Indian coolies. But as the registration of births and deaths in the Island is still defective, and as the returns of emigration and immigration do not take account of others than Indian coolies, this estimate is probably below the mark.

Another and, as the last Census proved, a more accurate method of estimating the population is to assume that the rate of growth which existed in the last intercensal period has been maintained since its close, allowance being made for the fluctuation in the tide of Indian cooly immigration.

Calculated on this method, the population on December 31, 1892, would be 3,154,532. It is on this basis that the rates for the year in this report have been calculated. The rates for each year of the past decade have been re-calculated according to the results of the Census of 1891.

Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, and their Rates, 1867–92.—Tables I. and II. in the appendix show, as far as possible, for every year in the period 1867–92 the population estimated at the middle of the year, the number of marriages, births, and deaths in the year, and their rates. It will be seen that since 1867 the population has increased by over three-quarters of a million, and that in 1892 there were to 1,000 persons living, 11·5 persons married, 29·8 born, and 27·2 who died, as against a mean in the preceding 25 years of 13·0, 27·3, and 23·1 respectively; that is to say, while fewer persons married in 1892 than usual, there were slightly more births but far more deaths.

Increase of Population.—The increase of population in the year was at the rate of 20 per 1000, being two and a half times higher than the rate in the last intercensal period, 1881–91 (8 per 1,000), and double the rate of the next preceding intercensal period, 1871–81 (10 per 1,000). The excess of births over deaths or the natural increase of population in 1892 fell below 3 per 1,000 from an annual rate in the preceding twenty years of 5 per 1,000. An unusually large excess of arrivals over departures of Indian coolies accounts for the exceptionally high rate of increase in the population during the year.

Indian Immigrant Coolies.—The total number of arrivals and departures in 1892 were respectively 116,472 and 67,616, showing an addition to the Island population of 48,856 persons, an addition nearly six times the excess (8,296) of births over deaths recorded in the year. The tide of immigration was arrested in 1879 in sympathy with the general depression that accompanied the downfall of the coffee enterprise. In the years 1882–86 the usual excess of arrivals over departures was turned into a deficit. In 1887 the return of better times, consequent on the increase of tea cultivation, was indicated by a large excess of arrivals. In 1890 the excess was 38,350, being greater than any year of the past two decades except 1876 and 1877, when the Indian famine drove an unprecedented number of coolies to our shores. The excess rose in 1891 to 43,107 and, still higher this year, to 48,856, which marks the continued prosperity of the Island.

Table K.—Arrivals and Departures of Indian Coolies, 1871–92.

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess or Deficit.*
1871	88,529	58,610	29,919	1882	50,907	57,820	—6,913
1872	80,121	74,035	6,086	1883	39,204	52,962	—13,758
1873	89,012	80,629	8,383	1884	45,777	50,085	—4,308
1874	125,156	89,727	35,429	1885	47,794	48,863	—1,069
1875	86,712	95,519	—8,807	1886	39,907	45,250	—5,343
1876	164,797	91,960	72,837	1887	72,660	55,121	17,539
1877	167,196	88,609	78,587	1888	82,587	55,805	26,782
1878	101,093	91,188	9,905	1889	64,735	52,619	9,116
1879	76,897	80,750	—3,853	1890	84,106	45,756	38,350
1880	45,600	73,683	—28,083	1891	103,149	60,042	43,107
1881	53,887	63,240	—9,353	1892	116,472	67,616	48,856

II.—MARRIAGES.

The marriages registered in 1892 numbered 16,683, of which 12,927 were "general" (*i.e.*, other than Kandyan and Mohammedan marriages) and 3,756 Kandyan marriages. The marriage rate (of persons whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living) was 11·5, a slight increase on the mean rate of the preceding ten years (11·1).

* The sign minus (—) denotes deficit.

The number of persons whose marriages were registered to 1,000 persons living among the different races of the Island was—

	1892.	1882-91.
All races (excluding Mohammedans)	11·8	11·1
Europeans	16·7	12·7
Burghers	16·4	13·2
Sinhalese, Kandyan	9·0	13·2
Sinhalese, Others	13·4	12·7
Tamils	6·8	6·6
Others	1·7	2·0

These figures are misleading except as to the Christian part of the population, which may be taken to include all the Europeans and Burghers and a small percentage of the Sinhalese and Tamils. The Christians alone register their marriages. The others—*i.e.*, 90 per cent. of the population of the Island—for the most part ignore the requirements of the law as to registration, and are content with the customary or religious ceremonies of marriage. Indeed, as I have had occasion to remark frequently, it is only in regard to the Kandyans that the law makes registration indispensable to the validity of a marriage. As regards the others the law is very uncertain, and marriages would appear to be valid without registration if contracted according to custom. If among the Sinhalese and Tamils marriages so contracted, and which are deemed to be honourable marriages, are taken into account, the marriage rate would be at least as high as among the Burghers and Europeans, for every girl as soon as she becomes marriageable, or even earlier, is provided by her parents or brothers with a husband, and an old maid is almost unknown, so strong is the force of public opinion and custom towards the promotion of matrimony.

Mohammedan Marriages.—It will be seen from the subjoined table that the Mohammedans have, as a rule, not availed themselves of the opportunity given them by the Ordinances Nos. 8 of 1886 and 2 of 1888 of registering marriages, although the Ordinance is now in force in the Western, Central, Southern, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces and in the Batticaloa District :—

Table B.—Mohammedan Marriages in 1890–92.

Province and District.	Mohammedan Population at the Census of 1891	Number of Marriages 1890.	1891.	1892.	Rate per Mille per Annum. 1890.	1891.	1892
Western Province.							
Colombo	34,927	53	119	68	3·0	6·8	3·8
Negombo	2,865	15	18	17	10·4	12·6	11·8
Kalutara	13,049	8	12	20	1·2	1·8	3·0
Central Province.							
Kandy	23,088	22	29	39	1·8	2·6	3·3
Mátalé	5,503	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	2,468	2	3	1	1·6	2·4	0·8
Southern Province.							
Galle	10,079	76	80	70	15·0	15·8	13·8
Mátara	5,703	2	3	2	0·6	1·0	0·7
Hambantota	2,386	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	44,902	23	28	—	1·0	1·2	—
North-Western Province.							
Kurunégala	10,719	41	63	34	7·6	11·8	6·3
Puttalam	9,919	87	168	111	17·6	33·8	22·3
Chilaw	2,747	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	1,870	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	6,677	—	12	4	—	3·6	1·1
Total	176,902	329	535	366	3·7	6·0	4·1

The Batticaloa District, which has the largest Mohammedan population of any district in the Island, shows a marriage rate of only 1·1 per thousand for 1890–91, and no marriage at all registered this year. Colombo District, which comes next in population, is little better : 4·9 for 1890–91 and 3·8 this year. Kandy shows 2·2 for 1890–91 and 3·3 for 1892. Other districts are worse. The only districts which show satisfactory rates are Puttalam, with a marriage rate of 25·7 for 1890–91 and 22·3 in 1892 ; Galle, with a rate of 15·4 for 1890–91 and 13·8 for 1892 ; Negombo, 11·5 for 1890–91 and 11·8 this year.

In some of the districts the feeling seems to be so strong and unreasonable against registration that the priests, who in many instances eagerly sought the appointment of registrar as giving them an official status, have some of them either not taken out a license, or have returned it on the ground that they are boycotted by the laity, who prefer their marriages to be solemnised by priests who have no connection with the Government.

It is fortunate that the compulsory clauses of the Ordinance of 1886 were repealed. The working of the Ordinance only shows how cautious the Legislature must be in dealing with matters affecting the social and quasi-religious customs of the people. As to the working of the compulsory clauses of the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance, No. 3 of 1870, the Government Agent of the North-Central Province (Mr. Ievers) has recently expressed his opinion that it is likely to entail more damage on prosperity than is compensated for by the security it gives to the small percentage of persons who register their marriages under the provisions of the Ordinance.

First Marriages ; Re-marriages.—Of the 12,927 men whose marriages were recorded in 1892 (Table VIII.) among the "general" community (*i.e.* other than Kandyans or Mohammedans), 11,609, or 89·8 per cent., were bachelors,* and 1,318, or 10·2 per cent., were widowers. Of the 11,609

* 11 divorced men and 3 divorced women who remained in the year are counted as bachelors and spinsters respectively.

bachelors, 11,306, or 97·4 per cent., married spinsters, and 303, or 2·6 per cent., married widows. Of the 1,318 widowers who remarried, 1,113, or 84·4 per cent., married spinsters, and 205, or 15·6 per cent., married widows.

Of the 12,927 women whose marriages were recorded in 1892 among the general community, 12,419, or 96·1 per cent, were spinsters,* and 508, or 3·9 per cent., were widows. Of the 12,419 spinsters who married, 11,306, or 91·0 per cent., married bachelors, and 1,113, or 9·0 per cent., married widowers. Of the 508 widows who remarried, 303, or 59·6 per cent., married bachelors, and 205, or 40·4 per cent., married widowers.

Of the 3,756 Kandyan men who married in the year (Table IX.), 3,310, or 88·1 per cent., were bachelors,† and 446, or 11·9 per cent., were widowers. Of the 3,310 bachelors, 3,153, or 95·3 per cent., married spinsters, and 157, or 4·7 per cent., married widows. Of the 446 widowers, 347, or 77·8 per cent, married spinsters, and 99, or 22·2 per cent., married widows.

Of the Kandyan women who married in the year, 3,500, or 93·2 per cent., were spinsters,† and 256, or 6·8 per cent., were widows. Of the 3,500 spinsters, 3,153, or 90·1 per cent., married bachelors, and 347, or 9·9 per cent., married widowers. Of the 256 widows, 157, or 61·3 per cent., married bachelors, and 99, or 38·7 per cent., married widowers.

Out of 100 women who marry in England about 8 are widows. Among the Kandyan Sinhalese the average for the last six years for which the figures are available is nearly the same (7·2). Among the general community it is 3·1.

Divorces.—Divorces among the general community are granted by the District Courts; among the Kandyans by the Government Agents. There were 274 divorces among the Kandyans this year (Table XIII.), making the proportion to the marriages in the year of 7·3 per cent., a rate seventy-three times as large as in the general community (·1 per cent.); the total number of divorces pronounced by the several District Courts of the Island in 1892 being 13, against 12,927 general marriages recorded in the year.

It would thus appear that the Kandyans are more anxious to escape from the bonds of matrimony than other members of our population, except the Mohammedans, of whose divorces we have no statistics.

Re-marriages of Divorced Persons.—Among the general community 11 divorced men and 3 divorced women re-married in the year, among the Kandyans 79 divorced men and 67 divorced women.

Divorces among the Kandyans, being obtainable (among other reasons) by mutual consent or on the ground of inability to live together, need leave no stain on the character of the divorced woman.

Age at Marriage.—Among the general community this year the mean male age at marriage was 27·8, as against 27·0 last year; for females 19·5, as against 19·6 last year. Among the Kandyans the mean male age was 27·3, as against 27·4 last year; for females 20·4, as against 20·5 last year. The maximum age of marriage in 1892 was, among the general community, for males 72 years, females 58; and among the Kandyans, for males 70 years, females 58. The lowest age of marriage in the general community was for males 15, females 11; for Kandyans, males 14, females 12.

Minors.—Among the general community 885 males (7 per cent. of the married males) and 9,506 females (74 per cent. of the married females), and among the Kandyans 641 males (17 per cent. of the married males) and 2,691 females (72 per cent. of the married females) married under 21 years of age.

The Kandyan females would thus appear to marry later in life than the females of other communities. The reason probably is that the registration of marriage is frequently postponed among the Kandyans for years after they have begun to live together as husband and wife according to the custom of the community.

Mixed Marriages.—The number of mixed marriages registered was as follows (Table XI.):—

		1892.		Mean in the period 1882–91.
Between Europeans and Burghers	...	10	...	8
Between Europeans and Sinhalese	...	2	..	2
Between Europeans and Tamils	...	1	...	1
Between Burghers and Sinhalese	...	33	...	14
Between Burghers and Tamils	...	5	...	4
Between Sinhalese and Tamils	...	40	...	28
Other mixed marriages	...	3	...	3

Signatures in the Marriage Register.—Of the men in the general community who married in 1892, 23·8 per cent. (as against 22·8 per cent. in 1887–91) and of the women 79·4 per cent. (as against 78·9 per cent. in 1887–91) were unable to sign their names in the register, and among the Kandyans (who usually show a higher proportion of illiterates) 34·5 per cent. of the men (as against 37·1 per cent. in 1888–91) and 96·4 per cent. of the women (as against 95·6 per cent. in 1888–91) were unable to sign their names in the register.

Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Christian Marriages.—The number of buildings registered for the solemnisation of Christian marriages and standing on the list at the end of 1892 was 658 (an increase of 5 on the previous year), of which 415 were Roman Catholic, 69 Wesleyan, 64 Church of England, 32 Church Mission, 25 Baptist, 11 American Mission, 7 Dutch Presbyterian, 6 Gospel Propagation Society, 3 Scotch Presbyterian, 22 Portuguese Catholic, and 4 undefined.

By "Portuguese Catholic" churches are meant churches which originally belonged to the Goanese Mission established by the Portuguese Government, and which (now that the jurisdiction of that Mission has ceased by virtue of a concordat of June 6, 1886, between the Pope and the

* 11 divorced men and 3 divorced women who remained in the year are counted as bachelors and spinsters respectively.

† 79 divorced men and 67 divorced women who remained in the year are counted as bachelors an spinsters respectively.

King of Portugal) appear to be in dispute between the Catholic Archbishop of Colombo and the Catholic Bishop of Jaffna on the one hand and a section of the Catholics headed by Archbishop Alvares on the other.

III.—BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in 1892 was 93,233, being in the proportion of 29·8 to 1,000 persons living.

The registration of births was very imperfect in the early years of civil registration, and improved gradually but slowly in subsequent years. It was, however not until 1887 that the prevalent neglect to register was checked, it having been then decided to institute prosecutions under the Penal Code. From that time there has been a marked improvement, and it is believed that not many births escape registration now.

The subjoined table, in which the birth-rates in the several districts are arranged in order from the highest to the lowest, shows also the amount of increase or decrease in 1892 over the average in the quinquennial periods 1882-86 and 1887-91, and the excess of increase of the average of 1887-91 over the average of 1882-86 :—

Table C.—Comparative Statement of the Mean Annual Birth-rates in the Quinquennial periods 1882-86 and 1887-91 and in 1892.

District	1892.	1882-86.	1887-91.	Excess of 1887-91 over 1882-86.	Excess of 1892 over 1882-86.	Excess* or deficit of 1892 over 1887-91.
Ceylon	29·8	28·6	31·2	2·6	1·2	—1·4
Badulla	41·5	31·1	35·3	4·2	10·4	6·2
Batticaloa	40·5	39·6	43·3	3·7	0·9	—2·8
Mullaittivu	39·4	32·1	36·3	4·2	7·3	3·1
Anurádhapur	37·5	35·0	40·1	5·1	2·5	—2·6
Mátalé	36·1	30·9	35·4	4·5	5·2	0·7
Negombo	34·8	34·0	39·4	5·4	0·8	—4·6
Ratnapura	33·9	30·0	31·6	1·6	3·9	2·3
Puttalam	33·8	28·4	31·7	3·3	5·4	2·1
Galle	32·5	27·1	29·6	2·5	5·4	2·9
Trincomalie	32·2	28·1	32·9	4·8	4·1	—0·7
Vavuniya	32·0	29·5	30·0	0·5	2·5	2·0
Kurunégala	31·5	36·4	36·9	0·5	—4·9	—5·4
Jaffna	30·9	29·6	32·7	3·1	1·3	—1·8
Kalutara	29·8	25·5	27·6	2·1	4·3	2·2
Kandy	28·9	22·8	27·3	4·5	6·1	1·6
Nuwara Eliya	28·2	23·5	26·4	2·9	4·7	1·8
Mannár	27·6	26·2	32·8	6·6	1·4	—5·2
Mátara	27·2	28·4	30·9	2·5	—1·2	—3·7
Colombo	27·1	21·8	23·6	1·8	5·3	3·5
Hambantota	25·8	33·1	32·3	—0·8	—7·3	—6·5
Chilaw	25·4	24·9	29·2	4·3	0·5	—3·8
Kégalla	25·3	23·0	25·8	2·8	2·3	—0·5

The result of the prosecutions instituted in 1887 is seen in the improvement in registration in the period 1887-91 as compared with the preceding quinquennium. Every district showed a higher rate except Hambantota, where there was a slight falling off, due to the exceptional unhealthiness of that district in 1891.

The Batticaloa District, which showed the highest rate (43·3) and occupied the first position in the quinquennium 1887-91, has fallen to the second place in 1892, its rate falling by 2·8 per mille to 40·5. Badulla has risen to the first place with a rate of 41·5, over 10·4 in excess of the period 1882-86 and 6·2 in excess of the period 1887-91. Among the lowest on the list in 1892 are Mátara and Colombo with birth-rates of 27 per thousand, Hambantota, Chilaw, and Kégalla with rates of 25 per thousand. More than half the districts show a lower rate in 1892 than in the period 1887-91, the deficiency varying from 6·5 in Hambantota, 5·4 in Kurunégala, and 5 in Mannár to ·5 in Kégalla. Less than half the districts show an increased rate, the increase varying from 6·2 in Badulla, and 3·5 in Colombo, 2·9 in Galle, to 0·7 in Mátalé. The whole Island shows a deficiency of 1·4 as compared with 1887-91, but an increase of 1·2 as compared with 1882-86, the birth-rate in 1892 being 29·8.

Sex.—The male births as usual exceeded the female births in every district of the Island. Of the 93,233 births registered in the year, 48,718 were males and 44,515 were females, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1,094 to 1,000, nearly the same proportion as in the period 1871-90 (1,093 to 1,000), but higher than last year (1,084 to 1,000).

Illegitimate Births.—There were 26,522 illegitimate births registered in the year, as against 27,135 last year. The proportion of illegitimate to total births was 28·4 in 1892, as against 28·2 in 1891, 27·9 in 1890, 25·9 in 1889, 25·9 in 1887, and 24·4 in 1886.

But it must be remembered that illegitimacy in Ceylon does not mean, as in European countries, immorality on the part of the parents. A large number of people, as I have said, are content with the customary or religious ceremonies, and do not think it necessary to comply with the requirements of modern legislation. In fact, in view of the uncertainty of our marriage law, a large number of the so-called illegitimate births are probably legitimate in spite of non-registration. The yearly increase in the proportion of "illegitimate" births is a sign, therefore, not of growing immorality, but of continued improvement in the registration of births.

* The sign minus (—) means deficit.

IV.—DEATHS.

The deaths registered in 1892 numbered 84,937, and were in the proportion of 27·2 per 1,000 persons living. This was the fifth highest rate recorded in the last twenty-six years during which civil registration has been in operation in this Island. The six unhealthiest years were in ascending order—

1892	with a death rate of	27·2
1878	do.	27·6
1889	do.	28·5
1891	do.	28·5
1885	do.	29·1
1877	do.	31·7

The exceptional unhealthiness of 1877 was due to a virulent epidemic of cholera in the Northern Province and to the high mortality among the Indian immigrants who arrived in large numbers from the famine-stricken districts of Southern India.

In the decennium 1871–80 the death-rate fell below 20 per 1,000 in three years (1871, 19·4; 1873, 19·9; 1880, 18·3) and rose above 25 per 1,000 in two years (1877, 31·7; 1878, 27·6), whereas in the decennium 1881–90 the death-rate was only in two years below 20 per 1,000 (1882, 19·7; 1883, 19·3), but exceeded 25 per 1,000 in four years (1881, 27·2; 1885, 29·1; 1888, 26·4; 1889, 28·5).

The mean annual death-rate in the first decennial period was equal to 22·65, and in the second 24·35 per 1,000. Had the rate in 1892 been equal to the latter average, there would have been a saving of 9,063 lives in the course of the year.

The death-rate for the different races in the year 1892 and the average rate for the years 1892–91 are as follows :—

	1892.	18891.
Europeans ...	15·0	12·4
Burghers ...	9·9	11·0
Sinhalese ...	26·9	24·7
Tamils ...	27·9	24·2
Moors ...	34·6	27·8
Malays ...	22·7	20·4
Others ...	11·9	16·2

Sex.—The deaths of 44,337 males and 40,600 females were registered in 1892. The death rate of males was 26·7 per 1,000 persons living, that of females 27·7 per 1,000 females living. The average rate in the preceding ten years 1882–91 was 24·1 for males and 24·8 for females. The deaths of males in the year were as 1,092 to 1,000 deaths of females, the average in the decade 1882–91 being 1,105 to 1,000. These proportions are derived from the deaths among unequal number of males and females living, for there is an excess of males in the population. The deaths in 1892, were there an equal number of both sexes living, would be in the proportion of 969 deaths of males to 1,000 deaths of females, the average proportion in the decade 1882–91 being 971 to 1,000.

Age at Death.—The increase in the death-rate was not only shared by all the districts in the Island (save Mullaittivu) and by both sexes, but also by all periods of life except among males at the age 75 and upwards. The greatest increase was at the age-periods 10–15, 15–20, 20–35, and 35–45 years. This in part is attributable to the cholera epidemic which raged in some districts in the Island, and which is usually more fatal to persons in the middle and active periods of life than to children or old people. The subjoined table exhibits the difference between the rates of mortality that prevailed at each age-period of either sex in 1892 and in the ten years 1882–91.

For an explanation of the death-rate at different ages reference is requested to my report on the Vital Statistics of 1887, pp. x.-xiii.

Table D.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 living at different Ages in 1882–1891 and 1892.

Ages.	Ten Years 1882–91.		1892.		Percentage of Increase in 1892 over the Average of Ten Years 1882–91.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	24·1	24·8	26·7	27·7	10·7	11·6
0— 5 years	48·3	51·7	52·0	55·8	7·6	7·9
5—10 „	11·4	13·1	12·6	14·1	10·5	7·6
10—15 „	8·8	8·8	10·6	10·9	20·4	23·8
15—20 „	9·7	7·1	11·5	8·1	18·5	14·0
20—25 „	9·9	12·7	12·3	14·7	24·2	15·7
25—35 „	14·1	18·7	17·1	22·0	21·2	17·6
35—45 „	22·6	21·5	26·6	25·7	17·6	19·5
45—55 „	34·5	26·8	37·7	29·2	9·2	8·9
55—65 „	43·1	48·9	44·3	55·4	2·7	13·2
65—75 „	77·2	84·4	84·3	94·3	9·1	11·7
75—85 „	169·0	192·1	167·2	210·4	—1·1	9·5
85—95 „	331·9	352·0	316·1	362·0	—4·7	2·8
95 and upwards ...	781·7	794·0	734·8	742·1	—5·9	—6·5

V.—OUR SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION, ITS DEFECTS AND PROPOSED REMEDIES.

The following remarks which I made in my report on the Vital Statistics of 1887, and which show why our statistics are imperfect and inaccurate, are still true, and should be borne in mind by students of the Vital Statistics of Ceylon :—

The registration of deaths is less neglected than of births, but leaves much to be desired in regard to accuracy and completeness. In reference to this and all other statistics in this report I may state that in dealing with them I have borne in mind that the progress of statistical inquiry and knowledge is as little promoted by the

too confident use of materials inherently defective as by the rejection of all materials not absolutely free from suspicion I have ventured to use the imperfect materials now available, not concealing their imperfections, but keeping them steadily in view, estimating the materials as far as possible at their true value, and doing my best to guard against fallacious results. In the course of time, if the work is carried on carefully and systematically, the quality of the materials must be improved and the errors in my deductions rectified. It was by such a cautious use of imperfect materials that statistical research has been advanced in other countries, and only in this way can it be advanced in Ceylon. Each year added will increase the value of the statistics by increasing the number of facts on which calculation may be brought to bear. Proceeding upon larger numbers of facts and long portions of time, we shall gradually be able to surmount the difficulties created by casual irregularities and to deduce well-founded laws.

The collection of accurate birth and death statistics in Ceylon is impeded, among other circumstances which I have already adverted to, by the fact that a large number of Registrars of Births and Deaths throughout the Island have concurrent jurisdiction. It may happen that notice of the same birth or death is given to different Registrars by one or other of the various persons required by law to inform the Registrar, and who may be ignorant each of what the other had done. The same event may thus be registered twice or thrice. Such double entries have been discovered. The Registrar is paid by the Department at the rate of 25 cents per birth or death registered. The competition of two or more Registrars having concurrent jurisdiction in a limited division reduces the income of each, till the average monthly income from registering births and deaths is about Rs. 7. A Registrar, who is zealous in the discharge of his duties, will probably soon see transferred to his more easy-going rival the custom of those whose indifference in registration he seeks to remove. Sometimes I fear the bad ones among the Registrars are tempted, as they have been in England, to register fictitious events to eke out their income—a fraud difficult to detect in Ceylon owing to the defectiveness of the form in use and to the absence of a proper system of checking the Registrars' entries as to the accuracy of the record and of the information on which it is based.

A remedy would be found if each Registrar was vested with exclusive jurisdiction in his division. But under the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867 Registrars of Marriages are *ex officio* Registrars of Births and Deaths, and no power exists to appoint any other persons to register births and deaths. It is not expedient to vest exclusive jurisdiction in a Marriage Registrar. There is little or no risk of double entries at present, and there is certainly great risk, by making his jurisdiction exclusive, of rousing race, caste, or religious passions. Each Registrar's division contains people of different castes or cliques, if not of different races or religions, who would highly resent being compelled to appear with their wives and daughters to solemnise a marriage before a Registrar whom they did not like. In some parts of the Island such a measure would meet with great opposition and even provoke breaches of the peace, and everywhere it would lead to the neglect of registration of marriages. It is therefore desirable that the people should continue to have a wide choice of Marriage Registrars. The same considerations do not apply to the registration of births and deaths, as nobody can be seriously aggrieved by being restricted in his district to one Registrar of Births and Deaths, especially as the communication with him need not be personal, and may be effected by letter. However, until a change is made in the law permitting the appointment of persons other than Marriage Registrars as Registrars of Births and Deaths, concurrent jurisdiction must remain vested in the latter.

Another cause of inaccuracy in our statistics is connected with the chaotic provisions for the registration of births and deaths on estates under the Medical Aid Ordinance, and is now under consideration. In this and other important respects reform is urgently needed if the registration of births and deaths is to be properly carried out. The necessity for accuracy is greatest in death statistics, for they are the most important and difficult branch of vital statistics.

I recently submitted to Government proposals to remedy the anomalies and defects of our present system. They are set forth in the following letters, Nos. 509 and 510 :—

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 509.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 19, 1892.

Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 182 of June 22 last, requesting me to revive the scheme proposed in my letter No. 473 of November 27, 1888, to have registration districts for marriages different from registration districts of births and deaths, I have the honour to inform you that under section 4 of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867 Registrars of Marriages are *ex-officio* Registrars of Births and Deaths. There is no legal power to appoint any other officer or district for the registration of births and deaths, except under the recent Ordinance No. 20 of 1891, which, being limited to the registration of deaths and to such places as His Excellency the Governor shall by Proclamation from time to time appoint, may be left out of consideration.

2. For the effective registration of births and deaths it is necessary that each Registrar should have exclusive jurisdiction in his district. The vesting of concurrent jurisdiction in Registrars has been found to create a division of responsibility which makes it possible for events to escape registration and for the occurrence of double entries, a Registrar not unfrequently registering events already registered by another or omitting to register them because he erroneously believes that another has registered them. These risks will be prevented or reduced if each Registrar of Births and Deaths has exclusive jurisdiction in his district. Only then can he be reasonably expected to perform with due care the duty imposed on him by the 10th section of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, but now generally ignored, "of informing himself carefully of every birth and every death that shall happen in his district" and of "learning and registering the particulars" of the event.

3. For the effective registration of marriages, however, it is as important that the Registrar should not have exclusive jurisdiction in his district. The religious, race, and caste susceptibilities of the people are so strong in many parts of the Island that they would often strongly object to appear with their wives and daughters before a Registrar of alien faith, race, or creed. To override these prejudices and to compel the people, on pain of bastardising their children, to seek the services of a Registrar not acceptable to them, would provoke widespread discontent as well as lead to the neglect of registration. It has therefore been the policy of the Government to appoint, wherever necessary, Marriage Registrars with concurrent jurisdiction, a policy which has been justified by the increasing favour with which the registration of marriages is regarded by the people.

4. But as a Marriage Registrar is *ex-officio* a Registrar of Births and Deaths for his district, this policy has created all over the Island Registrars of Births and Deaths exercising concurrent jurisdiction, with the inevitable result of divided responsibility and of imperfect registration. To minimise these evils departmental orders have frequently been issued by Provincial Registrars to restrict the jurisdiction of Registrars to particular parts of their district or to particular sections of its inhabitants, sometimes even extending their jurisdiction beyond their district. Such orders have in some cases been recognised and sanctioned by the Government in the *Gazette* notifications appointing Registrars. From time to time, as the illegality of such appointments was discovered, Ordinances were passed to cure the illegality of the acts performed by particular Registrars so appointed. The irregularities latterly brought to light have been so numerous that a general and comprehensive Ordinance (No. 10 of 1892) has been enacted in the present Sessions of the Legislative Council to remedy them.

5. The source of all these evils is the requirement of the law that the marriage registration district and the Marriage Registrar should be identical with the registration district and the Registrar of Births and Deaths. It is only by doing away with this requirement and making legal provision for the appointment of persons other than Marriage Registrars as Registrars of Births and Deaths, and for the creation of other and smaller local divisions than the marriage registration districts for the registration of births and deaths, that a continuance of

repetition of the irregularity, confusion, and inaccuracy now attending the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and the collection of vital statistics, can be prevented or reduced. The necessity for amending the law in this direction was admitted by the Government in 1889, and a draft Ordinance framed for that purpose was published in the *Gazette* of June 14, 1889, but it was dropped with a view to its being incorporated in the Ordinance which it was intended to prepare in consolidation of all the existing Ordinances regarding the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

6. If the necessity for amending the law in this direction be now again admitted, the next question to be considered is the division of the Island into registration districts. There are now about 344 districts for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in the Island, with about 480 Registrars. The districts to be hereafter created should be limited to a maximum of 400, and should be made to correspond, as far as possible, with the revenue divisions and the present registration districts. As a rule, the revenue and registration divisions now correspond with one another, and but little change is needed to make them identical throughout the Island. The present registration districts have stood the test of over a generation, and must be presumed to be on the whole the best suited to the people until good reason is shown to the contrary. Any serious interference with the extent, limits, and name of registration districts is to be deprecated as likely to cause confusion, and to increase greatly the difficulty already experienced in searching our registers for entries of particular events.

7. It has been proposed by the Government Agent of Sabaragamuwa, Mr. Wace, that the arachchies in his Province be made Registrars. In some respects the Arachchi would be better able than any other person to register domestic events in his *vasama*, owing to his limited jurisdiction and to the facilities he enjoys by reason of his intimate acquaintance and daily intercourse with the inhabitants of his *vasama*. But he has numerous criminal and revenue duties to perform, which take him from home almost daily, and necessitate trips sometimes of several days' duration to the courts and kachcheri, whereas a Registrar ought always to be at home and accessible to the people. At present there is good reason to believe that some of the superior headmen, such as Kórálas and Raṭémahatmayás, who are Registrars, are compelled, by the pressure of their revenue duties and by absence from home, to perform their registration duties by unauthorised deputies, whose entries they complete with their signature on returning home. It is not desirable to increase the opportunities for such neglect of duty in regard to such important records. The appointment of arachchies as Registrars would involve a great multiplication of the existing number of Registrars. Where there is one Registrar now, we shall under this scheme probably have ten or twenty. Even with the present limited staff of Registrars drawn from a higher and better educated grade of society than arachchies, there is often much difficulty in securing that entries are written legibly, neatly, and correctly, and free from ugly erasures, blots, and interpolations. The appointment of arachchies will increase these risks, not to speak of the opportunities and temptations to fraud and oppression which will be created by concentrating in one headman the criminal, revenue, and registration duties in the village. The volumes of registers would take much longer than now, probably many years, to fill, owing to the small number of events registrable by each arachchi, and his remuneration would be reduced to an insignificant sum.

8. Another important objection to the proposal is that it would greatly lower the rank and prestige of the office of Registrar, an office now ranking in some parts of the Island in the popular esteem almost as high as that of a Raṭémahatmayá, Mudaliyár, or Maniakar, and which even these officials think it an honour to hold. The experiment of appointing arachchies as Registrars has in fact recently been tried in parts of the Sabaragamuwa Province, and I have already noticed a desire on the part of Registrars in the Province to resign their offices on the ground of its dignity having been lowered. I should not be surprised if it led also to the people regarding registration with less favour than they now do and neglecting it. Such a risk should not be incurred except for good cause. Nor does it seem to me expedient for Government to give up so easy and cheap a means of gratifying the social ambition of the better classes of the natives of the Island and of employing them in the Public Service in posts which they highly value.

9. As an example of my proposal I would take the case of the Rágam pattu of Alutkuru Kóralé South in the Colombo District. This pattu contains six registration districts, which are identical with the following revenue divisions :—

(1) Gampaha division	(4) Kandána division
(2) Galahitiyáwa division	(5) Péliyagoda and Hendala division
(3) Dandugama division	(6) Pamunugoda division

Each of these six registration districts has now a separate Registrar, who registers marriages as well as births and deaths in it. Under the scheme which I propose the divisions would continue to be registration districts, but only for the registration of births and deaths, and each Registrar will, for that purpose, have exclusive jurisdiction in his district. But the marriage registration district would be distinct from and larger than the district for the registration of births and deaths. It would be the whole of Rágam pattu. Either the same men that are appointed Registrars of Births and Deaths for the smaller districts, or different persons, would be appointed Registrars of Marriages for the whole of Rágam pattu, and would have concurrent jurisdiction with one another. The Provincial Registrar and Assistant Provincial Registrar would continue to have their present jurisdiction.

10. To take another case, the registration district of Jaffna, which is a good example of the irregularities that have arisen under the present system. The registration district corresponds with the revenue division of that name, and contains close on forty thousand inhabitants. There are four Registrars appointed for the division with concurrent jurisdiction: a Hindu Registrar for the Hindus, a Mohammedan Registrar for the Mohammedans, a Protestant Registrar for the Protestants, and a Roman Catholic Registrar for the Roman Catholics. All of them are Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, save the Mohammedan Registrar, who is appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths only, though under the existing law no person can be appointed a Registrar of Births and Deaths who is not a Registrar of Marriages. The appointment was clearly illegal, but is one of many such made in different parts of the Island, and the illegality of which will be cured when the Ordinance No. 10 of 1892 comes into operation. The appointment of so many denominational Registrars for each district was necessary in order to prevent the law from doing violence to the feelings of the people, as stated in paragraph 3 above. Under my scheme the revenue division of Jaffna would be divided into three or four (as the Government Agent may think fit) districts for the registration of births and deaths, such districts to correspond with the revenue subdivisions, and each to have a separate Registrar with exclusive jurisdiction in it for the registration of births and deaths. But the whole of the revenue division of Jaffna would constitute only one marriage registration district, in which there would be as many Marriage Registrars with concurrent jurisdiction as the Government Agent might think necessary.

11. Again, in the Eastern Province, Manmunai pattu of the Batticaloa District constitutes only one registration district for births, marriages, and deaths. It has a smaller population than the revenue division of Jaffna, but has as many as twenty-nine Registrars of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, each Registrar being by Departmental orders restricted to a few villages, and having on an average a little over a thousand persons in his jurisdiction, as against ten thousand in the jurisdiction of the Jaffna Registrar. The great difference in the number of Registrars is in part to be explained by the fact that the density of the population in Manmunai pattu is only 138 to the square mile, as against 2,334 in the Jaffna division However, one result of the appointment of so large a number of Registrars in Manmunai pattu has been that there, as indeed throughout the Batticaloa District, the Registrars are ill-paid and have a much lower social standing than in other parts of the Island, many of them being Police Headmen, and the registration work is far less efficiently done than elsewhere. The number of Registrars in that district should be reduced by at least half if the work is to be well done. The present registration district of Manmunai pattu should be divided into a number of registration districts for the purpose of births and deaths, each such district to correspond with a revenue subdivision and to have a Birth and Death Registrar with exclusive jurisdiction in it, But the whole of Manmunai pattu

should constitute only one marriage registration district, and should have a sufficient number of Registrars exercising concurrent jurisdiction over the whole pattu, the Marriage Registrars to be either the same as or different from the persons who are Birth and Death Registrars.

12. This scheme would cause the least change in the existing registration districts, would make them identical with revenue divisions, would make one and only one official in each district responsible for the registration of births and deaths in it, and by vesting in him an undivided responsibility would secure the performance by him of the duty imposed upon him by the law, but now ignored, of informing himself of every birth and death occurring in his jurisdiction and of registering the particulars regarding it, while the scheme would also permit of due regard being paid to national or religious prejudices by giving the people a reasonable choice of Registrars for the solemnisation of marriages It would thus effectively provide for the accurate registration of births, marriages, and deaths, while maintaining the dignity of an office held in high esteem among the people from at least the time of the Dutch rule

13. If these recommendations are approved by the Government, I will embody them in the Draft Ordinance which I am now under your instructions preparing with a view to the consolidation and amendment of the existing Ordinances regarding the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

14. When the Government has decided the principle which is to regulate the division of the Island into registration districts, I recommend that the lists of the new registration districts furnished to you by the Government Agents be returned to them to be revised so as to accord with the decision of Government

15. I deal in another letter of to-day's date with the important subject of the registration of births and deaths on estates. The circumstances of estates are different from the rest of the Island, and demand somewhat different arrangements.

I am, &c.,

P. ARUNÁCHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

The REGISTRAR GENERAL to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 516. Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, November 19, 1892.

Registration of Births and Deaths on Estates.

SIR,—IN continuation of my letter No. 509 of this day, I have the honour to inform you that the existing arrangements for the registration of births and deaths on estates are different from those prevailing in other parts of the Island, are perplexing and in some respects illegal, and leave much to be desired as a machinery for effective registration.

2 Under the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, section 11, every birth in the Island must, within three months, be reported to the District Registrar by the father or mother of the child, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, by the occupier or an inmate of the house where the child was born. Under section 18 every death must, within eight days, be reported to the Registrar by the nearest male relative present at the death or attending the deceased's last illness, or by the occupier of the house where the death occurred, or (in case the death occurs on an estate) by the Superintendent for the time being of the estate. Under the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 14 of 1872, the Superintendent of an estate is required by section 21 (5) to inform the District Medical Officer within 48 hours of every birth and death on the estate, a duty continued by section 20 (*e*) of the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 17 of 1880, which repealed Ordinance No. 14 of 1872.

3. By a Government notification published in the *Gazette* of November 22, 1872, it was notified that information of deaths on estates might be given by the Superintendents to the nearest kachchéri instead of to the District Registrars, as required by the Ordinance No 18 of 1867 This notification was clearly *ultra vires* However, it was accepted as authoritative and acted upon, and for some years the Superintendents neither reported the deaths on their estates to the District Registrar as required by the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, No. 18 of 1867, nor reported births and deaths to the District Medical Officer as required by the Medical Wants Ordinance, No. 14 of 1872, but only reported them to the nearest kachchéri. By a later Government notification published in the *Gazette* of December 22, 1876, it was ordered that the Superintendents should report every birth and death to the District Medical Officer as required by the Ordinance No. 14 of 1872, and might dispense with reports to the District Registrars This has continued to be acted on ever since, notwithstanding that the Ordinance No. 14 of 1872, under which this rule was made, was repealed by the Ordinance No. 17 of 1880.

4. The practice now and since 1876 has been for the Superintendent of an estate to report births and deaths among his labourers to the District Medical Officer or his assistant, who, after making entry of the particulars thereof in his register, forwards the report, directly or through the Principal Civil Medical Officer, to the Provincial Registrar, who causes the event to be registered by his clerk (who is a District Registrar), or sends it to the Assistant Provincial Registrar to be registered by his clerk.

5. The clerk in doing so illegally arrogates to himself the powers and jurisdiction of the Provincial or Assistant Provincial Registrar. It is doubtful if even the Provincial or Assistant Provincial Registrar can legally register these events. A Registrar can only register births and deaths of which information is given to him by certain persons specified in sections 11, 12, and 18 of the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, and the informant must, under section 24, either sign in the register a statement of his name, description, and place of abode, or if he cannot conveniently attend the office of the Registrar, must send him a declaration setting out that he is the informant, and giving his name, description, and place of abode, which should then be certified by the Registrar. No register of births or deaths is admissible in evidence unless so signed by the informant or certified by the Registrar. An Estate Superintendent is one of the informants specified by the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867 in regard to deaths on estates, and it may perhaps be contended that, as his report finally reaches the Registrar by however circuitous a route, the report may be considered to have been sent to the Registrar by the Superintendent. There is however a growing custom for such reports to be signed by conductors, clerks, &c., "for Superintendent," these persons not being of course authorised informants under the Ordinance.

As regards births, no duty is imposed even on the Superintendent by the Ordinance No. 18 of 1867, and he is not an "informant" within the meaning of the law. Registration made on such information is therefore hardly legal, and the register would not be admissible in evidence.

6. This mode of registration is not merely of doubtful legality, but has failed to secure accuracy or completeness of registration. This is not surprising, in view of the fact that the Provincial or Assistant Provincial Registrar's clerk who registers the events has no opportunities of informing himself, as required by the law, of every event that happens on the estates or of checking the information supplied by the Superintendent or detecting any omission or neglect on his part. The clerk only transcribes into his register the information sent to him by the Medical Officer from a distance of, it may be, fifty or sixty miles, and draws very liberal fees for the slight trouble it costs him. The Medical Officer himself has little opportunity of checking the Superintendent's information or of providing against omission or neglect on his part. Formerly he had the opportunity, for he periodically visited the estates and inspected the labourers in pursuance of a duty imposed upon him by the Medical Wants Ordinance. The duty of inspection, subsequently transferred to a senior official, called the Superintending Medical Officer, has, since the beginning of 1888, been, under orders of the Government, altogether discontinued, and the Estate Superintendent may now almost with impunity and without fear of detection report as few or as many cases as he pleases.

7. There is reason to believe that the Superintendents have since 1888 performed this duty with the little care and attention. The following table* of the births and deaths of the 181 estates of the Province of Uva reported during the year 1891 by the Estate Superintendents and from the Estate Hospitals shows great and remarkable differences in the birth and death-rates of different estates. The birth-rate varies from zero to 70 per thousand, and the death-rate from zero to over 100 per thousand. The absence or the low rate of births and deaths in some estates, and the exceedingly high mortality in other estates, indicate that the reporting of births and deaths is not done systematically, but depends mainly on the interest taken in the matter by individual Estate Superintendents, and demand a careful inquiry into the causes of the excessively high or low mortality.

8. Even when the Superintendent is anxious to do his duty in regard to the reporting of births and deaths, the law affords him little or no facilities. He can hardly be expected, especially on a big estate, to know every domestic event that happens among his coolies, unless he is kept informed by each cooly so far as regards his own household, and by each kangani so far as regards his gang of coolies. The law, while making it a penal offence for the Superintendent to neglect to report births and deaths among his coolies to the District Medical Officer, has imposed no duty on the coolies or the kanganies of informing the Superintendent.

9. Another objection to the present arrangements is that the births and deaths of persons other than coolies working on estates, such, *e.g.*, as artisans, domestic servants, coolies' friends and relations living in their lines, are exempt from the operation of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1880. The births and deaths among this no inconsiderable section of the estate population are but rarely reported by the Superintendents to the District Medical Officers, who are in fact forbidden by Departmental orders to receive reports of such events, and these accordingly almost wholly escape registration.

10. Any reform that may now be made of the present arrangements must proceed mainly on the same lines, for they have been suggested by the experience of years and have been found more effective than the machinery provided by the Registration Ordinance. Nor is it desirable to change, except on the ground of grave necessity, an established practice to which the planters have accommodated themselves. The scheme which I have in view proceeds mainly on the lines of the existing practice. It seeks to make legal those parts of it which are inconsistent with the law but which it is desirable to retain, to supplement the practice where it is defective, to develop it on the lines which have been shown by experience to be beneficial, and to remedy and improve it where it has been found to be otherwise.

11. The basis of the present scheme is the employment of the Estate Superintendent and the District Medical Officer, who are undoubtedly the persons whose help is most essential to the satisfactory working of any registration scheme affecting estates. I propose to give legal recognition to their position as important wheels in the machinery of registration, to define their duties, responsibilities, and powers, and to give them the necessary legal facilities for the performance of their duties. Each cooly, for instance, so far as his own family or house is concerned, and each kangani so far as regards his gang, ought to be made responsible for the immediate reporting of births and deaths to the Superintendent. The Superintendent's responsibility should not be restricted to the immigrant labourers, but should embrace every person residing on the estate, whether artisan, domestic servant, cooly's friend or relative, a corresponding duty being imposed on these persons, as the heads of their respective families, to inform the Superintendent.

12. On the District Medical Officer now falls the brunt of the registration work. It is he that performs to the best of his powers the duty imposed on the Registrar by law, of "informing himself carefully of every birth and every death that shall happen in his district" and of "learning and registering the particulars" of the event. He receives the reports of estate births and deaths from the Superintendent. He makes inquiries as well as he can to verify them, to remedy errors and inaccuracies, to prevent omission or neglect. He registers the events in elaborate books. If not for the reports forwarded by him, the clerk of the Provincial Registrar or Assistant Provincial Registrar would be helpless. Yet the books into which the clerk transcribes the District Medical Officer's reports are alone of legal value as registers, and it is the clerk that enjoys the emoluments that should rightly go to the District Medical Officer.

13. I propose that the District Medical Officer should be *ex-officio* Registrar of Births and Deaths for each estate or group of estates proclaimed under the Medical Wants Ordinance, each such estate or group being *ipso facto* a division for the registration of births and deaths. The registers now kept by the District Medical Officer will then be the legal registers, not needing to be transcribed by a copyist to acquire legal force, and the District Medical Officer will be clothed with the powers now enjoyed by the Registrar, and will be in a position to secure greater accuracy and completeness in his registration work. His medical duties, involving as they do visits to estates and the supervision of vaccination, should be of great use to him in his registration duties, which, on the other hand, should enable him more effectively to watch over and provide for the vaccination and health of the inhabitants of his and adjoining divisions.

14. No more suitable person can, it seems to me, be selected for the post of Registrar of Births and Deaths on estates. His appointment will be an extension to districts containing estates of the principle already recognised in the town of Colombo by the appointment of competent medical men as Registrars of Deaths under the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891. The necessity for more effective registration of births and deaths on estates, and more effective supervision of the health of the estates, is apparent from the Table A in paragraph 7 above. If my proposal is approved, the immigrant cooly population, to whom is due so much of the zymotic disease of the Island—*i.e.* of the class of diseases most amenable to public control and capable of being reduced by sanitary measures—and who exercise so important an influence on the Island's health (as I have attempted to show in paragraphs 38 to 41 of my report on the Vital Statistics of the Second Quarter of 1892), will be at last brought under effective medical supervision, and the gain to the coolies themselves as well as to the other inhabitants of the Island will be immeasurable.

15. With the appointment of District Medical Officers as Registrars for estate groups the anomalous arrangement which seems to have been contemplated by the recent Ordinance No. 11 of 1892 will cease to have a *raison d'être*. The appointment of the Provincial or Assistant Provincial Registrar's clerks as Additional Provincial Registrars, which was chiefly pressed on Government by the Government Agents on the ground of the necessity for providing for the registration of estate births and deaths, will no longer be necessary, and a step will be avoided which will lower in the popular esteem the prestige and dignity of the Provincial Registrar by putting him on a level with his clerk, and which will subject to unnecessary humiliation high native officials, such as Ratémahatmayás and Mudaliyárs, who hold the rank of District Registrars, by reducing them to a position of subordination to clerks, the majority of whom are men of inferior social and official position.

16 It would probably be deemed expedient that the District Medical Officer should, in his capacity of Registrar of Births and Deaths on estates, be, as I believe he is in other respects, subordinate to the Colonial Surgeon or Senior Medical Officer. The latter officers should then be appointed Additional Provincial Registrars under the Ordinance No. 11 of 1892, to enable them to inspect and supervise the registration work of the District Medical Officer. It would keep the Colonial Surgeon or Senior Medical Officer well informed of all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the health of the estate labourers in his division, and enable him better to advise the Principal Civil Medical Officer as to the measures which should be adopted for the improvement or protection of their health.

I am, &c.,

P. ARUNÁCHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

* Not printed.

The proposal contained in letter No. 509 to appoint marriage registration districts and Registrars separate from birth and death registration districts and Registrars, to give each Birth and Death Registrar exclusive jurisdiction in his district, to give Marriage Registrars concurrent jurisdiction in a district, and to re-distribute the registration districts of the Island on this principle, has been approved by Government. The proposal in the letter No. 510 to create each group of estates proclaimed under the Medical Wants Ordinance a separate birth and death registration district and to place it under the District Medical Officer has not been approved, but the present irregular practices connected with the registration of births and deaths on estates are to be legalised. This decision of Government will be embodied in the draft Ordinance which I am preparing in consolidation of all the Ordinances now in force regarding the registration of births, marriages and deaths.

VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH IN 1891-92.

In the report of the Census of 1891 the Census Superintendent, Mr. Lee, expressed the hope—

that the returns of births and deaths from 1890 will be so recorded that it may be possible from them to calculate hereafter, with some approximation to accuracy, what should be the natural increment in the population. The combination of nationalities makes the vital statistics given by the Registrar-General fallacious as a basis for calculation of the death or birth rate, and almost useless as a test of the accuracy of the Census returns. If the statements as to each nationality were kept separate, and the territorial subdivisions as set out in this report adopted, the returns would at any future Census taking be as valuable as I have now found them misleading. To effect this objection some small expenditure is necessary, for the Registrar-General cannot work without money, but it will enable the officer to make some practical use of the information which is now collected simply to cumber the office.

The Government having made suitable provision for this purpose, I am able this year for the first time to give the birth and death-rates of each nationality in each territorial subdivision of the Island for 1891 and 1892, and thus to show the true sanitary state of each (see Tables VI., VII*a*, VII*b*, and XXIV.). For want of this information the healthiness of a Province or district is apt to be misjudged. For instance, the Jaffna District includes the two all but healthiest divisions in the Island, Valikamam North with a death-rate of 13·8 (inferior only to Alutkúru kóralé south, of the Colombo District, which has a death-rate of 12·5) and Valikamam East with a death-rate of 15·3. But the district includes also a division Pachchilaippali three times less healthy, with a death-rate of 41·1. Such great differences in the sanitary condition of the component divisions of a district are concealed when the death-rates are shown in the lump for a whole district. Again, when a district contains a fleeting foreign as well as a resident native population, the former should be excluded from consideration, as I have now done, in order to ascertain the true sanitary state of the district.

HEALTH OF THE SINHALESE.

Of the total Sinhalese population in the Island, the Western and Southern Provinces contain more than 54 per cent., and the other Provinces, including the Kandyan Provinces, 46 per cent. The subjoined table gives the estimated Sinhalese population at the middle of the year, births, deaths, and their rates for the two years 1891-92 :—

Table E.—Sinhalese Population, Births, Deaths, and their Rates in the Provinces of Ceylon, 1891-92.

Province.	Population at the Middle of the Year.		Births.		Deaths.		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Western	650,196	656,195	19,320	19,147	11,807	14,602	29·7	29·2	18·2	17·7
Central	248,622	249,700	9,000	8,875	7,896	7,943	36·2	35·5	31·8	31·8
Southern	464,243	465,056	14,682	13,478	15,044	11,575	31·6	29·0	32·4	24·9
Eastern	8,348	8,281	261	205	307	242	31·3	24·8	36·8	29·2
North-Western ...	275,682	274,004	9,584	8,597	11,157	9,128	34·8	31·4	40·5	33·3
North-Central ...	60,053	59,610	2,721	2,413	1,966	3,489	45·3	40·5	32·7	58·5
Uva	114,615	114,480	5,349	5,390	5,458	4,806	46·8	47·2	47·8	42·1
Sabaragamuwa ...	221,067	221,402	7,187	6,802	6,879	6,320	32·5	30·7	31·1	28·5

WESTERN PROVINCE.

The mortality of the Sinhalese population of the Western Province, who form nearly a third of the Sinhalese in the whole Island, was in 1891-92 (the period for which the information is available) at the annual rate of 17·9, a rate the same as in the healthy districts of England. It varied from 16·0 in the Colombo District (which contains 56 per cent. of the Provincial population) to 19·5 in the Kalutara District and 21·2 in the Negombo District.

Colombo District.

The Colombo District (exclusive of the Municipality) contained at the end of 1892, 327,199 persons, or 594 to a square mile, as against 13,448 to a square mile within the Colombo Municipality. Of this number 313,773 were Sinhalese, among whom the mean annual death-rate in 1891-92 was 16·0, which is 10 per cent. below their rate in the Colombo Municipality (17·8). The mortality

varied in the subdivisions of this district from 12·5 in Alutkúru kóralé south to 13·8 in Siyané kóralé, 17·2 in Salpiti kóralé, and 21·6 in Héwágam kóralé. The division of Alutkúru kóralé south occupies the first place in point of health in the district and in the Island. The division contains a prosperous rural population, and is the division of all others in the Colombo District the least affected by the inundation of the Kęlani river. Next comes the division of Siyané kóralé with a death-rate of 13·8, exactly the same rate as in Valikamam North division of the Jaffna District. In Salpiti kóralé the mortality rises to 17·8 per thousand (an increase of 25 per cent.) and still higher (with an almost equal increase) to 21·6 in the Héwágam kóralé. The Siyané kóralé division contains, like the division of Valikamam North, an agricultural population (the healthiest class of the population in any country), and though certain portions of the kóralé are liable to be flooded by any sudden rise in the river caused by the rains in the mountain zone, the banks of the river along its course in this division being more elevated than in portions of Salpiti kóralé bordering on the Héwágam kóralé division, the subsidence of the flood takes place more rapidly than in Salpiti kóralé, and causes less danger to health. To this cause, and probably also to the urban character of an appreciable proportion of the population in the Salpiti kóralé division (urban mortality being invariably higher than rural mortality) is attributable its worse sanitary condition as compared with Siyané kóralé. The Héwágam kóralé division ranks as the unhealthiest division of the district. The population in this kóralé is not so prosperous as in the other divisions of the district, and suffers most from floods and the malarial and other diseases arising therefrom. The birth-rate in the division, too, is high (39·2 as against 29·3 in Siyané kóralé, 28·6 in Salpiti kóralé, 25·1 in Alutkúru kóralé south), and a high death-rate is the usual accompaniment of a high birth-rate, especially in in sanitary places.

Kalutara District.

The Kalutara District, in extent somewhat larger (624 square miles) than the Colombo District (560$\frac{3}{4}$ square miles), had a population at the end of 1892 of 186,760, which gives a density of 299 persons to each square mile, or half the density of the Colombo District exclusive of the Municipality (594 to a square mile). Ninety per cent. of the population in the district are Sinhalese, among whom the mortality in 1891–92 was 19·5, while the Mohammedans, who are the next largest section of the population, forming 7 per cent. of the population, show a rate of 37·3, which raises the mortality of the district to 20·9 per 1,000. The excessive mortality of the Mohammedans of the district is probably due to their close aggregation in thickly populated areas (three-fourths of them being resident in the Kalutara Totamuné division, which has a density of 1,580 persons to a square mile, as against 340 and 91 respectively in Rayigam and Pasdun kóralés) and to their high birth-rate.

Of the subdivisions of the Kalutara District Rayigam kóralé and Kalutara Totamuné are very nearly on the same sanitary level, and more healthy than Pasdun kóralé. In Rayigam kóralé the mean mortality in 1891–92 was 18·4 per mille, in Kalutara Totamuné 18·9, and in Pasdun kóralé 21·4. The division of Rayigam kóralé has a rich soil with an area of over 30,000 bushels of paddy sowing extent under cultivation, yielding on the average from 8 to 9-fold, and the quantity annually produced is estimated as sufficient for the consumption of nearly two-thirds of the population. Imported rice, yams of various kinds, and other garden produce supply the deficiency, and with a large quantity of fish available along the coast the inhabitants of the kóralé are as a rule above want. This and the healthy agricultural occupation followed by the mass of the population account for the position the division of Rayigam kóralé occupies as the healthiest in the district.

Kalutara Totamuné, though a division on the sea-board and consisting of a more thriving population than in Rayigam kóralé, is slightly below it in point of health, due I believe (1) to the greater density of population in the division (2) to the presence of a Mohammedan population, among whom the mortality is high and (3) to the occupation of the people not being altogether agricultural The unhealthiest division in the district is Pasdun kóralé (leaving out of consideration the Kalutara Local Board division, which contains a small and fluctuating population as well as hospitals and prisons, which render the rates inaccurate tests of its sanitary condition). The food supply of the Pasdun kóralé has increased in recent years with the development of the plumbago industry and with the more extensive cultivation of tea, but is still insufficient. To this cause and to the prevalence of malaria in certain portions of the kóralé is attributable its comparative unhealthiness.

Negombo District.

The Negombo District, though two-fifths of the size of Kalutára, is more thickly populated, having a population at the end of 1892 of 136,262, or 552 persons to each square mile. Among the Sinhalese, who form seven-eighths of the population, the mortality in 1891–92 was 21·2; among the Tamils, who form one-tenth of the population, the rate was 36·4; and among the Mohammedans, who are a very small number (equal to 2 per cent. of the population), it was 25·4.

The town division should be left out of consideration in any comparison of the relative sanitary condition of the subdivisions of a district, the annual death-rate of 38·5 in 1891–92 in the Negombo Local Board division as in other rural divisions not being due to insanitary causes so much as to deaths in jails and hospitals of persons not natives who come from other divisions or districts. Of the other two divisions in the district Alutkúru kóralé north is more prosperous and plentiful in food supply, and therefore healthier than Hápitigam kóralé, but is hardly so healthy as the southern portions of the Alutkúru kóralé lying in the Colombo District (Alutkúru kóralé south). In the period 1891–92 there was in Alutkúru kóralé north, as compared with Alutkúru kóralé south, an excess of 6 annual deaths in every 1,000 living (the death-rates being respectively 18·5 and 12·5), an excess due to the prevalence of malarial fever, chiefly in the second quarter of the year, resulting from the south-west monsoon rains and the overflow of the Maha-oya in Hápitigam kóralé, which suffers most from these causes, the death-rate in 1891–92 was equal to 22·5.

Table F.—Siṇhalese Population, Birth and Death Rates, 1891–92, in the Colombo, Kalutara, and Negombo Districts, and their Subdivisions.

	Siṇhalese.						
		Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
	Population at the Census of 1891.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.
Colombo District ...	365,735	29·2	28·6	28·9	15·8	16·2	16·0
Colombo Municipality ...	59,962	15·2	16·1	15·6	17·4	18·2	17·8
Alutkúru Koralé South ...	56,762	27·6	22·7	25·1	12·4	12·6	12·5
Héwágam Kóralé ...	52,505	39·1	39·3	39·2	21·9	21·4	21·6
Salpiṭi Kóralé ...	79,007	29·1	28·2	28·6	16·4	18·0	17·2
Siyané Kóralé ...	117,499	25·7	33·0	29·3	14·3	13·4	13·8
Kalutara District ...	165,569	30·2	29·5	29·8	18·6	20·5	19·5
Kalutara Local Board ...	8,445	30·2	24·8	27·5	22·2	24·8	23·5
Kalutara Toṭamuné ...	63,156	32·0	29·4	30·7	18·1	19·8	18·9
Pasdun Kóralé ...	36,658	28·9	30·1	29·5	19·4	23·4	21·4
Rayigam Kóralé ...	57,310	29·1	30·0	29·5	18·0	18·8	18·4
Negombo District ...	116,310	37·7	30·8	34·2	24·2	18·3	21·2
Negombo Local Board ...	10,927	51·5	53·4	52·4	38·6	38·1	38·3
Alutkúru Kóralé North ...	78,891	35·8	27·4	31·6	21·6	15·4	18·5
Háṇiṭigam Kóralé ...	26,492	37·6	31·3	34·4	26·2	18·8	22·5

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Next to the Western, the Southern Province contains the largest number of Siṇhalese. They show a mean death-rate for the two years 1891–92 of 28·6, which is 60 per cent. higher than their rate in the Western Province. The prevalence of zymotic diseases increased the mortality of the population in the Province.

Galle District.

The Galle District, in area only one-third of the Southern Province, contains about one-half, or 45 per cent., of the Siṇhalese population in the Province. The Siṇhalese death-rate in the district during the last two years was 23·6, as against 55·5 among the Mohammedans, who number slightly over 1 per cent. of the Siṇhalese. The mortality of this district is somewhat exaggerated by the fact that a large number of its adult population reside for purposes of trade, &c., in the Central Province and in the Colombo District, from which epidemics are frequently imported into Galle. It has often been noticed in past years that whenever smallpox, cholera, or influenza breaks out in Colombo or the Central Province, the Galle District seldom fails to be affected.

The town division of Galle shows a lower death-rate (24·5) than birth-rate (34·9), unlike many other towns in Ceylon, where the death-rate invariably exceeds the birth-rate. In these towns a large fraction of the population is composed of immigrants from the neighbouring divisions and from remote districts, and the females are fewer than the males. The birth-rate thus falls below the death-rate. But the Galle town like that of Jaffna contains within its limits few strangers, and though the presence of a Government hospital attracts the sick and increases the death-rate, the death-rate does not rise higher than the birth-rate.

The healthiest division of the district is the division, of Four Gravets No. 2 (Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana), which shows a mean death-rate for the two years 1891–92 of 17·3, while in the other divisions the rate of mortality exceeds 20 per 1000. This division, while exempt from those influences which generally increase the mortality of urban populations, enjoys by its proximity to the town a market for its produce, and for its residents greater facilities for livelihood than the more remote divisions of the district. The very poor and helpless and sick are likely to be attracted to the town for medical treatment in the hospital and for alms, and their deaths increase the town mortality to the relief of the division outside the town. This is probably the explanation of the disparity in the rates between the two divisions, which were 24·5 and 17·3 respectively.

The Gangaboda pattu division follows next with a mean death-rate of 20·9, due to the healthy occupation followed by the mass of the population who are agriculturists, and then comes the division of Wellaboda pattu, the most thickly-populated division of the district, containing 657 persons to a square mile with a rate of 22·6, followed by the division of Talpé pattu. Here the rate rises to 25·4, owing chiefly to male adult emigration into the Uda Bulatgama and Udapalata divisions of the Kandy District, and into the Kotmalé division of the Nuwara Eliya District, and to the resident population being of ages favourable for a high death-rate. In Walalláwiti kóralé division, which follows the Talpé pattu division, the mean rate of mortality in the last two years was 26·8, as against 21·4 in the adjoining Pasdun kóralé division of the Kalutara District, and in Hinidum pattu division, the unhealthiest division of the district, the rate was 28·1.

Mátara District.

The Mátara District contains 36 per cent. of the Siṇhalese population in the Province with a density greater than in any other district except the Colombo and the Negombo Districts of the Western Province. The Siṇhalese death-rate in this district in 1892 was 23·0, a lower rate than in the Galle District (24·1), but in 1891, owing to a heavy mortality from zymotic diseases, which first broke out in the Hambantota District and then travelled into this district, the rate rose as high as 32·9, or 42 per cent. in excess of the death-rate in the Galle District (23·2).

Weligam kóralé is the healthiest division of the Mátara District; it is a prosperous sea-board division, and showed a death-rate in 1892 of 18·8, a decline of 25 per cent. on the rate of 1891 (24·9).

The division of Four Gravets No. 2 follows Weligam kóralé as the second healthiest division of the district with a death-rate in 1892 of 22·1, a decline on the rate of 1891 (25·2). Next comes the division of Wellaboda pattu, with a death-rate in 1892 (22·5), 35 per cent. lower than in 1891 (31·3). It is the most thickly populated of any division in the Southern Province, containing 739 persons to each square mile, and has the advantage of an extensive sea frontage, an advantage which is to some extent neutralised by its proximity to the malarious division of Giruwa pattu of the District of Hambantota.

Then comes the division of Gangaboda pattuwa with a death-rate in 1892 (22·9), 35 per cent. lower than in 1891 (36·5); Kandaboda pattuwa, with a death-rate in 1892 (26·1), 50 per cent. lower than in 1891 (51·4); and Morawak kóralé with a rate (32·3), 11 per cent. lower than in 1891 (36·5). Thus the divisions of Kandaboda pattuwa, Wellaboda pattuwa, and Gangaboda pattuwa show a larger decline in their rates of mortality in 1892, as compared with 1891, than the division of Weligam kóralé and the Four Gravets divisions No. 1 and 2 of Mátara, an indication that the direction of the epidemic of fever, to which the unhealthiness of 1891 is attributable, was from the Hambantota District. Morawak kóralé being a hilly division was probably out of the range of the epidemic, which affected more or less every division of the district, but its pre-eminence as the unhealthiest division of the district is probably due to its proximity to the Wellawaya division of the Badulla District, where the mean death-rate in 1891–92 was 69·1.

Hambantota District.

The Hambantota District, though double the size of Mátara, contains only half the population, and shows for the two years 1891–92 a mean death-rate (42·3), 50 per cent. higher than the Mátara District (27·9). In the Magam pattuwa division (exclusive of the town) the death-rate in 1892 fell to 56·4 from 67·9 in 1891, in Giruwá Pattuwa East to 34·0 from 42·6, and in Giruwá Pattuwa West to 28·4 from 54·7. The town death-rate of Hambantota diminished by half in 1892 (28·7) from the rate in 1891 (56·8). The unhealthiness of this district was due to an epidemic of fever which raged in 1891 and lasted till the end of the first quarter of this year, when the district recovered and continued in the three succeeding quarters of this year to be as healthy as usual or even healthier. The disparity of the rates of mortality between the two periods was as follows :—

	First Period.	Second Period.
Mágam Pattuwa ...	79·7	31·8
Giruwá Pattuwa East ...	45·0	27·0
Giruwá Pattuwa West...	53·0	22·4

Table G.—Sinhalese Population, Births and Death Rates in Galle, Mátara, and Hambantota Districts, and their Subdivisions, 1891–92.

District and Division.	Sinhalese.						
	Population at the Census of 1891.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.
Galle District	208,764	32·9	31·5	32·2	23·2	24·1	23·6
Galle Municipality (Four Gravets No.1)	23,914	36·3	33·6	34·9	26·7	22·3	24·5
Beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana (Four Gravets No. 2)... ...	17,288	27·7	28·8	28·2	17·6	17·1	17·3
Gangaboda Pattuwa	26,055	35·3	33·5	34·4	19·6	22·2	20·9
Wellaboda Pattuwa	54,676	29·8	28·9	29·3	21·9	23·3	22·6
Talpé Pattuwa	45,189	36·7	32·7	34·7	24·7	26·2	25·4
Walalláwiti Kóralé	36,034	30·6	32·8	31·7	25·6	28·0	26·8
Hinidum Pattuwa	5,608	38·3	31·3	34·8	27·1	29·2	28·1
Mátara District	169,688	32·6	27·3	29·9	32·9	23·0	27·9
Mátara Local Board	6,909	36·7	30·9	33·8	28·7	27·0	27·8
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	14,944	32·8	30·4	31·6	25·2	22·1	23·6
Wellaboda Pattuwa	37,122	37·0	31·6	34·3	31·3	22·5	26·9
Weligam Kóralé	43,962	32·3	29·2	30·7	24·9	18·8	21·8
Morawak Kóralé	13,831	29·9	24·3	27·1	36·5	32·3	34·4
Kandaboda Pattuwa	21,990	27·6	24·2	25·9	51·4	26·1	38·7
Gangaboda Pattuwa	30,930	31·5	20·7	26·1	36·5	22·9	29·7
Hambantota District	85,962	26·4	25·8	26·1	54·0	30·7	42·3
Four Gravets of Hambantota ...	1,043	24·1	29·6	26·8	56·8	28·7	42·7
Mágam Pattuwa (excluding Four Gravets)	4,896	36·5	37·1	36·8	67·9	56·4	62·1
Giruwá Pattuwa East	10,678	25·6	30·8	28·2	42·6	34·0	38·3
Giruwá Pattuwa West	69,345	25·9	24·2	25·0	54·7	28·4	41·5

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

The mortality among the Sinhalese in the North-Western Province, whose number amounts to more than one-eighth, or 13·5 per cent., of the total Sinhalese in the Island, was in the period 1891–92 36·9, which is higher than their rate in all the other Provinces except in the North-Central and Uva Provinces, where the rates were respectively 45·6 and 44·9.

Kurunégala District.

In the Kurunégala District, which contains more than three-fourths, or 77 per cent., of the Sinhalese in the Province, the mean annual death-rate in the two years 1891–92 was equal to 40·2, a rate two and a half times higher than in the Colombo District of the Western Province.

Among the divisions in the Kurunégala District the highest death-rate during the period was in the Local Board division, being 73·3, a rate considerably higher than the birth-rate of the division (26·4). But the rate in this division, as in most other town divisions which have hospitals and jails, is usually higher than in the rural divisions of the district, and is liable to fluctuation, the population being so small (4,745 persons at the last Census, of which 2,683 were Sinhalese) that a few deaths more or less in the hospitals and jails make a material difference in the rates.

The healthiest division in the district is Katugampola hatpattu, which lies in the neighbourhood of the Negombo and Chilaw Districts. It has the largest population of any division in the district, and contains a large number of cocoanut estates. The death-rate of the last two years was 26·5; the annual rate of mortality to every 1,000 living in this division being 15·3 deaths less than in Wéudawili hatpattu, the next healthiest division of the district (41·8). This division is for the most part hilly, being next the Kandy District, and contains large plumbago mines which employ a large number of Sinhalese from the coast.

The unhealthiest division of the district is Wanni hatpattu, where the rate in the year (46·6) was slightly above the rate of 1891 (46·4), unlike the other divisions of the district, all of which, as will be seen from the Table H, showed a decline in mortality in 1892 as compared with 1891. The unhealthiness of this division has been greatly reduced during the last decade by the attention paid to the irrigation works in the division and to the consequent improvement in the food and water supply, with the result that an increase of 7 per cent. in the population was recorded at the last Census as having occurred in the last decade, as against a decrease of 6 per cent. in the preceding decade, 1871–80.

The second unhealthiest division in the district is the division of Hiriyala hatpattu, the mean death-rate of which in 1891-92 was 43·2 and showed a larger excess over the birth-rate than in any other division of the district except Wanni hatpattu and the Local Board division. In Dambadeni hatpattu the death-rate (43·3) equalled the birth-rate (43·1). The large export of arecanuts from this division contributes to the prosperity of the rural population and the division is healthier than Dewamedi hatpattu, which shows for the period 1891–92 a death-rate of 41·8 as against a birth-rate of 37·1.

Chilaw District.

The Chilaw District contains about a fifth of the population in the North-Western Province, of which 85 per cent. are Sinhalese, who show a mean death-rate for the last two years of 21·6 which corresponds with the Sinhalese rate in the period in the Negombo District (21·2.) The southern kóralé of this district (Pitigal kóralé south), the most populous of any division in the North-Western Province, and containing 371 persons to a square mile, has a death-rate of 19·6, a slightly higher rate than in Alutkúru kóralé north division of the Negombo District (18·5), while the northern (Pitigal kóralé north), with a population equal to one-fifth of Pitigal kóralé south, has a death-rate nearly double (36·0). Both these divisions are remarkably prosperous, and the southern in particular is believed to be one of the richest in the Island, owing to the successful cultivation of cocoanuts by capitalists from the Colombo and Negombo Districts.

Table H.—Sinhalese Population, Birth and Death Rates in the Kurunégala and Chilaw Districts and their Subdivisions, 1891–92.

District and Division.	Sinhalese.						
	Population at Census of 1891.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.
Kurunégala District ...	212,760	36·9	32·4	34·6	43·6	36·8	40·2
Kurunégala Local Board ...	2,683	26·6	26·3	26·4	79·2	67·4	73·3
Hiriyala Hatpattu ...	27,466	39·0	35·0	37·0	44·5	42·0	43·2
Wéudawili Hatpattu ...	35,074	38·3	31·1	34·7	46·3	37·3	41·8
Dambadeniya Hatpattu ...	37,274	46·6	39·7	43·1	47·4	39·3	43·3
Déwamédi Hatpattu ...	30,931	37·9	36·4	37·1	48·9	34·8	41·8
Katugampola Hatpattu ...	44,577	27·0	20·9	23·9	29·8	23·2	26·5
Wanni Hatpattu ...	34,755	36·2	35·3	35·7	46·4	46·6	46·5
Chilaw District ...	53,508	27·1	26·7	26·9	26·0	17·3	21·6
Chilaw Local Board ...	2,170	24·4	27·2	25·8	22·5	25·3	23·9
Pitigal Kóralé North ...	6,068	23·9	29·3	26·6	44·3	27·8	36·0
Pitigal Kóralé South ...	45,270	27·6	26·3	26·9	23·8	15·5	19·6

Puttalam District.

The Puttalam District is three and a half times the size of Chilaw, but has less than half (42 per cent.) of its population. Proportionately to area, the population of the Puttalam District is eight times less than in the Chilaw District. A large portion of it is covered with jungle, and malaria is very prevalent. The death-rate of the last two years was 44·7, more than double the rate of the Chilaw District (21·6).

The Mohammedans in the Puttalam District approach the Sinhalese in number, and, as in Batticaloa District where the Mohammedans live under similar conditions, but unlike some other parts of the Island where the Moorish death-rate is markedly in excess of the rates for the Sinhalese or for the Tamils, show here a lower rate (37·1) than for either of those two nationalities (Sinhalese 49·9, Tamils 52·0).

The Local Board division of Puttalam, like the town division of other districts, shows a higher mean death-rate for the period 1891-92 (44·3) than the Puttalam division (27·1) of that district. The population of the latter division is composed almost in equal proportion of Moors and Sinhalese (2,109 Moors and 2,492 Sinhalese), who show for the two years 1891-92 mean death-rates of 16·4 and 24·0 per thousand respectively.

In the Kalpitiya division, which comes next to the Puttalam division in point of health, the Moorish population largely preponderates (their number being 4,521 as against 1,818 Tamils and 600 Sinhalese), and their death-rate in 1892 was 43·9 as against 47·6 in 1891. The unhealthiest division of the district is Demala hatpattu, of which the mean death-rate in the last two years was (60·3) more than double the mean rate in the Puttalam division (27·0).

Table I.—Population, Birth and Death Rates of different Races in the Subdivisions of Puttalam District, 1891–92.

District and Division.	Population at the Census of 1891.	1891.				1892.				Mean Rate in 1891–92.			
		All Races.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Mohammedans.	All Races.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Mohammedans.	All Races.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Mohammedans.
Birth Rate.													
Puttalam District ...	26,652	31·8	30·4	33·6	32·4	33·8	35·3	32·3	33·0	32·8	32·8	32·9	32·7
Puttalam Local Board	5,034	28·9	—	—	39·0	36·0	—	—	45·0	32·4	—	—	42·0
Demala Hatpattu ...	7,127	36·8	38·7	—	—	45·2	45·8	—	—	41·0	42·2	—	—
Kalpitiya ...	6,931	38·8	—	—	37·6	32·2	—	—	34·9	35·5	—	—	36·2
Puttalam ...	7,560	22·5	16·9	—	14·3	23·1	17·4	—	10·4	22·8	17·1	—	12·3
Death Rate.													
Puttalam District ..	26,652	46·4	51·4	51·7	38·0	43·1	45·7	52·9	34·4	44·7	48·5	52·3	36·2
Puttalam Local Board	5,034	41·9	—	—	27·4	46·7	—	—	35·5	44·3	—	—	31·4
Demala Hatpattu ...	7,127	63·8	62·7	—	—	56·9	57·8	—	—	60·3	60·2	—	—
Kalpitiya ...	6,931	50·0	—	—	47·6	47·4	—	—	43·9	48·7	—	—	45·7
Puttalam ...	7,560	30·0	30·2	—	20·0	24·2	17·8	—	12·8	27·1	24·0	—	16·4

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Kandy District.

In the Kandy District the rate of Sinhalese mortality in the period 1891–92 was equal to 29·4, which is higher than the rate for the same period in any of the districts of the Western and Southern Provinces except the Hambantota District.

The lowest mean mortality in the district was in Uda Bulatgama division (20·0), an increase of nearly one-fourth on the adjoining division of Udapalata, which shows the next lowest rate (24·7). The low rates of these two divisions, and chiefly of Uda Bulatgama division, are due partly to the climate and to the prosperity introduced into the division by the large number of tea estates situated therein, but more to the presence of an immigrant population, chiefly adult male traders and artisans from the Western and Southern Provinces, which has the effect of lowering the general death-rate and the birth-rate. Among the other divisions probably the most prosperous is Pata Dumbara division, lying next to the Kandy town towards the north-east, and of which the mean rate is 24·7, the same as the Udapalata division already noticed (24·7).

The rate of mortality rises to 27·2 in Pata Héwáheta (an increase of 10 per cent. on the rate of Páta Dumbara) and to 28·3 in Udunuwara division in the neighbourhood of the Nuwara Eliya District. These divisions, though not differing much from the healthy divisions of Uda Bulatgama and Udapaláta as regards climate, are not so well off as regards food supply, the local production being insufficient and not made up for by imports. The other divisions which occupy the western half of the district are invariably unhealthy, and show much higher rates than the divisions of Páta Dumbara, Páta Héwáheta, and Udunuwara in the eastern half. In Harispattu division the mortality in 1891–92 was at the rate of 34·1, as against 24·7 in Pàta Dumbara; in the Yatinuwara division 34·5, as against 28·3 in Udunuwara; and in Tumpane, which is the unhealthiest division of the district, the rate was as high as 40·9.

Mátalé District.

The Mátalé District is 926 square miles in extent, almost equal to the Kandy District (978 square miles), but has only a fourth of the population. The Sinhalese form about seven-tenths of the population, and show a death-rate for the two years 1891–92 of 41·1. Of the divisions in this district the healthiest, as might have been expected, is in the neighbourhood of the Kandy District, viz., Mátalé south, which shows a mean death-rate for the period 1891–92 of 39·0, as against 44·5 in Mátalé north, which adjoins the North-Central Province and is the unhealthiest division in the district. Mátalé east is healthier than Mátalé north (44·5), but worse than Mátalé south (39·0), and shows a mean death-rate of 41·0. In 1892 (36·8) Mátalé south was healthier than in 1891 (41·3), but Mátalé east and north (43·9 and 56·3 respectively) were unhealthier than in 1891 (38·1 and 32·8 respectively).

Nuwara Eliya District.

The Nuwara Eliya District contained at the last Census a population of 109,620, of which 35 per cent. were Sinhalese, who show a mean death-rate for the years 1891–92 of 28·4, as against 20·2 among the Tamils who form 60 per cent. of the total population. The Kotmalé division, which contains one-third of the Sinhalese population in the district, shows a mean death-rate for the period 1891–92 of 22·6, which is slightly higher than the rate for the period in Uda Bulatgama (20·0), the next adjoining division in the Kandy District. In Uda Héwáheta, which contains two-fifths of the Sinhalese population in the district, the mean death-rate was 32·2 as against 27·2 in Pata Héwáheta of the Kandy District, and in Walapané, the division next to Uda Héwáheta, the mortality was 32·0.

Table J.—Siṇhalese Population, Birth and Death Rates in the Kandy, Mátalé, Nuwara Eliya Districts, and their Subdivisions, 1891–92.

District and Division.	Siṇhalese.						
	Population at the Census of 1891.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		1891.	1892.	Mean Rate, 1891–92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate, 1891–92.
Kandy District... ...	157,056	32·5	32·3	32·4	30·2	28·7	29·4
Kandy Municipality ...	9,704	14·1	15·4	14·7	24·6	26·6	25·6
Harispattu ...	25,201	42·8	34·5	38·6	35·3	32·9	34·1
Páta Dumbara ...	29,433	31·0	31·0	31·0	24·7	24·7	24·7
Páta Héwáheṭa ...	11,764	36·1	36·0	36·0	29·8	24·6	27·2
Tumpané ...	10,975	35·2	36·1	35·6	43·1	38·7	40·9
Uḍa Bulatgama ...	10,521	19·0	20·9	19·9	22·7	17·4	20·0
Uḍa Dumbara ...	18,432	34·9	41·3	38·1	32·3	36·1	34·2
Uḍunuwara ...	10,928	42·2	36·1	39·1	28·8	27·8	28·3
Uḍaṇaláta ...	16,642	26·8	27·0	26·9	27·5	22·0	24·7
Yaṭinuwara ...	13,458	31·1	36·1	33·6	34·5	34·5	34·5
Mátalé District... ...	52,734	45·1	42·5	43·8	38·6	43·7	41·1
Mátalé Local Board ...	1,7 3	31·0	25·6	28·3	57·4	25·0	41·2
Mátalé South ...	22,858	45·4	41·7	43·5	41·3	36·8	39·0
Mátalé East ...	13,090	43·7	46·5	45·1	38·1	43·9	41·0
Mátalé North ...	15,033	47·3	42·1	44·7	32·8	56·3	44·5
Nuwara Eliya District ...	38,591	39·0	39·4	39·2	28·6	28·2	28·4
Nuwara Eliya Local Board ...	1 317	20·4	20·3	20·3	9·8	20·3	15·0
Kotmalé ...	12,854	31·3	29·6	30·4	22·1	23·2	22·6
Uḍa Héwáheṭa ...	14,745	39·4	40·2	39·8	33·4	31·1	32·2
Walapané ...	9,675	51·1	53·5	52·3	32·5	31·5	32·0

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Table K.—Siṇhalese Population, Birth and Death Rates in the Ratnapura and Kégalla Districts, and their Subdivisions, 1891–92.

District and Division.	Siṇhalese.						
	Population at the Census of 1891.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.
Ratnapura District ...	98,934	33·9	34·7	34·3	37·3	35·6	36.4
Ratnapura Local Board ...	2,865	25·1	32·2	28·6	20·6	26·3	23·4
Kuruwiṭi Kóralé ...	22,677	34·5	33·6	34·0	32·4	28·0	30·2
Nawadun Kóralé ...	28,823	37·3	37·3	37·3	35·0	33·5	34·2
Aṭakalan Kóralé ...	15,607	35·4	30·3	32·8	41·7	41·0	41·3
Kaḍawata Kóralé ...	8,648	31·0	43·0	37·0	33·8	36·6	35·2
Kolonná Kóralé ...	9,616	22·4	27·8	25·1	44·1	39·2	41·6
Kukulu Kóralé ...	6,370	35·1	38·4	36·7	32·7	38·1	35·4
Meḍa Kóralé ...	11,328	37·9	35·5	36·7	49·6	44·6	47·1
Kégalla District ...	122,076	31·4	27·6	29·5	26·1	22·9	24·5
Beligal Kóralé ...	33,396	30·3	26·7	28·5	22·4	18·1	20·2
Galboḍa Kóralé ...	17,939	29·9	30·3	30·1	26·7	28·5	27·6
Kinigoḍa Kóralé ...	14,606	43·7	30·6	37·1	36·8	30·2	33·5
Parankúru Kóralé ...	22,878	33·1	28·9	31·0	29·9	25·2	27·5
Aṭulugam Kóralé ...	8,889	26·5	21·9	24·2	25·6	23·6	24·6
Dehigampal Kóralé ...	12,114	26·0	25·4	25·7	20·9	17·0	18·9
Panáwal Kóralé ...	5,167	33·5	31·2	32·3	27·7	24·1	25·9
Lower Bulatgama ...	7,087	22·9	22·4	22·6	16·4	17·6	17·0

Ratnapura District.

The Ratnapura District, which is twice the size of the Kégalla District, has only seven-tenths of the population of that district. The Siṇhalese, who form 92 per cent. of the total population, show for the two years 1891–92 a mean death-rate of 36·4, which is 50 per cent. above the rate of the Kégalla District for the same period (24·5.)

Of the divisions in this district Kuruwiṭi kóralé is the healthiest, showing for the last two years, 1891–92, the lowest death-rate in the district (30·2). This is probably due to its being the division best provided with medical aid, having a Government hospital at Ratnapura at its southern end and another at Avisáwélla at its northern end, and to its containing the headquarters of the Government Agent and a thriving population. The Náwadun kóralé division may be ranked as the second healthiest in the district, having a death-rate for the period of 34·2 and a birth-rate 37·3. In Kukúlu kóralé the death-rate was 35·4, a rate much the same as in Kadawata kóralé 35·2. In the other divisions of the district the death-rate was higher than the birth-rate. Atakalan kóralé shows a death-rate of 41·3 (as against 69·1 in the adjoining division of Wellawaya in the Badulla District), with a birth-rate of 32·8. Kolonná kóralé shows a death-rate of 41·6 (as against 38·3 in the adjoining Giruwá pattu east division in the Hambantota District), with a birth-rate of 25·1, and Meḍa kóralé 47·1 (as against 28·1 in the adjoining Hinidum pattuwa division of the Galle District), with a birth-rate of 36·7. Meḍa kóralé, Kolanná kóralé, and Atakalan kóralé are the unhealthiest divisions in the district and Province.

Kégalla District.

The Kégalla District is more populous than the Ratnapura District, and contains a population of over 235 persons to a square mile, being three times as dense as the Ratnapura District (86 persons to a square mile). The death-rate of the Siṇhalese population in this district in the period 1891–92 (24·5 per mille) was 33 per cent. lower than in the Ratnapura District (36·4).

Of the several revenue divisions in this district, the healthiest, as shown by the lowest mean mortality for the last two years, was Lower Bulatgama, which has a rate of 17·0 as against 20·0 in Uda Bulatgama division of the Kandy District. In Dehigampal kóralé the mean mortality was 18·9, in the Atulugam kóralé 24·6, in Panawal kóralé 25·9, while the rate of mortality in Beligal kóralé was 20·2, in Páranakúru kóralé 27·5, in Galboda kóralé 27·6, and in Kinigoda kóralé 33·5. The superior healthiness of the Siṇhalese population of Lower Bulatgama division and of the divisions in Three Kóralés, as compared with the divisions in Four Kóralés (excepting Beligal kóralé division, the most prosperous division in the district), is due to the tea estates which provide the people with labour as well as a market for their produce and have contributed much to their prosperity.

PROVINCE OF UVA: *Badulla District.*

The mortality of the Siṇhalese in the Badulla District (a sparsely populated district with a population of 50 to a square mile, as against 295 in the Kandy District and 83 in the Mátalé District) was at the rate of 42·1 per mille, which is 12 per cent. lower than the rate in 1891 (47·8). Of the revenue divisions of this district (leaving out the Local Board division of Badulla, which contains a small population with very fluctuating rates) the hilly divisions are comparatively healthy, and show a mean mortality for the two years 1891–92 of 31·4 in Udukinda (with a birth-rate of 46·6), 39·6 in Yatikinda (with a birth-rate of 50·4), and 38·0 in Wiyaluwa (with a birth-rate of 49·5), while the low-lying divisions are unhealthy and show a higher death-rate than birth-rate, being 48·3 in Wellassa (with a birth-rate of 45·8), 53·4 in Bintenna (with a birth-rate of 47·4), 59·9 in Buttala (with a birth-rate of 47·3), and 69·1 in Wellawaya (with a birth-rate of 39·5).

The Wellawaya division may be said to be the unhealthiest part of the Island. It shows the highest death-rate and the lowest birth-rate in the Province of Uva, and the greatest excess of the death-rate over the birth-rate of any district in the Island with the exception of Chinnacheddikulam of the Vavuniya District, which division, however, has too small a population to permit of useful comparison.

The healthy condition of the population in the hilly divisions of Uva is due probably to the climate and to the prosecution of public works and the development of tea industry, while the excessive mortality of the low-country is mainly attributable to deficiency of food supply and to periodical outbreaks of malarial fever.

Table L.—Siṇhalese Population, Birth and Death Rates in Badulla District and its Subdivisions, 1891–92.

District and Division.	Siṇhalese.						
	Population at the Census of 1891.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.
Badulla District	114,040	46·8	47·2	47·0	47·8	42·1	44·9
Badulla Local Board	3,035	37·2	45·4	41·3	60·5	47·1	53·8
Yatikinda	18,817	52·0	48·9	50·4	41·9	37·3	39·6
Bintenna	8,343	44·1	50·8	47·4	61·6	45·3	53·4
Buttala	14,662	50·5	44·1	47·3	69·1	50·7	59·9
Wellawáya	7,772	36·7	42·3	39·5	75·4	62·9	69·1
Udukinda	26,361	44·4	48·8	46·6	28·7	34·2	31·4
Wellassa	19,822	47·7	43·9	45·8	50·4	46·2	48·3
Wiyaluwa	15,228	48·5	50·5	49·5	40·4	35·7	38·0

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE: *Anurádhapura District.*

The Anurádhapura District is the largest in area, but the most sparsely populated of any district in the Island, with the exception of the Mullaittívu and Vavuniya Districts. Four-fifths of the population in the district are Siṇhalese, and the balance one-fifth consists chiefly of Tamils and Moormen. The mortality of the Siṇhalese population in the district was in 1892 at the rate of 58·5 per mille, an increase of 79 per cent. on the rate for 1891 (32·7), due to an unusually heavy mortality from fever, cholera, and diarrhœal diseases, chiefly in the first two quarters of the year, when the death-rate was 77·0, or double the rate of the two succeeding quarters (38·3). In the division of Huruḷupaláta the death-rate in 1892 (64·4) was two and a half times higher than in 1891, (25·0), the first two quarters being in particular the unhealthiest period of the year, showing a rate of 89·3 (an increase of from three to four-fold on the rate of the corresponding period of 1891, 25·7), as against a rate in the two succeeding quarters of 38·3 (an increase of only 58 per cent. on the rate of the corresponding period of 1891, 24·3). In Kelégampaláta, the next division which experienced the greatest increase, the mortality in 1892 was at the rate of 65·8 (as against 56·3 in the adjoining division of Mátalé North) and double the rate of 1891, when it was 34·7 (as against 32·8 in the adjoining division of Mátalé North). In Tamankaduwa, probably the unhealthiest division of the district, the death-rate increased to 70·8 in 1892 from 36·1 in 1891, owing partly to the smallness of the population contained in the division, which is likely to cause great fluctuation in the rates. In Nuwaragampaláta, which is the healthiest division in the district, the death-rate increased in 1892 to 49·9 from 36·4 in 1891, a very small increase as compared with the other divisions of the district.

Table M.—Siṇhalese Population, Birth and Death Rates in Anurádhapura District and its Subdivisions, 1891–92.

District and Division.	Population at the Census of 1891	Siṇhalese.					
		Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		1891.	1892	Mean Rate in 1891-92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891-92.
Anurádhapura District	59,875	45·3	40·5	42·9	32·7	58·5	45·6
Anurádhapura Town	921	29·9	27·9	28·9	60·8	45·8	53·3
Nuwaragampaláta	24,810	47·2	42·6	44·9	36·4	49·9	43·1
Huruṇupaláta	19,030	45·1	40·1	42·6	25·0	64·4	44·7
Kelégampaláta	13,484	40·6	37·5	39·0	34·7	65·8	50·2
Tamaṇkaḍuwa	1,630	66·6	43·9	55·2	36·1	70·8	53·4

HEALTH OF THE TAMILS.

Of the total Tamil population in the Island one-third (235,109 at the Census of 1891) comprises the population of the estates. The remaining two-thirds (488,644) consists of home-born Tamils, of whom 62 per cent. are in the Northern Province, 18 per cent. in the Eastern, 10 per cent. in the Western, and 10 per cent. are scattered over the other Provinces of the Island.

Table N.—The Tamil Population, Births and Deaths and their Rates in the Provinces of Ceylon in 1891 and 1892.

Province.	Population		Births.		Deaths.		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
	1891	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Western ...	48,587	48,525	1,171	1,133	1,219	1,227	24·1	23·3	25·1	25·3
Northern ...	305,636	306,739	9,429	9,136	6,751	7,617	30·9	29·8	22·1	24·8
Eastern ...	86,881	86,579	3,229	3,356	2,831	3,484	37 2	38·8	32·6	40·2
Other Provinces inclusive of Estates	294,633	358,145	6,139	6,673	7,717	9,964	20·8	18·6	26·2	27·8

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Jaffna District.

The Jaffna District is only one-fourth of the Northern Province in area, but contains more than nine-tenths of the total provincial population with an average density of 341 persons to a square mile, varying from 2,334 in the Jaffna division to 23 in the Karachchi division. The mean mortality in the district during the last two years was at the rate of 20·6 among the Tamils (1891, 19·6 ; 1892, 21·7) as against 104·8 among the Moors, who form an insignificant proportion, a little over 1 per cent. of the total population of the district.

Of the several revenue divisions in the Jaffna District (leaving out of consideration the Karachchi and the Punakari divisions, where the population is too small to yield trustworthy rates for purposes of comparison) the division of Valikamam North maintained in 1892, as in 1891, the first place as the healthiest division of the district, and showed a mean death-rate for the two years of 13·8, the same as in the Siyané kórale division of the Colombo District, and only about one per mille lower than Alutkúru kóralé south, the healthiest division in the Island.

The division of Valikamam east comes next to Valikamam north as the second healthiest division in the Jaffna District and the fourth in the Island, with a mean death-rate of 15·3. These two divisions are composed chiefly of farmers and agricultural labourers, who are among the healthiest classes of the population of any country, but Valikamam north enjoys a more extensive sea frontage than Valikamam east, and probably owes to that cause its better sanitary condition.

The division of Valikamam west comes as the third healthiest division (18·1) in the district, and takes the same place in the Island with the divisions of Alutkúru kóralé north (18·5) and Rayigam kóralé (18·4) of the Western Province. Its higher mortality, compared with the other two divisions of Valikamam, is due to an appreciable proportion in the division following less healthy occupations than agriculture, and probably also to the fact that the emigration of adult males, which is very noticeable in the Jaffna District, is heaviest from Valikamam west, which has in consequence in its population a larger proportion of females (who in Ceylon experience a higher mortality than males) and of children and old persons whose vitality is low.

The division with the next lowest mean death-rate (20·4) is Vadamaradchi, which is followed by The Islands division with a mean death-rate of (20·7). Here the population is not in so prosperous a condition as in the divisions already noticed, and are ill-provided with water, causes which neutralise the advantage of their simple hardy life.

The Jaffna division comes next with a mean death-rate of 21·3, which corresponds with the rate for the period in the Pasdun kóralé division of the Kalutara District (21·4). This division is usually unhealthier than Valikamam (north, east, and west), due probably to the excessive density of the population, 2,334 persons to each square mile—a density which, if the town of Colombo be excepted, is the greatest in any division in the Island.

The Tenmaradchi division comes next with a rate of mortality for the two years 1891–2 (30·9), two and a half times as high as in Valikamam north (13·8), and then comes Pachchilaippali (41·7) the unhealthiest division of the district, with treble the rate in Valikamam north. The unhealthiness of these last two divisions, which contain about one-sixth of the population of the Jaffna District, is probably attributable to malaria and bad water. In Tenmaradchi the mortality is, as a rule, 50 per cent. above, and in Pachchilaippali double, the average rate of the other divisions.

Mannár District.

The death-rate in the Mannár District (61·9) was treble that of the Jaffna District (21·7). Usually the mortality in this district was at the rate of about 40 per 1,000, but in 1892 the rate increased by half owing to an epidemic of cholera introduced into the district by the immigrant coolies on their way to the tea districts. In the first quarter the death-rate of the Tamil population attained the extraordinary rate of 90·4 (an unprecedentedly high rate) and mounted still higher in the second quarter to 98·3, falling to 33·8 in the third quarter, and to 21·2 in the fourth quarter, when the number of victims from this cause fell to 35 and 6 from 149 and 262 respectively in the first and second quarters.

The total deaths from cholera was 452, and equal to about a third of the mortality from all causes, thus showing the excess of 50 per cent. in the death-rate of the district to be due to cholera. The Mannár island division suffered the most from the epidemic, the immigration ports for the Indian coolies being situated here, and showing for 1892, 45,687 arrivals and 19,522 departures, or an aggregate of 65,209 men, women, and children who traversed the division on their way to and from South India, where cholera is prevalent throughout the year. The rate of mortality in the division in 1892 (97·2) was nearly three and a half times higher than in 1891 (29·0), while in the Nanaddan division the rate of 1892 (41·7) was almost the same as in 1891 (41·9), and in the Mantai division the rate (39·5) was 50 per cent. lower than in 1891 (56·6).

Vavuniya District.

The Vavuniya District comes next to Mannár (61·9) as the second unhealthiest district in the Island, with a death-rate (59·8) one-third in excess of the rate for 1891 (43·7). The increase was exclusively confined to the Chinnacheddikulam division of this district. Here the rate of mortality increased four-fold from 42·7 to 169·6, being the division next to Mannár and lying in the route of the Indian coolies. In the Kilakkumulai division (the division with the largest population) the death-rate rose to 34·1 from 31·9, but declined from 42·6 to 36·8 in Panankamam division and from 66·0 to 54·1 in Mélpattu division.

Mullaittivu District.

The Mullaittivu District, unlike the other districts of the Northern Province, was healthier this year (37·9) than in 1891 (60·0). The rate of mortality declined in the Karikkaddumulai division (the healthiest division of the district lying on the eastern coast of Ceylon) from 56·4 to 31·8, in the Mulliyawalai division from 71·1 to 50·0, and Tunukkai (the most sparsely populated division in the Island with a density of 1·5 persons to a square mile), from 56·9 to 49·6.

Table O.

District and Division.	Population at the Census of 1891.	Tamils.					
		Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.
Northern Province.							
Jaffna District ...	275,227	31·0	29·8	30·4	19·6	21·7	20·6
Jaffna ...	39,480	32·2	32·5	32·3	20·6	22·1	21·3
Valikámam East ...	21,184	32·7	35·4	34·0	15·5	15·1	15·3
Valikámam North ...	40,407	31·1	29·1	30·1	12·7	14·9	13·8
Valikámam West ...	42,658	35·5	33·7	34·6	18·3	17·9	18·1
Vadamarádchi East / Vadamarádchi West	49,853	29·4	27·3	28·3	18·8	22·1	20·4
Tenmarádchi ...	37,857	22·3	22·9	22·6	27·3	34·5	30·9
Pachchilaippali ...	5,746	32·1	25·7	28·9	45·1	37·2	41·1
Karachchi ...	1,782	10·1	6·8	8·4	20·3	17·6	18·9
Pánakari ...	4,714	16·2	22·3	19·2	18·5	17·4	17·9
The Islands ...	31,546	37·8	33·3	35·5	19·2	22·3	20·7
Mannár District ...	16,098	31·5	25·4	28·4	40·9	61·9	51·4
Mannár Island ...	6,127	41·8	23·3	32·5	29·0	97·2	63·1
Mántai ...	4,369	27·0	22·4	24·7	56·6	39·5	48·0
Nánáddán ...	5,602	23·6	30·0	26·8	41·9	41·7	41·8
Mullaittivu District ...	6,791	30·6	39·3	34·9	60·0	37·9	48·9
Karikkaddumulai ...	4,481	28·5	35·5	32·0	56·4	31·8	44·1
Mulliyawalai ...	1,637	37·1	53·2	45·1	71·1	50·0	60·5
Tunukkái ...	673	28·4	31·0	29·7	56·9	49·6	53·2
Vavuniya District ...	6,239	24·0	29·8	26·9	43·7	59·8	51·7
Kilukkumúlai ...	2,940	19·9	20·9	20·4	31·9	34·1	33·0
Chinnacheddiculam ...	984	38·6	50·2	44·4	42·7	169·6	106·1
Mélpattu ...	1,633	22·8	33·5	28·1	66·0	54·1	60·0
Panankámam ...	682	38·2	32·4	35·3	42·6	36·8	39·7

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Trincomalee District.

The Trincomalee District has less than a fourth of the Tamil population of the Batticaloa District, which contains a fourth of the Tamil population of the Jaffna District. The death-rate of the Tamils in the Trincomalee District in 1891–92 was equal to 41·1, a considerably higher rate than usual, due to an epidemic of cholera which raged in the fourth quarter of 1891 and continued to the first and second quarters of 1892, causing no less than 102 or 19 per cent. of the total deaths of these quarters. Among the revenue divisions of this district the town of Trincomalee, which

contains more than half the population of the whole district, has been the unhealthiest division of all both in 1891 (51·5) and in 1892 (51·5), but its unhealthiness was due to the cholera epidemic which broke out in the district and was almost exclusively confined to this division. The death-rates recorded in the division in the first and second quarters of 1891 were respectively 31·5 and 44·6; in the third quarter of 1891 it was 25·1, which increased four-fold in the fourth quarter to 100·4 per mille, declining by 36 per cent. in the first quarter of 1892 to 74·1, from which there was a further decline of 25 per cent. to 55·4 in the second quarter and then to 41·2 and 33·9 in the third and fourth quarters respectively. The unhealthiest division of the district is usually its northern division, Kaddukulam pattu adjoining Karikkaddumulai division in the Mullaittivu District, the mean death-rate for the last two years having been 40·3. The central division, Tampalakamam pattu, shows for the same period a mean death-rate (33·7) lower than Kaddukulam pattu (40·3), and Koddiyar pattu, the southern division, a death-rate still lower (17·1). Thus proceeding southward from the Mullaittivu District the death-rate gradually declined until in Koddiyar pattu, which borders on the Batticaloa District, a rate of 17·1 was reached.

Table P.—Tamil Population, Birth and Death Rates in Trincomalee District and its Subdivisions, 1891–92.

Divisions.	Tamils.						
	Population at the Census of 1891.	Birth-rate.			Death-rate.		
		1891.	1892	Mean Rate in 1891–92.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate in 1891–92.
Trincomalee District ...	17,117	30·9	31·8	31·3	42·4	39·9	41·1
Trincomalee Town ...	9,536	30·8	30·8	30·8	51·5	51·5	51·5
Kaddukulam Pattu ...	2,563	36·8	30·4	33·6	46·6	34·0	40·3
Koddiyár Pattu ...	3,420	26·3	36·0	31·1	18·4	15·8	17·1
Tampalakámam Pattu ...	1,598	31·9	30·6	31·2	32·5	35·0	33·7

Batticaloa District.

The Batticaloa District contains slightly over two-fifths of the population of Jaffna District, more than half being Tamils, one-third Mohammedans, and 5 per cent. Sinhalese. No other district in the Island has so large a Mohammedan population (44,902), Colombo District following with only 34,927.

The death-rate of the Tamil population in the Batticaloa District in 1891 was 30·3, as against 28·7 among the Mohammedans, while in 1892, an unhealthier year throughout the district, the Tamil death-rate increased to 40·3 and the Mohammedan death-rate to 33·1. In Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai, the northern divisions of the district, the death-rate of the Mohammedans for the last two years 1891–92 was 15·7, considerably lower than the rate of the Tamils in the period which was 27·5. The disparity of the rates between the two sections of the population is probably due to a difference in their social condition, the Mohammedans in this division being far more prosperous than the Tamils.

In the next division, Manmunai pattu, where the social condition of the two populations is more equal, the Mohammedan death-rate (43·4) is higher than that of the Tamils (41·9), the increase in this division over other divisions of the district being due to the cholera epidemic having been confined to it. The higher death-rate of the Mohammedans in this division is due to the same cause as the high death-rate of the Mohammedans of Colombo town or of Kalutara Totamuna, viz., close aggregation, almost the whole of the Mohammedan population in the Manmunai pattu division living in one village, "Kattankudiyeruppu." The Mohammedans retain their superior sanitary position in the next division, Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku, which adjoin Manmunai pattu towards the south, with a death-rate of 28·5 as against 33·8 for the Tamils, but lose ground once again in the next division, Chammanturai and Nadukadu, where their rates were respectively 31·9 and 27·5, and regain it in the division of Nintavur and Akkarai pattu, which shows for the Mohammedans a rate of 30·8 as against 48·5 for the Tamils.

Thus in the divisions of this district (which, as I have said, contains the largest Mohammedan population in the Island) the Mohammedans do not suffer by comparison with the Tamils, save in Manmunai pattu and in Chammanturai and Nadukadu divisions, but show, as in Puttalam District, even better rates than the Tamils, due no doubt to their being a well-to-do agricultural population.

The unhealthiest division of the district is the southern division, Panawa pattu, which borders on the Hambantota District, but the population here consists of only a few Tamils and Moors not sufficient to yield trustworthy rates for comparison.

The healthiest division in the district is usually the town division. In the first quarter of 1891 the rate in this division was 19·0, in the second quarter 19·9, in the third quarter 16·4, in the fourth quarter it increased at once over two-fold to 31·6, and in the next quarter, the first quarter of this year, it increased further to 82·2 (over two and a half times the rate of the preceding quarter). The extraordinary increase in the mortality in the fourth quarter of 1891 and the first quarter of 1892 is attributable, as in Trincomalee District, to an outbreak of cholera which raged in this division during this period, and from which the Batticaloa District had for many years been free, lying as it does far out of the immigration route of Indian coolies, and there being no regular or constant communication between it and the districts of the Island traversed by the immigrant coolies except Badulla. In the third and fourth quarters of 1891 cholera was virulent in Badulla, causing a terrible mortality (335 and 447 deaths respectively), and from here it must have travelled to Batticaloa. With the disappearance of cholera the death-rate of Batticaloa town fell in the second quarter to 14·7 from 82·2 in the first quarter. It rose slightly in the third quarter to 17·8 and fell in the fourth quarter to 11·0.

Table Q.—Population, Birth and Death Rates of the various Races in Batticaloa District and its Subdivisions, 1891–92.

District and Division	Population at the Census of 1891.	Birth-rate.											
		1891.				1892.				Mean Rate in 1891–92.			
		All Races.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Mohammedans.	All Races.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Mohammedans.	All Races.	Siphalese.	Tamils.	Mohammedans.
Batticaloa District ...	122,699	40·9	34·1	38·7	46·5	40·5	25 5	40·4	44·1	40·7	29·8	39·5	45·3
Batticaloa Local Board	7,257	20·4	—	21·7	15·2	18·9	—	20·4	9·3	19·6	—	21·0	12·2
Manmunai pattu (exclusive of Local Board)	30,689	44·1	—	39·8	54·3	44·1	—	43·0	47·3	44·1	—	41·4	50·8
Chammánturai and Nádukádu ...	9,847	34·7	59·8	18·7	41·5	39·4	26·0	32·4	47·9	37·0	42·9	25·5	44·7
Erávur, Rúkam, and Kóralai ...	19,828	36·7	—	38·7	36·5	35·0	—	35·6	36·8	35·8	—	37·1	36·6
Eruvil, Póratívu, and Karawáku ...	32,676	45·8	—	44·0	47·9	44·1	—	45·3	41·0	44·9	—	44·6	44·4
Nintavúr and Akkaraipattu ...	15,934	47·7	—	50·6	48·4	47·2	—	53·9	49·1	47·4	—	52·2	48·7
Pánawa pattu ...	2,835	41·8	32·9	17·7	57·4	41·2	27·0	28·1	56·2	41·5	29·9	22·9	56·8
Bintenna ...	3,633	18·8	24·6	14·7	—	24·0	34·0	6·3	—	21·4	29·3	10·5	—
		Death-rate.											
Batticaloa District ...	—	29·9	42·9	30·3	28·7	36·6	28·1	40·3	33·4	33·2	35·5	35·3	31·0
Batticaloa Local Board	—	21·7	—	24·4	6·1	31·7	—	33·9	31·2	26·7	—	29·1	18·6
Manmunai pattu (exclusive of Local Board)	—	41·1	—	35·5	54·1	43·1	—	48·3	32·8	42·1	—	41·9	43·4
Chammánturai and Nádukádu ...	—	27·3	67·8	18·7	24·9	36·6	27·8	36·4	38·9	31·9	47·8	27·5	31·9
Erávur, Rúkam, and Kóralai ...	—	20·8	—	25·8	14·6	23·7	—	29·3	16·9	22·2	—	27·5	15·7
Eruvil, Póratívu, and Karawáku ...	—	27·4	—	29·0	23·0	38·0	—	38·7	34·1	32·7	—	33·8	28·5
Nintavúr and Akkaraipattu ...	—	28·0	—	41·5	21·4	42·2	—	55·6	40·2	35·1	—	48·5	30·8
Pánawa pattu ...	—	41·4	31·8	27·6	53·7	39·4	21·8	20·1	59·2	40·4	26·8	23·8	56·4
Bintenna ...	—	31·6	43·2	12·6	—	25·4	34·8	8·4	—	28·5	39·0	10·5	—

HEALTH OF THE MOHAMMEDANS.

In dealing with the sanitary condition of the Puttalam and Batticaloa Districts, where the Mohammedans are numerous and more settled than elsewhere in the Island, I have compared them with the other races according to the subdivisions of each district. In the other districts the Mohammedans are not numerous nor settled enough to permit of comparison according to subdivisions, and may most conveniently be dealt with according to districts. This has been done in the following table, from which it will be seen that the Mohammedan death-rate, as usual, exceeded the rate of every other race. In 1892 the Mohammedan death-rate for the Island (which is the same as in 1891) was 34·6, as against 26·9 among the Siphalese and 27·9 among the Tamils. The European and Burgher death-rates, which are lower than those of the Siphalese or the Tamils, were respectively 15·0 and 9·9 per 1,000.

In the Colombo and Galle Districts the mean annual death-rate of the Mohammedans in 1891–92 was two and a half times higher than the Siphalese; in the Kalutara District their rate was double the Siphalese. Negombo and Chilaw also show an excessive mortality for the Mohammedans. In the other districts (leaving out Jaffna, which shows exceptionally high rates for the Mohammedans) the Mohammedan death-rate was lower than for the Siphalese or for the Tamils. The low Mohammedan death-rate in the Puttalam and Batticaloa Districts is due, as I have said, to their being a well-to-do agricultural population, while in the other districts which have low Mohammedan rates the Mohammedan population is more or less migratory.

Table R.—Mohammedan Population, Births and Deaths, and their Rates compared with Siṇhalese and Tamil Rates in 1891–92.

Districts.	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Birth-rate.		Death-rate.		Mean Death-rate in 1891–92.		
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	Moormen.	Siṇhalese.	Tamils.
CEYLON ...	197,379	197,766	7,504	6,816	7,283	6,836	38·0	36·8	34·5	34·6	34·5	—	—
Colombo ...	29,442	29,579	1,314	1,370	1,152	1,041	44·6	38·9	46·5	35·2	40·8	16·0	—
Negombo ...	2,763	2,776	113	76	94	65	40·9	33·9	27·5	23·4	25·4	21·2	—
Kalutara ...	13,012	13,049	609	442	553	531	46·8	42·4	34·0	40·7	37·3	19·5	—
Kandy ...	20,232	20,290	484	411	423	354	23·9	20·8	20·3	17·4	18·8	29·4	—
Mátalé ...	5,172	5,136	138	129	133	198	26·7	25·9	24·9	38·6	31·7	41·1	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,976	1,995	34	21	20	22	17·2	10·0	10·6	11·0	10·8	28·4	—
Jaffna ...	3,090	3,159	420	326	406	329	135·9	128·5	105·5	104·1	104·8	—	20·6
Mannár ...	7,664	7,534	325	294	262	435	42·4	34·8	38·4	57·7	48·0	—	51·4
Mullaittívu ...	442	442	18	17	23	12	40·7	52·0	38·5	27·1	32·8	—	48·9
Vavuniya ...	704	681	20	25	34	31	28·4	49·9	35·5	45·5	40·5	—	51·7
Galle ...	9,520	9,604	272	378	616	681	28·6	64·1	39·7	70·9	55·3	23·6	—
Mátara ...	5,603	5,571	107	151	102	126	19·1	18·3	26·9	22·6	24·7	27·9	—
Hambantoṭa ...	1,532	1,504	42	87	35	35	27·4	23·3	56·8	23·3	40·0	42·3	—
Batticaloa ...	44,968	45,532	2,093	1,291	2,010	1,519	46·5	44·1	28·7	33·4	31·0	35·5	35·3
Trincomalee ...	6,471	6,503	222	144	197	110	34·3	30·3	22·3	16·9	19·6	—	41·1
Kurunégala ...	10,141	10,011	306	446	248	324	30·2	24·8	44·0	32·4	38·2	40·2	—
Puttalam ...	9,591	9,546	310	364	315	328	32·3	33·0	38·0	34·4	36·2	48·5	52·3
Chilaw ...	2,468	2,467	63	94	54	37	25·5	21·9	38·1	15·0	26·5	21·6	—
Anurádhapura ...	8,668	8,469	293	386	263	370	33·8	31·1	44·5	43·7	44·1	45·6	—
Badulla ...	5,848	5,822	172	236	203	187	29·4	34·9	40·4	32·1	36·2	44·9	—
Ratnapura ...	1,684	1,679	20	25	34	30	11·9	20·3	14·8	17·9	16·3	36·4	—
Kégalla ...	6,388	6,410	129	103	106	71	20·2	16·5	16·1	11·1	13·6	24·5	—

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICTS IN EACH QUARTER.

I give below a table showing the death-rate of each district of the Island for each quarter in 1892 and the average of ten previous quarters. I have arranged the districts according to a useful classification suggested by Mr. Vincent in his report on the Forest Administration of Ceylon—the moist zone of the Island (*i.e.*, the region having 60 in. of rainfall and over) and the dry zone (*i.e.*, the region with less than 60 in.).

Table S.—Death-rate for each Quarter in the various Districts of the Moist and Dry Zone of the Island.

Districts.	Death-rate per Mille per Annum.							
	Average of Ten previous Quarters, 1881–90.							
	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Moist Zone :—								
Colombo	16·9	16·0	16·5	15·4	20·8	14·6	18·1	17·4
Negombo	18·7	20·7	18·8	15·8	26·6	16·3	15·0	21·6
Kalutara	19·3	18·3	19·1	19·0	29·8	19·0	19·5	20·8
Kandy	23·6	23·1	24·6	23·2	33·9	30·0	27·7	31·5
Mátalé	38·1	31·2	30·9	28·6	46·8	37·6	35·7	42·7
Nuwara Eliya	17·1	18·7	20·5	19·9	27·0	29·7	32·3	26·3
Galle	21·3	18·9	22·6	23·1	32·5	18·6	23·6	29·7
Mátara	22·6	16·6	19·5	20·7	32·1	17·8	20·9	23·1
Ratnapura	34·1	30·8	28·8	32·3	51·4	28·3	28·4	33·4
Kégalla	22·4	31·0	27·8	20·3	26·9	23·0	23·7	24·3
Kurunégala	49·6	40·2	37·6	31·9	42·8	35·0	27·8	40·5
Badulla	29·8	27·2	28·6	32·5	48·0	35·2	32·8	39·4
Dry Zone :—								
Jaffna	27·7	20·7	17·0	20·6	30·3	20·4	18·3	21·6
Mannár	57·2	46·8	30·9	32·5	87·3	89·7	33·0	23·3
Mullaittívu and Vavuniya ...	46·5	37·9	34·0	38·2	51·5	45·2	49·6	41·3
Hambantota	33·0	23·3	23·8	26·7	52·2	22·8	20·4	27·1
Batticaloa	32·4	31·2	25·8	25·3	49·6	43·2	28·4	25·6
Trincomalee	39·3	38·3	26·9	29·9	45·7	37·3	27·6	28·2
Puttalam and Chilaw ...	32·0	24·7	21·6	19·8	37·8	21·4	18·4	22·7
Anurádhapura	52·9	39·0	31·6	33·6	76·9	72·1	39·7	35·8

Usually the first quarter is the unhealthiest period in the year, and the death-rate in that quarter in the last twelve years, for which the rates are available, has been in excess of the succeeding quarters, save in the years 1884, 1887, and 1890. Examining the quarterly rates of mortality in the several districts of the Island for the period 1881–90 it will be noticed that the districts in the wet zone have more or less a uniform rate for all the quarters of the year, while the districts in the dry zone show a higher mortality for the first quarter than for the succeeding quarters. Mátalé and Kurunégala are hardly exceptions to this rule, as they are partly in the dry zone. The unhealthiness of the Island in the first quarter is chiefly due, therefore, to the unhealthiness of the dry zone districts in that quarter, which is probably due to the extreme variation of temperature. In the second quarter the mortality of the dry zone districts declines by 25 per cent. from the rate in the first quarter. In

Jaffna the rate fell to 20·7 from 27·7, in Mannár from 37·2 to 46·8, in the Mullaittivu and Vavuniya Districts from 46·5 to 37·9, in Hambantota from 33·0 to 23·3, in Anurádhapura from 52·9 to 39·0. In the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts the decline in the mortality was, however, not so considerable. The reason probably is that the south-west monsoon comes as a hot land wind in the Eastern Province relieved of its moisture by the ranges of hills in the Central Province, but in the Hambantota District and from Puttalam northward it comes direct from the sea, and, though bringing no rain with it, has a healthy effect. In the third quarter the average death-rate declines further in the dry zone districts, but rises in the fourth quarter (the wet period in the dry zone districts), except in the Puttalam and Batticaloa Districts. The healthiness of Batticaloa in the last quarter of the year is probably due to the fresh north-east sea breezes it then receives, but I am unable to account for the healthiness of the Puttalam District in that quarter. The healthiness of Chilaw District in that quarter is due to the fact that nearly four-fifths of its population live in Pitigal kóralé south, which is in the moist zone.

For more detailed information as to the quarterly birth and death-rates of each subdivision of each district in the Island, reference is requested to Tables D, E, F, and G of my report for the fourth quarter of 1892.

VI.—Causes of Death.

The statistics as to causes of death are perhaps the most unsatisfactory part of our vital statistics as I have often had occasion to remark. Under our present system it is difficult to secure in the majority of cases accurate registration of the true cause of death.

Apart from the defects I have pointed out in the law, the 500 or more Registrars who are employed by this Department, though as a rule men of standing in their divisions, imperfectly appreciate the necessity for accuracy in the registration of the causes of death. A further impediment to accurate registration is the very great difference between the European and Oriental classification and nomenclature of diseases. As the result of the representations which I have repeatedly made since 1887, the Ordinance No. 20 of 1891 was passed, which has been brought into operation since the 1st January of 1893 in the town of Colombo, and under which competent medical men with English qualifications or native medical practitioners, who have been examined and passed by the Principal Civil Medical Officer, have been appointed Registrars of Deaths for the town; and no dead body can be buried or cremated except after information given to the Registrar, who is bound to verify the information, inspecting the body if necessary, and holding inquiry at the place of death before giving a certificate authorising the burial or cremation. To the gradual extension of this Ordinance throughout the Island we must look for the remedying of the defects of the present system.

The registered causes of death are given in Table XXV., and may be summarised as follows. Their distribution among the different Provinces and Districts is shown in Table XXVI.

Table T.—Mortality from Several Causes of Death, 1882–92.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths in 1892.	Rate per Million Living.											
		1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	Mean Rate 1882–91.
Zymotic diseases ...	47,633	15,241	16,124	11,897	15,934	13,980	12,468	12,734	16,611	11,553	9,818	10,619	13,174
Parasitic diseases ...	2,916	933	983	623	929	918	718	591	836	754	475	587	736
Dietetic diseases ...	550	176	85	83	78	108	365	535	620	671	551	512	361
Constitutional do. ...	6,621	2,118	2,172	1,872	2,125	1,942	1,936	2,072	1,946	1,666	1,589	1,575	1,889
Developmental do. ...	1,638	524	506	518	525	555	567	569	604	446	422	408	512
Local diseases ...	18,604	5,953	6,429	5,704	6,343	6,246	5,542	4,833	5,832	5,193	4,713	4,825	5,516
Violence ...	1,672	535	516	553	569	560	523	541	501	450	439	445	510
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5,303	1,697	1,714	1,769	2,026	2,136	1,871	1,814	2,146	1,602	1,291	1,292	1,766
All causes ...	84,937	27,177	28,529	23,019	28,529	26,445	23,990	23,689	29,096	22,335	19,298	19,713	24,464

Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.—This class consists of diseases most amenable to public control and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures. The mortality under this head therefore deserves special attention. I have transferred to this class under the sub-head "simple and ill-defined fever" the large numbers of cases of *sanni*, which have hitherto been wrongly entered as "convulsions" or "collapse." Similarly I have transferred cases of *mándam* from "rickets" to "diarrhœal diseases."

The deaths ascribed to diseases in this class numbered 47,633, and were over 56 per cent. of the total number of deaths from all causes, and in the proportion of 15,241 to a million persons living—a proportion higher than in any of the preceding ten years 1882–91, except 1885, 1889, and 1891. The large increase in the deaths from this class (to which is attributed more than half the total number of deaths from all causes) was due to fever, but mainly to diarrhœal diseases. Cholera, which broke out in the fourth quarter of 1891, continued to rage virulently until the end of the first half of this year, especially in the Districts of Mannár, Batticaloa, and Trincomalee. Another cause of increase—an exceptional one—was an epidemic of influenza which was prevalent in the year, causing 271 deaths in Colombo, 253 in Galle, 122 in Nuwara Eliya, 109 in Kandy, 104 in Kalutara, or a total for all the districts of 1,171 deaths.

The fever death-rate increased from an annual rate in the preceding ten years 1882–91 of 7,622 per million to 8,164, an increase of 7 per cent. The Vavuniya District returned the highest mortality from this cause (24,766 per million), followed by Anurádhapura (24,436 per million), Puttalam (20,357 per million), Mannár (19.892 per million), Hambantota (16,343 per million), Mullaittivu (14,626 per million), Batticaloa (14,483 per million), and Kurunégala (14,374 per million), and the lowest Nuwara Eliya (2,983 per million), Colombo (3,748 per million), Kandy (3,849 per million), and Galle (4,712 per million).

The death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa increased more considerably than the mortality from any other zymotic disease, rising from an annual rate in the preceding ten years of 4,798 to 5,003 per million, showing an increase of 25 per cent. The Badulla District suffered the

most (13,279 per million) from these causes and Jaffna the least (1,118 per million). Next to Badulla comes the Nuwara Eliya District with a rate of 11,951 per million, followed by Kandy (11,702 per million), Mátalé (9,645 per million), Mannár (6,448 per million), and Mátara (6,236 per per million). In Chilaw and Negombo Districts the mortality was next lowest to Jaffna, being respectively in the ratio of 1,281 and 1,836 per million persons living.

Cholera caused in the year 2,833 deaths, or an annual proportion of 906 deaths to a million, which is more than double the annual average rate in 1881–90 (434 per million), but considerably lower than in the immediately preceding year, when a rate of 1,119 per million was recorded. The mortality from this cause will be noticed at length later on.

Parasitic Diseases.—The deaths in this class were 2,916, and in the proportion of 933 to a million living. This is the highest recorded rate since 1881, with the exception of 1891, when the proportion was somewhat higher (983 per million). The mean annual proportion in the decennium 1881–90 was only 736 per million. Anchylostomiasis, a disease of growing importance in this class, is specially dealt with later.

Dietetic Diseases.—The deaths under this head numbered 550, of which 541 were attributed to want of breast-milk, 7 to chronic alcoholism, 1 to scurvy, and 1 to delirium tremens. The reduction noticeable in the mortality from these causes since 1888 is due to more careful specification of causes of death and to the transference to the heading "debility" of deaths from *pálkudiyamai* (Tamil), *kirinobi* (Sinhalese), "not drinking milk," erroneously included in former returns under "want of breast-milk." Of the 541 deaths attributed to want of breast-milk, 90 occurred in Ratnapura (against 7 in the previous year), 75 in Badulla (against 97 in the previous year), 58 in Anurádhapura (against 1 in the previous year), 55 in Kandy (against 29 in the previous year), 41 in Nuwara Eliya (against 24 in the previous year), 36 in Mátalé (against 20 in the previous year), 31 in Vavuniya (against 1 in the previous year), 30 in Hambantota (against 2 in the previous year), 23 in Kégalla (against 17 in the previous year), 19 in Mátara (against 12 in the previous year), 15 in Mullaittivu (against 4 in the previous year), 13 in Jaffna (against 1 in the previous year), 12 in Trincomalee (against 3 in the previous year), and 10 in Kurunégala (against 13 in the previous year).

Constitutional Diseases.—Constitutional diseases caused 6,621 deaths, and were in the proportion of 2,118 per million living—a rate 12 per cent. above the annual average in the preceding ten years (1,889 per million). Of the deaths in this class the most fatal were anæmia 2,521 and phthisis 2,373. Rheumatism caused 580 deaths, scrofula 305, parangi 266, cancer 187, rickets 178 (the decline under this head being due to the transference to "diarrhœal diseases" of deaths attributed to *mandam*), diabetes 110, and leprosy 77. Kurunégala contributes 48 per cent. of the deaths from parangi in the Island and with Anurádhapura, Mátara, Batticaloa, and Galle, contributes 74 per cent.

Local Diseases.—The deaths under this head numbered 18,604, and accounted for nearly 22 per cent. of the total deaths. Of this number (18,604) 7,101 or 38 per cent. were assigned to diseases of the nervous system, including 6,065 from infantile convulsions, 283 from tetanus, 249 from paralysis, 174 from apoplexy, 123 from convulsion (the decline under this head being due to the transference of *sanni* cases to the fever class), 84 from epilepsy, 64 from mania, 21 from brain diseases; 2,536 were attributed to diseases of the respiratory system, including 1,092 from pneumonia, 361 from bronchitis, 303 from asthma, 211 from pleurisy, 100 from croup, 469 from other diseases of the respiratory system; 1,039 to diseases of digestive system including 305 from diseases of stomach, 176 from liver diseases, 80 from peritonitis, 53 from sore-throat, and 50 from hernia; 416 to diseases of the circulatory system, of which 200 were from varicose veins, and 5,303, or 28 per cent., were attributed to diseases of the integumentary system.

Deaths of Women at Childbirth.—1,970 deaths are attributed to diseases of parturition, including 1,311 from puerperal convulsions, 40 from abortion or miscarriage, 1 from puerperal mania, 617 from other and undefined accidents of childbirth. The number of children born alive during the year was 93,233, so that the mortality of mothers to a thousand children born is 21·1, or in other words one mother died in the year to 47 children born alive, being nearly four and a half times as high as the average rate in England in 1871–80 (4·75 deaths to 1,000 births).

The mortality in the year of women of the various races at childbirth is shown below :—

	Deaths of Women at Parturition.	Births.	Deaths of Women at Parturition to 1,000 Births.
Europeans	—	—	—
Burghers	7	281	24·9
Sinhalese	1,489	64,950	22·9
Tamils	311	20,298	15·3
Mohammedans	160	7,463	21·4
Others	3	114	26·3

Violent Deaths.—The deaths ascribed to violence numbered 1,672, and were in the proportion of 535 to a million living, an increase of 5 per cent. on the mean annual rate in 1882–91 (510 per million), the increase being mainly under the sub-head accidental deaths.

The deaths from homicide were 56 in 1892, corresponding to a rate of 18 per million, the same proportion as in the period 1882–91.

Accidental deaths (1,490 in number) rose from a rate of 454 per million in 1882–91 to 476 in 1892, and included 381 fall from trees, 303 drowning, 238 undefined injury, 149 snake-bite, 43 other poisons, 101 burns, 75 cuts, stabs, or gunshot, 9 run over on the railway, 12 run over by other carts, 41 injured by animals of various sorts.

The deaths from suicide in 1892 were 111, which correspond to a rate of 36 per million, which is higher than the proportion in 1882–91 (32 per million). The favourite method of hanging was adopted in the case of nearly half the suicides (58), 17 were committed by drowning, 12 by poison, 10 by cuts, stab, or gunshot, 14 otherwise.

Cholera.—I give below a table showing the deaths registered as due to cholera (under which heading are probably included cases of acute diarrhœa).

Table U.

	CEYLON.	DISTRICT.																			
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu and Vavuniya.	Galle	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam and Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.
Cholera Deaths in each Quarter.																					
1st Quarter, 1887 ...	215	11	3	2	33	14	3	—	—	—	25	10	1	1	—	38	2	5	15	41	11
2nd Do. ...	254	10	11	2	36	7	22	1	—	2	13	7	3	—	—	49	2	5	3	38	38
3rd Do. ...	230	12	19	6	27	13	9	—	—	—	26	7	3	1	—	44	1	6	6	29	21
4th Do. ...	234	16	6	15	20	8	10	—	—	4	13	8	—	—	—	53	3	5	20	34	19
1st Quarter, 1888 ...	258	12	14	4	32	4	7	—	—	2	22	16	6	—	—	54	2	4	18	42	19
2nd Do. ...	321	12	9	9	36	15	9	1	8	2	18	20	10	—	—	60	9	15	19	39	20
3rd Do. ...	502	8	13	11	38	13	10	70	39	20	39	24	13	1	1	75	24	13	18	47	25
4th Do. ...	250	15	14	6	15	1	4	3	—	1	19	14	7	—	2	49	6	16	1	59	18
1st Quarter, 1889 ...	336	20	6	7	30	7	7	1	23	—	23	13	13	—	—	60	3	6	37	48	17
2nd Do. ...	1006	41	18	33	69	19	12	157	206	8	16	12	7	—	—	79	200	13	19	75	22
3rd Do. ...	826	25	13	55	11	12	21	415	—	—	40	25	5	4	5	48	48	10	22	59	17
4th Do. ...	395	24	7	37	18	9	4	45	1	—	19	11	2	—	—	52	5	70	36	35	20
1st Quarter, 1890 ...	375	20	12	6	30	7	—	35	4	19	23	7	5	—	—	73	14	28	21	45	26
2nd Do. ...	401	18	21	4	60	21	23	8	16	2	25	12	5	2	1	68	3	—	36	39	37
3rd Do. ...	395	13	8	6	45	61	19	10	4	1	19	26	5	3	—	35	3	70	14	39	23
4th Do. ...	701	11	20	4	19	—	18	253	1	—	210	22	17	—	—	37	4	8	25	33	19
1st Quarter, 1891 ...	496	15	9	9	32	8	12	5	—	—	216	25	12	—	—	40	7	4	23	54	35
2nd Do. ...	424	19	12	8	67	28	13	—	14	1	32	31	9	—	—	52	3	27	35	39	34
3rd Do. ...	894	24	27	4	71	60	16	13	49	14	14	29	62	1	2	57	3	51	335	26	36
4th Do. ...	1584	18	27	8	70	99	43	—	70	5	41	17	104	57	233	63	7	205	447	44	26
1st Quarter, 1892 ...	1100	13	22	8	55	62	11	—	149	1	37	32	42	189	99	102	14	54	33	152	35
2nd Do. ...	1031	14	20	2	96	71	56	—	262	47	26	17	7	89	3	64	7	109	80	45	16
3rd Do. ...	459	11	9	4	36	36	29	43	35	11	23	26	6	5	—	41	4	32	50	35	23
4th Do. ...	243	16	14	7	21	6	4	—	6	—	22	16	13	1	—	36	6	5	15	42	13
Annual Death-rate from Cholera to a Million living																					
1st Quarter, 1887 ...	302	106	39	65	465	702	117	—	—	—	469	245	51	35	—	696	97	287	374	1560	330
2nd Do. ...	352	95	251	64	502	348	846	15	—	519	241	169	149	—	—	885	95	283	74	1429	1267
3rd Do. ...	314	113	427	188	373	642	342	—	—	—	475	167	147	34	—	785	47	335	145	1078	508
4th Do. ...	319	150	134	469	276	396	379	—	—	1027	237	190	—	—	—	944	141	278	489	1263	547
1st Quarter, 1888 ...	356	113	317	126	448	201	268	—	—	520	406	383	295	—	—	973	95	225	447	1581	551
2nd Do. ...	442	113	203	284	504	758	344	15	1377	520	332	477	488	—	—	1079	425	841	472	1467	866
3rd Do. ...	682	74	290	342	526	651	377	1008	6619	5149	709	564	625	34	162	1331	1116	717	443	1747	709
4th Do. ...	339	139	310	186	208	50	151	43	—	257	345	328	335	—	323	868	278	880	25	2192	508
1st Quarter, 1889 ...	463	188	136	220	423	360	268	15	3954	—	425	309	630	—	—	1081	141	336	929	2385	486
2nd Do. ...	1369	330	401	1024	963	969	453	2272	34910	2077	292	281	334	—	—	1406	9272	718	472	2806	618
3rd Do. ...	1109	228	286	1682	152	607	782	5931	—	—	721	577	234	133	797	843	2193	545	541	1849	470
4th Do. ...	529	218	153	1128	248	457	149	642	167	—	342	253	93	—	—	912	228	3800	887	1294	549
1st Quarter, 1890 ...	513	185	268	186	423	364	—	510	679	4990	422	164	237	—	—	1306	649	1549	529	1700	726
2nd Do. ...	541	165	463	122	838	1084	861	115	2677	520	453	277	233	66	—	1201	137	—	[illegible]	1455	1013
3rd Do. ...	526	117	174	181	621	3123	702	142	660	257	340	591	230	98	—	610	135	3763	346	1107	[illegible]
4th Do. ...	931	99	433	120	2624	—	663	3592	164	—	3750	498	776	—	—	644	179	429	618	1217	540
1st Quarter, 1891 ...	672	137	199	276	452	421	451	72	—	—	3036	576	557	—	—	710	320	218	582	2034	[illegible]
2nd Do. ...	567	171	261	242	935	1463	482	—	2312	260	576	704	411	—	160	911	135	1458	676	1458	911
3rd Do. ...	1180	213	580	119	981	3110	585	184	7978	3600	249	648	2787	32	510	966	132	2707	[illegible]	957	[illegible]
4th Do. ...	2086	160	578	[illegible]	967	5147	1589	—	11361	1286	727	879	4451	1838	[illegible]	1067	309	[illegible]	11084	1418	881
1st Quarter, 1892 ...	1465	116	476	240	770	3278	406	—	24435	261	664	720	1894	6140	1547	1781	625	2867	839	5684	660
2nd Do. ...	1354	125	432	60	1344	3765	2063	—	42828	12255	456	381	314	2861	462	11116	311	5170	2014	1676	[illegible]
3rd Do. ...	606	97	193	118	498	1872	1049	605	5868	2899	406	582	274	161	—	717	178	1706	1360	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th Do. ...	320	141	235	205	290	312	145	—	1008	—	386	358	591	32	—	639	205	267	374	[illegible]	[illegible]

The disease, which was on the decline in 1887 and 1888, would appear to have assumed a severe form in the second quarter of 1889, claiming 1,006 victims, nearly four times the average for the nine previous quarters, and has since hardly ever been as mild as it was before. Of 1,006 deaths in the second quarter of 1889, 206 occurred in Mannár, 157 in Jaffna, and 200 in Puttalam and Chilaw. In the following quarter the number throughout the Island fell to 826, of which more than half (415) occurred in Jaffna. The number declined still further, by nearly half, in the following quarter, to 395, at which level it remained till the fourth quarter of 1890 when it rose to 701, of which 253 were in Jaffna District, and 210 in Galle District, a big leap from 10 and 19 deaths, respectively, in the previous quarter. As suddenly the number fell to 5 in the next quarter in Jaffna, while the number in Galle rose to 216 deaths out of a total of 496 for the whole Island, and fell to 32 in the following quarter out of a total of 424 for the whole Island. In the third quarter of 1891 cholera became again virulent, causing 894 deaths in the Island (of which 335 in Badulla District). The number increased still more in the following quarter to 1,584, of which 447 occurred in Badulla District, 233 in Trincomalle, 205 in Anurádhapura, 104 in Hambantota, 99 in Mátalé. The number of deaths fell in the first quarter of 1892 to 1,100 and in the second quarter to 1,019, which was still above four times the average number. It declined suddenly to 459 in the third quarter, and still lower next quarter to 243.

In the first and second quarters of 1892, the highest number of victims was in the Mannár District, 149 and 262 respectively, of whom 13 and 87 were immigrant coolies, and 136 and 175 natives of the district. This is a measure of the danger to which the cooly immigration subjects the unfortunate inhabitants of that district, who in ordinary times suffer more than the inhabitants of any other district from the ravages of malarial fever. The danger is not confined to Mannár, but to every district traversed by the immigrant cooly. Sanitary precautions, however carefully devised, hardly avail to stamp out the germs of infection which the cooly brings with him from India. Naturally feeble of physique and ill-prepared for the arduous journey he has to make on foot before he reaches the railway that is to carry him to his destination, he propagates the disease as he goes.

Anchylostomiasis.—Another disease that he has imported into Ceylon, as into the Indian Province of Assam, is anchylostomiasis (called also "beri beri"), a disease which has of late attracted the attention of the medical authorities of the Island, and is the subject of a memorandum published by the Principal Civil Medical Officer. The disease does not make much show in my returns, which is not surprising, for it is said to be almost impossible of diagnosis without a microscopical examination of the stools. Even in hospitals it is frequently entered as diarrhœa, dropsy, &c. It is not unlikely that an appreciable number of the persons whose deaths are assigned in my returns to dropsy, anæmia, debility, rickets, diarrhœa, &c., were in fact victims to anchylostomiasis. It is a disease due to minute parasites in the intestines. The ova are passed in millions with the fæces, and owing to the cooly's mode of life find conditions favourable for their development. The larvæ find their way into the springs and streams and through drinking water into the human intestines, where they reach maturity, and as full-grown parasites suck the patient's blood.

The figures given below show that the disease has begun to affect the indigenous population. The Principal Civil Medical Officer's memorandum is therefore well timed. But it remains to be seen how far the measures recommended by him will avail against so subtle and dangerous a foe. Perhaps, in this case as in the case of cholera, no more effective prophylactic measure can be taken than the early completion of the railway to the Northern Province, which would reduce the opportunities now existing in abundance for the propagation of disease by the immigrant cooly in his long and weary walk from Mannár to the present railway terminus at Mátalé. When once he is on the estates, strict sanitary supervision is not so difficult, and should be exercised by harmonious co-operation between the Estate Superintendent and District Medical Officer. Unfortunately at present there can be no effective sanitary supervision, as the inspection of estates by Medical Officers has been discontinued for the last five years. A revival of that inspection seems to be much needed in the face of the dangers I have mentioned.

The following table shows the deaths registered in 1892 as due to anchylostomiasis :—

District	All Races.			Siphalese.			Tamils.			Moors.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Colombo	21	12	9	13	7	6	7	5	2	1	—	1
Kalutara	14	10	4	3	1	2	10	8	2	1	1	—
Kandy	16	9	7	—	—	—	16	9	7	—	—	—
Mátalé	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Badulla	31	19	12	4	3	1	27	16	11	—	—	—
Galle	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura... ...	3	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—
Kégalla	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total ...	88	53	35	21	12	9	65	40	25	2	1	1

But this statement, I think, understates the cases. In the Government hospitals alone in the Island there were, according to the Principal Civil Medical Officer's returns, 123 deaths from this cause in 1892 out of 646 cases treated, and were distributed as follows :—Colombo 25, Kalutara 15, Kandy 49, Mátalé 1, Badulla 20, Galle 5, Mátara 2, Ratnapura 2, Kégalla 4.

VII.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS ON ESTATES IN THE CENTRAL AND UVA PROVINCES.

I am able to include in this report the statistics of births and deaths among labourers on estates in the Central and Uva Provinces of the Island for the two years 1891–92. These figures are not so full or accurate as I should wish, owing to the defects I have pointed out in pages 7–8 in our system of registration on estates. A Commission was appointed by Government last year to investigate the mortality of estate coolies, but their report has not yet been published.

The total number of births reported for registration in 1892 from the estates in these Provinces were 5,365 (of which Europeans 26, Burghers 3, Siphalese 79, Tamils 5,243, Moors 14), and the total number of deaths numbered 5,878 (of which Europeans 4, Burghers 4, Siphalese 52, Tamils 5,811, and Moors 7), corresponding respectively to an annual rate of 27·1 and 28·7 per 1,000. In 1891 the births reported for registration from the estates were 4,832 (of which Europeans were 22, Burghers 6, Siphalese 48, Tamils 4,748, Moors 4, Malay 1, and others 3), and corresponded to a rate

of 24·5 per 1,000; and the deaths were 4,383 (of which Europeans were 5, Sinhalese 42, Tamils 4,332, Moors 2, and others 4), and corresponded to a rate of 22·2 per 1,000. The causes of death are given in detail in Table XXVIII., and may be summarised as follows:—

	1892.	1891.		1892.	1891.
Fever ...	370	250	Want of breast milk	92	84
Influenza ...	232	1	Old age ...	139	99
Cholera ...	223	104	Infantile convulsions	225	187
Diarrhœa ...	1,028	699	Bronchitis ...	132	128
Dysentery ...	892	659	Pneumonia ...	293	221
Smallpox ...	13	7	Diseases of parturition	148	105
Chickenpox ...	2	56	Debility ...	876	651
Measles ...	4	128	Anchylostomiasis ...	44	—
Whooping cough	6	4			

The subjoined table gives the birth and death-rates among the Tamil estate labourers in each district in the Central and Uva Provinces:—

Table U.—Birth and Death-rates among Estate Tamils.

	Birth-rate.		Death-rate.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Kandy ...	25·0	26·7	23·0	29·5
Mátalé ...	18·8	21·3	24·3	24·5
Nuwara Eliya ...	18·7	22·5	14·3	23·5
Badulla ...	24·1	26·5	23·1	30·0

Kandy District.—The total number of births reported for registration in 1892 numbered 2,686 (of which 9 were Europeans, 1 Burgher, 50 Sinhalese, 2,619 Tamils, and 7 Moors), as against 2,514 in 1891 (of which 11 were Europeans, 2 Burghers, 32 Sinhalese, 2,468 Tamils, and 1 Moor); and the deaths numbered 2,966 (Burgher 1, Sinhalese 37, Tamils 2,925, Moors 3), as against 2,317 in 1891 (Europeans 3, Sinhalese 23, Tamils 2,289, Moor 1, and 1 other). The Tamil birth-rate in 1892 was equal to 26·7, and was slightly above the rate (25·0) in 1891, while the death-rate increased very considerably from 23·0 in 1891 to 29·5 in 1892. Of the deaths in 1892, 956, or 32 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases (including 70 from cholera, 412 from diarrhœa, and 474 from dysentery), as against 689, or 30 per cent., in 1891. The other most fatal causes were debility 421, as against 355 in 1891 (including mostly deaths of infants from inability to suck milk), pneumonia and bronchitis 223 (187 in the previous year), fever 202 (109 in the previous year), influenza 103 (1 in the previous year), infantile convulsions 141 (112 in the previous year), diseases of parturition 87 (52 in the previous year), old age 86 (52 in the previous year), want of breast milk 53 (32 in the previous year). The increase of mortality in 1892 was due to a high death-rate from fever, which was nearly double the rate in 1891, but chiefly to an epidemic of influenza to which 103 cases are attributed as against a solitary case in 1891.

Mátalé District.—The total number of births reported for registration in 1892 numbered 329 (of which 7 were Sinhalese and 322 Tamils), as against 291 in 1891 (of which 2 were Europeans, 2 Burghers, 2 Sinhalese, and 285 Tamils); and the deaths numbered 378 (Burgher 1, Sinhalese 4, Tamils 372, and Moor 1), as against 376 in 1891 (Sinhalese 6, Tamils 369, and Moor 1). The Tamil birth-rate increased from 18·8 in 1891 to 21·3 in 1892, while the death-rate (24·5) was almost the same as in 1891 (24·3). Of the deaths in 1892, 144, or 38 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases (including 31 from cholera, 57 from diarrhœa, and 56 from dysentery), as against 145, or 39 per cent., in 1891. The other most fatal causes were debility 19, as against 26 in 1891 (including mostly deaths of infants from inability to suck milk), pneumonia and bronchitis 22 (29 in the previous year), fever 29 (44 in the previous year), influenza 15 (no death was recorded from this cause in 1891), infantile convulsions 16 (11 in the previous year), diseases of parturition 7 (10 in the previous year), old age 14 (14 in the previous year), want of breast milk 11 (12 in the previous year). Influenza was less fatal among the estate population in this district than in the Kandy District (1·22 per mille), being in the ratio of 1·05 per mille.

Nuwara Eliya District.—The total number of births registered in 1892 numbered 1,501 (of which 14 were Europeans, 1 Burgher, 20 Sinhalese, 1,459 Tamils, and 7 Moors), as against 1,252 in 1891 (of which 7 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 9 Sinhalese, 1,230 Tamils, 2 Moors, and 3 others); and the deaths numbered 1,571 (2 Europeans, 8 Sinhalese, 1,558 Tamils, and 3 Moors), as against 956 in 1891 (2 Europeans, 7 Sinhalese, 944 Tamils, and 3 others). The Tamil birth-rate increased from 18·7 in 1891 to 22·5 in 1892 with an increase of 20 per cent., while the death-rate with a still larger increase (60 per cent.) rose from 14·3 in 1891 to 23·5 in 1892. Of the deaths in 1892, 649, or 41 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases (including 111 from cholera, 302 from diarrhœa, and 236 from dysentery), as against 333, or 20 per cent., in 1891. The other most fatal causes were debility 306, as against 176 in 1891 (including mostly deaths of infants from inability to suck milk), pneumonia and bronchitis 98 (88 in the previous year), fever 78 (32 in the previous year), influenza 104 (no death was recorded from this cause in 1891), infantile convulsions 44 (28 in the previous year), diseases of parturition 40 (23 in the previous year), old age 21 (25 in the previous year), want of breast milk 20 (29 in the previous year). Debility and diarrhœal diseases doubled in 1892 as compared with 1891, and the fever mortality nearly trebled. Proportionately to population influenza was more fatal than in the Kandy or Mátalé District, being in the ratio of 1·7 per mille.

Badulla District.—The total number of births reported for registration in 1892 numbered 849 (of which 3 were Europeans, 1 Burgher, 2 Sinhalese, 843 Tamils), as against 775 in 1891 (of which 2 Europeans, 1 Burgher, 5 Sinhalese, 765 Tamils, 1 Moor, and 1 Malay); and the deaths numbered 963 (2 Europeans, 2 Burghers, 3 Sinhalese, and 956 Tamils), as against 740 in 1891 (6 Sinhalese and 734 Tamils). The Tamil birth-rate in the year increased to 26·5 from 24·1 in 1891, and the death-rate increased to 30·0 from 23·1. Of the deaths in 1892, 394, or 41 per cent., were due to diarrhœal diseases (including 11 from cholera, 257 from diarrhœa, and 126 from dysentery), as against 295, or 40 per cent., in 1891. The other most fatal causes were debility 120, as against 94 in 1891 (including mostly deaths of infants from inability to suck milk), pneumonia and bronchitis 82 (45 in the previous year), fever 63 (65 in the previous year), influenza 10 (no death was recorded from this cause in 1891), infantile convulsions 24 (36 in the previous year), diseases of parturition 14 (20 in

the previous year), old age 18 (8 in the previous year), and want of breast milk 8 (11 in the previous year). Influenza was less fatal among the estate population in this district than in the Kandy, Matalé, and Nuwara Eliya Districts, and among the other causes pneumonia, bronchitis, and old age were especially fatal, the mortality from these causes in 1892 being double the number in 1891.

VIII.—HEALTH OF THE TOWN OF COLOMBO.

The health of the town of Colombo this year was worse than in any year of the past decennium except 1885, 1886, and 1891.

Table V.—Population, Births, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Births and Deaths, 1881–92.

Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Births to 1,000 Living	Deaths to 1,000 Living.	Year.	Population.	Births.	Deaths.	Births to 1,000 Living.	Deaths to 1,000 Living.
1881	112,105	1,505	1,953	13·4	17·4	1887	121,632	1,823	2,397	15·0	19·7
1882	113,639	1,498	2,130	13·2	18·7	1888	123,297	1,924	2,489	15·6	20·2
1883	115,194	1,537	2,022	13·3	17·6	1889	124,984	1,868	2,579	14·9	20·6
1884	116,771	1,864	2,145	16·0	18·4	1890	126,695	2,165	2,340	17·1	18·5
1885	118,369	1,919	2,837	16·2	24·0	1891	128,429	2,651	3,110	20·6	24·9
1886	119,990	1,724	2,834	14·4	23·6	1892	130,187	2,452	2,854	18·8	21·9

The exceptional unhealthiness of the town in 1891 was due to a virulent outbreak of smallpox in the first quarter, when the death-rate rose to 30·6 from a mean rate for the first quarter in 1887–90 of 22·9, and to the prevalence of fever which caused in the succeeding quarter an excessive mortality.

Causes of Death.—The causes of death (Table XXIX) are summarised below side by side with those of 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, and 1891 :—

Table W.—Mortality in the Town of Colombo for the Several Classes of Diseases, 1887–92.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.						Mortality to a Million Persons Living.					
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Zymotic diseases ...	1,251	1,220	871	1,097	1,125	1,196	9,609	10,574	6,875	8,777	9,124	9,833
Parasitic diseases ...	160	213	116	148	110	116	1,229	1,659	916	1,184	892	954
Dietetic diseases ...	3	3	—	1	—	—	23	23	—	8	—	—
Constitutional diseases ...	262	231	216	220	227	253	2,012	1,799	1,705	1,760	1,841	2,080
Developmental diseases ...	83	74	114	116	67	77	638	576	900	928	543	633
Local diseases ...	810	1,069	743	746	724	541	6,222	8,324	5,864	5,969	5,872	4,448
Violence ...	66	88	87	76	74	76	507	685	687	560	600	625
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	219	212	193	181	162	138	1,682	1,651	1,523	1,448	1,314	1,135
All causes ...	2,854	3,110	2,340	2,579	2,489	2,397	21,922	25,291	18,470	20,634	20,186	19,708

The town mortality from zymotic diseases declined year by year from 1887 (the first year when the vital statistics of the town were collected and published) until in 1890 a rate of 6,875 per million was recorded. In 1891, chiefly owing to smallpox mortality, the death-rate from zymotic diseases rose at once to 10,574 per million (a higher proportion than in any previous year since 1887), falling to 9,609 per million, which is still above the average in 1887–91 (9,037 per million).

Constitutional diseases caused 262 deaths, which correspond to a proportion of 2,012 per million, a higher proportion than in any of the previous five years except 1887 (2,080 per million). Under this head phthisis accounted for 199 deaths, anæmia 17, rickets 14, rheumatism 10, cancer 7, and diabetes 6.

In the group of local diseases more than half the deaths resulted from nervous affections, which caused 471 deaths this year, as against 395, the mean annual average in the five years 1887–91, the increase being mainly under the sub-head infantile convulsions, to which 304 deaths are attributed, 162 being among the Mohammedans and 142 among the other races living in the town. Relatively to population the death-rate from infantile convulsions was 5,826 per million among the Mohammedans, as against 1,417 per million among the other communities. Diseases of parturition show 29 deaths in every 100 children born alive among Moorish women, as against 13 among the women in the other communities.

Violence accounts for 66 deaths, as against 88 deaths last year. Of the 66 deaths, 54 were caused by accident or negligence, 1 by homicide, 7 by suicide, by judicial execution 4 (as against 10 last year) for murders committed, not merely in Colombo, but in other parts of the Western Province and tried in Colombo.

Births and Deaths and their Rates.—The subjoined table gives the births and deaths and their rates of each nationality living in the Colombo Municipality for the years 1887–92. The figures are not quite accurate, owing chiefly to defective registration, especially among the Tamils and Sinhalese, and to the difficulty of forming trustworthy estimates of the town population of each race in the absence of sufficient data for determining their relative rate of increase. The European population being small, slight fluctuations in it, or a few births and deaths more or less, make a serious difference in the birth and death-rates. The disturbing influence of emigration and immigration into Colombo from the country and foreign land cannot be accurately measured. It must also be remembered that the density of population in the town, and the presence of hospitals, lunatic asylums, and prisons, tends to raise the death-rate of the town, while a counterbalancing influence is exercised by the retirement of the sick from the town to their houses in the country to die.

Table X.—Births, Deaths, and their Rates for each Nationality Living in the Town of Colombo, 1887–92.

Nationality.	Births.						Deaths.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
All Races... ...	1,823	1,924	1,868	2,165	2,651	2,452	2,397	2,489	2,579	2,340	3,110	2,854
Europeans, including the Military	42	43	38	44	54	42	37	33	40	44	39	54
Burghers	130	150	151	170	142	129	85	120	102	72	82	85
Siphalese	781	866	814	862	914	967	892	959	1,017	828	1,043	[illegible]
Tamils	91	122	154	123	145	113	367	399	431	362	429	[illegible]
Moors	675	651	659	847	1,276	1,103	654	848	872	897	1,304	975
Malays	79	62	29	87	86	73	106	73	63	89	142	108
Others	25	30	23	32	34	25	56	57	54	48	71	[illegible]

Nationality.	Birth-rate per Mille per Annum.						Death-rate per Mille per Annum.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891	1892.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
All Races... ...	15·0	15·6	14·9	17·1	20·6	18·8	19·7	20·2	20·6	18·5	24·9	[illegible]
Europeans, including the Military	18·8	19·2	17·0	19·7	24·1	18·8	16·5	14·7	17·9	19·7	17·4	[illegible]
Burghers	12·2	14·1	14·1	15·9	13·3	12·1	8·0	11·2	9·6	6·7	7·7	[illegible]
Siphalese	13·0	14·4	13·6	14·4	15·2	16·1	14·9	16·0	17·0	13·8	17·4	18·2
Tamils	3·7	5·0	6·3	5·0	5·9	4·6	15·1	16·4	17·7	14·9	17·6	20·5
Moors	27·6	26·6	27·0	34·7	52·2	45·2	26·8	34·7	35·7	36·7	53·4	[illegible]
Malays	23·0	18·0	8·4	25·3	25·0	21·2	30·8	21·2	18·3	25·9	41·3	[illegible]
Others	9·2	11·0	8·4	11·7	12·5	9·2	20·6	20·9	19·8	17·6	26·1	[illegible]

The death-rate of the town as usual has exceeded the birth-rate among all sections of the town population except among the Burghers, who show this year (8·0) as in the last (7·7), a better death-rate than usual (8·6); while the other nationalities experienced in both these years, owing to the prevalence of smallpox, fever, and influenza, a higher death-rate than the average.

	Birth rate. Mean 1887–91.	Birth rate. 1892.	Death rate. Mean 1887–91.	Death rate. 1892.
All races ...	16·6	18·8	20·8	21·9
Europeans ...	19·8	18·8	17·2	24·1
Burghers ...	13·9	12·1	8·6	8·0
Siphalese ...	14·1	16·1	15·8	18·2

	Birth rate. Mean. 1887–91	Birth rate. 1892.	Death rate. Mean. 1887–91.	Death rate. 1892.
Tamils ...	5·2	4·6	16·3	[illegible]
Moors ...	33·6	45·2	37·5	[illegible]
Malays ...	19·9	21·2	27·5	[illegible]
Others ...	10·6	9·2	21·0	[illegible]

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, July 31, 1893.

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Acting Registrar-General.

APPENDIX

I.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1867–92.

Year.	Estimated Population in the middle of each year.	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.*
1867†	2,328,622	—	—	23,333	27,302	3,969
1868‡	2,354,878	—	—	47,096	59,441	12,345
1869	2,363,328	—	—	52,825	48,023	4,802
1870	2,382,042	—	—	63,827	42,238	21,589
1871	2,417,402	32,014	64,028	68,856	46,803	22,053
1872	2,451,276	17,688	35,376	69,573	53,337	16,236
1873	2,461,894	22,108	44,216	69,702	49,049	20,653
1874	2,516,453	23,248	46,496	74,645	52,223	22,422
1875	2,530,720	13,239	26,478	71,102	55,614	15,488
1876	2,573,305	12,780	25,560	77,580	62,580	14,980
1877	2,669,556	21,460	42,920	71,519	84,781	— 13,262
1878	2,741,078	12,406	24,812	63,336	75,666	— 12,330
1879	2,772,363	12,307	24,614	69,529	57,730	11,799
1880	2,758,785	13,650	27,300	72,318	50,575	21,743
1881	2,755,558	12,087	24,174	74,794	75,012	— 218
1882	2,773,389	13,214	26,428	74,042	54,672	19,370
1883	2,781,711	15,894	31,788	82,240	53,680	28,560
1884	2,793,669	13,770	27,540	87,407	62,398	25,009
1885	2,815,166	10,723	21,446	79,234	81,908	— 2,674
1886	2,830,359	20,214	40,428	76,836	67,041	9,795
1887	2,855,216	17,171	34,342	93,223	68,496	24,727
1888	2,901,262	14,638	29,276	92,289	76,724	15,565
1889	2,938,977	12,791	25,582	81,465	83,845	— 2,380
1890	2,980,245	15,108	30,216	95,106	68,600	26,506
1891	3,037,162	14,737	29,474	96,493	86,643	9,750
1892	3,125,365	16,683	33,366	3,233	84,937	8,296

II.—Annual rates of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, 1867–92.

Year.	To 1,000 Persons living. Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	The Number of Persons living. To one Person Married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.
1867	—	13·3	15·6	—	75	64
1868	—	20·0	25·2	—	50	40
1869	—	22·3	20·3	—	45	49
1870	—	26·7	17·7	—	37	56
1871	28·5	28·5	19·4	35	35	52
1872	15·5	28·4	21·8	64	35	46
1873	19·3	28·3	19·9	52	35	50
1874	19·9	29·7	20·7	50	34	48
1875	11·3	28·1	22·0	88	35	45
1876	10·7	30·1	24·3	93	33	41
1877	17·3	26·8	31·7	58	37	31
1878	9·7	23·1	27·6	103	43	36
1879	9·5	25·1	20·8	105	40	48
1880	10·6	26·2	18·3	94	38	55
1881	9·4	27·1	27·2	106	37	37
1882	10·3	26·7	19·7	97	37	51
1883	12·3	29·6	19·3	81	34	52
1884	10·6	31·3	22·3	94	32	45
1885	8·2	28·1	29·1	122	36	34
1886	15·4	27·1	23·7	65	37	42
1887	13·0	32·7	24·0	77	31	42
1888	10·9	31·8	26·4	92	31	38
1889	9·4	27·7	28·5	107	36	35
1890	10·9	31·9	23·0	92	31	43
1891	10·4	31·8	28·5	96	31	35
1892	11·5	29·8	27·2	87	34	37
Mean	12·9	27·4	23·2	84	38	44

* The sign minus (—) signifies that deaths exceeded births.

† The births and deaths here shown for 1869 were registered in the ten months commencing March 1, on which date the Ordinance No. 13 of 1868 came into operation.

‡ The number of births and deaths for 1868 includes those registered in the first half year under the Ordinance 13 of 1862, and those in the second half under the Ordinance 16 of 1867. The latter Ordinance came into operation on July 1, 1868.

III.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, with their Rates, according to Races, 1886–92.

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Estimated Population in the middle of the year.							
All races	2,812,202	2,815,373	2,843,737	2,888,806	2,953,984	3,024,005	3,094,577
Europeans	6,207	6,237	6,267	6,297	6,327	6,356	6,410
Burghers	19,605	19,943	20,287	20,637	20,993	21,289	21,350
Sinhalese	1,950,074	1,969,526	1,989,174	2,009,018	2,029,059	2,044,762	2,050,656
Tamils*	627,585	609,472	616,339	639,701	682,955	735,737	799,988
Moors†	191,197	192,463	193,737	195,019	196,310	197,379	197,759
Malays	9,553	9,675	9,798	9,922	1,049	10,120	10,106
Others‡	7,981	8,057	8,135	8,212	8,291	8,362	8,398
Persons Married.							
All races, excluding Mohammedan	40,428	34,342	29,276	25,582	30,216	29,474	33,366
Europeans	71	55	81	82	88	85	107
Burghers	270	273	265	282	275	260	350
Sinhalese	36,022	29,803	24,234	20,840	25,214	24,482	27,453
Tamils*	4,055	4,193	4,678	4,358	4,627	4,637	5,442
Others	10	18	18	20	12	10	14
Births.							
All races	76,836	93,223	92,289	81,465	95,106	96,493	93,233
Europeans	140	126	127	103	119	146	127
Burghers	264	303	345	355	333	326	281
Sinhalese	52,690	65,028	64,523	57,097	65,814	68,151	64,950
Tamils*	17,669	21,199	20,617	17,349	21,096	19,968	20,298
Moors	5,776	6,239	6,386	6,279	7,392	7,504	7,283
Malays	164	179	165	144	183	194	180
Others	133	149	126	138	169	204	114
Deaths.							
All races	67,041	68,496	76,724	83,845	68,600	86,643	84,937
Europeans	76	78	88	78	69	80	96
Burghers	242	214	225	255	197	222	211
Sinhalese	45,013	48,683	53,983	56,019	46,241	60,544	55,174
Tamils*	16,298	14,292	16,570	20,491	16,416	18,523	22,291
Moors	5,107	4,882	5,550	6,628	5,367	6,816	6,836
Malays	190	215	177	186	190	304	229
Others	115	132	131	188	120	154	100
Persons Married to 1,000 living.							
All races	15·4	13·0	10·9	9·4	10·9	10·4	11·5
Europeans	11·4	8·8	12·9	13·0	13·9	13·4	16·7
Burghers	13·8	13·7	13·1	13·7	13·1	12·2	16·4
Sinhalese	18·5	15·1	12·2	10·4	12·4	12·0	13·4
Tamils*	6·5	6·9	7·6	6·8	6·8	6·3	6·8
Others	1·3	2·2	2·2	2·4	1·4	1·2	1·7
Births to 1,000 Persons living.							
All races	27·1	32·7	31·8	27·7	31·9	31·8	29·8
Europeans	22·5	20·2	20·3	16·3	18·8	23·0	19·8
Burghers	13·5	15·2	17·0	17·2	15·9	15·3	13·2
Sinhalese	27·0	33·0	32·4	28·4	32·4	33·3	31·7
Tamils*	28·2	34·8	33·5	27·1	30·9	27·0	25·4
Moors	30·2	32·4	33·0	32·2	37·7	38·0	36·8
Malays	17·2	18·5	16·8	14·5	18·2	19·2	17·8
Others	16·7	18·5	15·5	16·8	20·4	24·4	13·6
Deaths to 1,000 Persons living.							
All races	23·7	24·0	26·4	28·5	23·0	28·5	27·2
Europeans	12·2	12·5	14·0	13·4	10·9	12·6	15·0
Burghers	12·3	10·7	11·1	12·3	9·4	10·4	9·9
Sinhalese	23·1	24·7	27·1	27·9	22·8	29·6	26·9
Tamils*	26·0	23·4	26·9	32·0	24·0	25·2	27·9
Moors	26·7	25·4	28·6	34·0	27·3	34·5	34·6
Malays	19·9	22·2	18·1	18·7	18·9	30·0	22·7
Others	14·4	16·4	16·4	22·9	14·5	18·4	11·9

* Includes also the Indian immigrant population.

† *i.e.*, Ceylon Mohammedans (other than Malays), called "Moors," after their co-religionists of Morocco, by the early Portuguese settlers in Ceylon.

‡ "Others" includes Afghans, Arabs, natives of Northern India, Chinese, Negroes, &c.

IV.—Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in each Province and District, 1886–92.

Province and District.	Marriages (General and Kandyan).							Births.							Deaths.						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ceylon	20,214	17,171	14,638	12,791	15,108	14,737	16,683	76,836	93,223	92,289	81,465	95,106	96,493	93,233	67,041	68,496	76,724	83,845	68,600	86,643	84,997
Western Province	3,609	4,144	4,707	4,245	5,324	5,238	6,317	16,532	19,853	21,092	18,273	19,830	22,985	22,413	13,169	14,885	14,074	14,461	11,343	15,287	14,7[illegible]
Central Province	2,772	2,732	1,293	1,098	1,180	1,127	1,236	11,811	13,800	14,222	11,894	13,552	13,955	14,161	10,424	10,577	12,933	12,018	12,468	13,475	15,1[illegible]
Northern Province	1,340	1,365	1,470	1,391	1,541	1,543	1,891	8,370	11,334	10,569	8,830	10,714	10,272	9,917	8,762	6,307	7,492	10,482	7,264	7,467	8,50[illegible]
Southern Province	1,805	2,409	2,549	2,324	2,647	2,553	3,039	10,877	14,749	14,837	13,186	15,240	15,302	14,410	11,600	9,633	10,983	11,268	10,070	15,924	12,71[illegible]
Eastern Province	304	306	420	344	360	295	324	5,302	5,972	6,113	5,285	6,819	5,878	5,827	3,264	3,055	3,819	5,633	3,644	4,626	5,41[illegible]
North-Western Province	7,046	1,999	1,552	1,356	1,839	1,341	1,891	10,541	12,338	10,707	9,761	11,625	10,743	9,644	7,336	9,581	10,466	14,282	9,268	12,965	10,564
North-Central Province	718	1,096	280	210	232	238	153	2,558	2,918	2,761	2,488	3,477	3,145	2,801	2,328	2,094	3,050	2,778	2,456	2,582	4,19[illegible]
Province of Uva	1,776	1,318	861	971	846	936	709	5,182	5,418	5,054	4,659	6,700	6,448	6,599	4,530	5,573	6,360	4,812	5,496	6,673	6,187
Province of Sabaragamuwa	844	1,802	1,506	852	1,139	1,466	1,123	5,663	6,841	6,934	7,089	7,149	7,765	7,461	5,628	6,791	7,547	8,111	6,591	7,644	7,43[illegible]
Western Province.																					
Colombo	2,081	2,374	2,489	2,316	2,867	2,816	3,460	8,471	9,639	10,969	9,319	9,873	11,771	12,185	7,070	7,610	7,645	7,690	6,132	8,243	7,979
Negombo	693	764	1,053	814	1,139	986	1,046	4,232	5,499	5,140	4,384	4,997	5,555	4,696	1,963	3,790	2,543	2,954	2,255	3,440	2,678
Kalutara	835	1,006	1,165	1,115	1,318	1,436	1,811	3,829	4,715	4,983	4,570	4,960	5,659	5,532	4,136	3,485	3,886	3,817	2,956	3,604	4,135
Central Province.																					
Kandy	1,430	1,541	856	661	672	699	798	6,697	8,009	8,436	7,000	7,693	8,245	8,306	6,402	6,017	7,626	7,185	7,454	8,304	8,854
Mátalé	305	767	309	281	304	281	254	2,377	3,036	2,848	2,258	2,844	2,853	2,755	2,039	2,321	3,004	2,895	2,833	2,759	3,111
Nuwara Eliya	1,037	424	128	156	204	147	184	2,737	2,755	2,938	2,636	3,015	2,857	3,100	1,983	2,239	2,303	1,938	2,181	2,412	3,163
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna	1,082	1,175	1,222	1,180	1,303	1,357	1,631	7,020	10,038	9,440	7,637	9,103	9,002	8,726	7,375	5,051	5,816	8,599	5,965	5,763	[illegible]
Mannár	177	145	127	160	184	136	197	862	752	687	664	1,006	831	655	893	768	1,062	1,151	732	958	[illegible]
Mullaittívu	41	27	53	23	24	26	31	234	277	233	295	311	224	283	231	266	278	395	252	421	[illegible]
Vavuniya	40	20	68	28	30	24	32	254	267	209	234	294	215	253	263	222	366	337	315	330	[illegible]
Southern Province.																					
Galle	936	1,211	1,364	1,282	1,458	1,623	1,757	4,959	5,916	6,777	6,135	6,591	7,223	7,330	6,004	4,765	5,009	5,026	4,581	5,314	5,874
Mátara	661	876	895	751	903	763	957	3,698	5,454	5,516	4,738	5,326	5,730	4,833	3,569	3,085	3,638	3,900	3,174	5,818	4,16[illegible]
Hambantota	208	322	290	291	286	167	325	2,220	3,379	2,544	2,313	3,323	2,349	2,247	2,027	1,783	2,336	2,342	2,315	4,792	2,676
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa	201	197	299	221	254	214	213	4,558	5,208	5,294	4,466	5,927	5,032	5,006	2,700	2,546	3,143	4,641	2,993	3,684	[illegible]
Trincomalee	103	109	121	123	106	81	111	744	764	819	819	892	846	821	564	509	676	992	651	942	[illegible]
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala	6,460	1,520	1,057	918	1,293	837	1,219	8,379	9,447	8,373	7,341	8,643	8,241	7,153	5,860	7,699	8,144	11,468	7,351	9,973	[illegible]
Puttalam	586	105	127	109	141	141	162	780	847	754	768	1,001	843	886	791	888	1,268	1,401	1,025	1,232	[illegible]
Chilaw		374	368	329	405	363	510	1,382	2,044	1,580	1,652	1,981	1,659	1,605	685	994	1,054	1,413	892	1,760	[illegible]
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura	718	1,096	280	210	232	238	153	2,558	2,918	2,761	2,488	3,477	3,145	2,801	2,328	2,094	3,050	2,778	2,456	2,582	4,19[illegible]
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	1,776	1,318	861	971	846	936	709	5,182	5,418	5,054	4,659	6,700	6,448	6,599	4,530	5,573	6,360	4,812	5,496	6,673	[illegible]
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura	379	862	320	424	595	938	548	2,938	3,243	3,525	3,331	3,385	3,547	3,645	3,257	3,517	4,212	4,013	3,658	3,869	[illegible]
Kégalla	465	940	1,186	428	544	528	575	2,725	3,598	3,409	3,758	3,764	4,218	3,816	2,371	3,274	3,335	4,098	2,933	3,775	[illegible]

V.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, to 1,000 of the Estimated Population in each Province and District during 1886–92.

Province and District	Persons Married to 1,000 Persons living.							Births to 1,000 Persons living.							Deaths to 1,000 Persons living.						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Ceylon	15·4	13·0	10·9	9·4	10·9	10·4	11·5	27·1	32·7	31·8	27·7	31·9	31·8	29·8	23·7	24·0	26·4	28·5	23·0	28·5	27·2
Western Province	10·8	12·2	13·7	12·2	15·1	14·7	17·4	23·0	27·3	28·6	24·5	26·2	30·0	29·1	18·3	20·4	19·1	19·4	15·0	20·0	19·2
Central Province	12·5	12·4	5·8	4·9	5·3	5·1	5·5	24·9	29·1	30·0	25·1	28·5	29·4	29·9	22·3	22·3	27·3	25·3	26·3	28·4	31·9
Northern Province	8·9	9·1	9·7	9·1	10·1	10·0	12·2	26·9	36·2	33·6	27·9	33·7	32·1	30·8	28·1	20·1	23·8	33·1	22·8	23·8	26·4
Southern Province	8·1	10·7	11·3	10·1	11·3	10·8	12·7	23·5	31·5	31·3	27·5	31·4	31·1	29·4	25·1	20·6	23·2	23·5	27·0	32·4	25·9
Eastern Province	6·7	6·7	9·0	7·3	7·5	6·1	6·6	38·3	42·5	42·9	36·5	46·4	39·4	39·1	23·6	21·8	26·8	38·9	24·8	31·0	36·3
North-Western Province	49·6	13·9	10·7	9·3	12·5	9·0	12·6	34·3	39·8	34·2	30·9	36·5	33·5	30·4	23·9	30·9	33·5	45·3	29·1	40·4	33·3
North-Central Province	22·9	34·5	8·7	6·5	7·0	7·1	4·5	36·1	40·6	37·9	33·7	46·6	41·6	37·5	32·8	29·1	41·9	37·7	32·9	34·1	56·3
Province of Uva	22·9	17·1	11·2	12·7	11·1	12·3	9·4	33·9	33·5	31·4	29·1	42·0	40·6	41·5	27·9	34·5	39·5	30·0	34·4	42·0	38·9
Province of Sabaragamuwa	7·2	15·1	12·5	7·0	9·2	11·7	8·8	23·3	27·8	27·8	28·0	27·9	29·9	28·9	23·2	27·6	30·3	32·1	25·7	29·4	28·7
Western Province.																					
Colombo	10·8	12·1	12·6	11·5	14·1	13·6	16·5	20·2	22·7	25·5	21·4	22·3	26·3	27·1	16·9	17·9	17·8	17·6	13·9	18·4	17·7
Negombo	11·3	12·3	15·8	12·8	17·7	15·1	15·8	33·9	43·4	40·1	33·8	38·0	41·7	34·8	15·7	29·9	19·8	22·7	17·1	25·8	19·6
Kalutara	10·3	12·3	14·1	13·3	15·6	16·8	20·9	21·9	26·7	27·9	25·3	27·2	30·7	29·8	23·7	19·7	21·8	21·2	16·2	19·6	22·2
Central Province.																					
Kandy	10·8	11·7	6·5	5·0	5·1	5·3	6·0	23·2	27·8	29·3	24·3	26·7	28·6	28·9	22·2	20·9	26·4	24·9	25·9	28·8	30·8
Mátalé	8·1	20·7	8·4	7·8	8·5	7·9	7·3	29·3	37·9	36·0	28·9	36·9	37·4	36·1	25·2	29·0	38·0	37·1	36·7	36·2	40·7
Nuwara Eliya	23·0	8·2	2·5	3·0	3·8	2·7	3·4	26·2	26·1	27·6	24·5	27·7	26·0	28·2	19·8	21·2	21·6	18·0	20·0	21·9	28·8
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna	8·0	8·7	9·0	8·6	9·5	9·8	11·7	25·7	36·6	34·3	27·6	32·7	32·2	30·9	27·0	18·4	21·1	31·0	21·4	20·6	22·6
Mannár	22·4	18·1	15·7	19·5	22·1	16·1	23·1	37·5	32·3	29·1	27·7	41·4	33·7	27·6	38·8	33·0	44·9	48·0	30·1	38·7	39·0
Mullaittívu	11·6	7·1	15·2	6·6	6·9	7·5	9·0	31·3	37·2	31·4	39·9	42·3	30·6	39·4	30·9	35·7	37·5	53·5	34·2	57·4	30·8
Vavuniya	10·9	5·4	18·4	7·6	8·1	6·5	8·6	31·5	33·1	25·8	28·8	36·1	26·3	32·0	32·7	27·5	41·5	41·5	38·7	40·4	56·2
Southern Province.																					
Galle	9·1	11·7	13·1	12·2	13·8	15·2	16·4	22·9	27·1	30·9	27·8	29·7	32·3	32·5	27·7	21·9	22·8	22·8	20·6	23·8	26·1
Mátara	8·3	10·8	10·9	9·0	10·6	8·8	10·9	22·4	32·5	32·4	27·4	30·3	32·1	27·2	21·6	18·4	21·4	22·5	18·1	32·6	23·5
Hambantota	5·3	8·0	7·1	6·9	6·7	3·8	7·3	27·5	40·9	30·2	26·8	37·7	26·1	25·8	25·1	21·6	27·7	27·2	26·3	53·3	30·7
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa	5·5	5·3	8·0	5·8	6·6	5·5	5·4	39·9	44·9	44·9	37·3	48·8	40·8	40·5	23·6	21·9	26·7	38·8	24·6	29·9	36·6
Trincomalee	11·9	12·4	13·5	13·5	11·5	8·6	11·6	31·0	31·3	33·1	32·6	35·0	32·7	32·2	23·5	20·9	27·3	39·5	25·5	36·4	34·7
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala	60·7	14·2	9·8	8·4	11·8	7·6	11·0	37·6	42·1	37·0	32·2	37·7	35·7	31·5	26·3	34·3	36·0	50·4	32·1	43·2	36·6
Puttalam ...	17·6	12·9	15·4	13·2	16·9	16·8	19·2	29·4	31·9	28·4	28·9	37·6	31·6	33·8	29·8	33·4	47·7	52·6	38·5	46·2	43·1
Chilaw ...		13·3	12·8	11·2	13·6	11·9	16·4	24·0	34·8	26·4	27·0	31·7	26·1	25·4	11·9	16·9	17·6	23·1	14·3	27·6	17·6
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura	22·9	34·5	8·7	6·5	7·0	7·1	4·5	36·1	40·6	37·9	33·7	46·6	41·6	37·5	32·8	29·1	41·9	37·7	32·9	34·1	56·3
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	22·9	17·1	11·2	12·7	11·1	12·3	9·4	33·9	33·5	31·4	29·1	42·0	40·6	41·5	27·9	34·5	39·5	30·0	34·4	42·0	38·9
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura	7·2	16·4	6·1	8·0	11·2	17·7	10·3	27·5	30·2	32·8	30·9	31·4	32·8	33·9	30·4	32·8	39·2	37·3	33·9	35·8	35·4
Kégalla	7·2	14·2	17·5	6·2	7·7	7·3	7·7	20·1	26·0	24·0	25·9	25·4	27·8	25·3	17·5	23·6	23·5	28·3	19·8	24·9	24·1

VI.—Sinhalese Births, Deaths, and their Rates in each Revenue Subdivision of the Island in 1891–92.

Province and District	Sinhalese.								
	Population at the Census of 1891	Births.		Deaths		Birth-rate.		Death-rate	
		1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892	1891	1892
WESTERN PROVINCE	647,614	19,320	19,147	11,807	11,604	29·7	29·2	18·2	17·7
Colombo District	365,735	9,895	10,575	5,893	6,004	29·2	28·6	15·8	16·2
Colombo Municipality	59,962	914	967	1,043	1,092	15·2	16·1	17·4	18·2
Alutkuru kóralé South	56,762	1,578	1,310	710	725	27·6	22·7	12·4	12·6
Héwágam kóralé	52,505	2,068	2,106	1,155	1,145	39·1	39·3	21·9	21·4
Salpiti kóralé ...	79,007	2,307	2,258	1,304	1,443	29·1	28·2	16·4	18·0
Siyane kóralé	117,499	3,028	3,934	1,681	1,599	25·7	33·0	14·3	13·4
Negombo District	116,310	4,398	3,630	2,825	2,160	37·7	30·8	24·2	18·3
Negombo Local Board	10,927	566	593	424	423	51·5	58·4	38·6	38·1
Alutkuru kóralé North	78,891	2,835	2,199	1,707	1,233	35·8	27·4	21·6	15·4
Hápitigam kóralé	26,492	997	838	694	504	37·6	31·3	26·2	18·8
Kalutara District	165,569	5,027	4,952	3,089	3,440	30·2	29·5	18·6	20·5
Kalutara Local Board	8,445	256	211	188	211	30·2	24·8	22·2	24·8
Kalutara Totamune	63,156	2,035	1,887	1,151	1,273	32·0	29·4	18·1	19·8
Pasdun kórale	36,658	1,061	1,113	712	866	28·9	30·1	19·4	23·4
Rayigam kóralé	57,310	1,675	1,741	1,038	1,090	29·1	30·0	18·0	18·8
CENTRAL PROVINCE	248,381	9,000	8,875	7,896	7,943	36·2	35·5	31·8	31·8
Kandy District	157,056	5,110	5,081	4,749	4,522	32·5	32·3	30·2	28·7
Kandy Municipality	9,704	136	148	238	155	14·1	15·4	24·6	26·6
Hárispattuwa	25,201	1,080	874	891	833	42·8	34·5	35·3	32·9
Páta Dumbara	29,433	913	921	729	734	31·0	31·0	24·7	24·7
Páta Héwáheta	11,764	427	428	352	292	36·1	36·0	29·8	24·6
Tumpane	10,975	383	392	469	420	35·2	36·1	43·1	38·7
Uda Bulatgama	10,521	199	219	238	283	19·0	20·9	22·7	17·4
Uda Dumbara	18,432	646	763	597	666	34·9	41·3	32·3	36·1
Udunuwara	10,928	464	402	317	309	42·2	36·1	28·8	27·9
Udapaláta	16,640	444	449	455	366	26·8	27·0	27·5	22·0
Yatinuwara	13,458	418	485	463	464	31·1	36·1	34·5	34·5
Mátalé District	52,734	2,380	2,253	2,039	2,317	45·1	42·5	38·6	43·7
Mátalé Local Board	1,753	54	44	100	43	31·0	25·6	57·4	25·0
Mátalé South	22,858	1,037	961	944	847	45·4	41·7	41·3	36·8
Mátalé East	13,090	574	614	500	579	43·7	46·5	38·1	43·9
Mátalé North	15,033	715	634	495	848	47·3	42·1	32·8	56·3
Nuwara Eliya District	38,591	1,510	1,541	1,108	1,104	39·0	39·4	28·6	28·2
Nuwara Eliya Local Board and Outside...	1,317	27	27	13	27	20·4	20·3	9·8	20·3
Kotmalé	12,854	404	385	285	302	31·3	29·6	22·1	23·2
Uda Héwáheta	14,745	582	597	494	462	39·4	40·2	33·4	31·1
Walapane	9,675	497	532	316	313	51·1	53·5	32·5	31·5
SOUTHERN PROVINCE	464,414	14,682	13,478	15,044	11,575	31·6	29·0	32·4	24·9
Galle District	208,764	6,898	6,665	4,860	5,096	32·9	31·5	23·2	24·1
Galle Municipality	23,914	872	819	641	543	36·3	33·6	26·7	22·3
Four Gravets beyond Municipal limits and Akmimana	17,288	480	504	305	299	27·7	28·8	17·6	17·1
Gangaboda pattuwa	26,055	925	888	513	588	35·3	33·5	19·6	22·2
Wellaboda pattuwa	54,676	1,636	1,592	1,201	1,287	29·8	28·9	21·9	23·5
Talpe pattuwa	45,189	1,665	1,499	1,123	1,199	36·7	32·7	24·7	26·2
Walalláwiti kóralé	36,034	1,105	1,187	935	1,015	30·6	32·8	25·6	28·0
Hinidum pattuwa	5,608	215	177	152	165	38·3	31·3	27·1	29·2
Mátara District	169,688	5,532	4,643	5,587	3,906	32·6	27·3	32·9	25·0
Mátara Local Board	6,909	255	215	199	188	36·7	30·9	28·7	27·0
Four Gravets beyond Local Board limits	14,944	492	459	378	334	32·8	30·4	25·2	22·1
Wellaboda pattuwa	37,122	1,375	1,178	1,164	841	37·0	31·6	31·3	22·5
Weligam kóralé	43,962	1,422	1,303	1,198	836	32·3	29·2	24·9	19·8
Morawak kóralé	13,831	413	333	504	442	29·9	24·3	36·5	32·3
Kandaboda pattuwa	21,990	601	521	1,117	562	27·6	24·2	51·4	26·1
Gangaboda pattuwa	30,930	974	634	1,127	703	31·5	20·7	36·5	22·9
Hambantota District	85,962	2,252	1,168	4,597	2,577	26·4	25·8	54·0	30·7
Hambantota Four Gravets ...	1,043	25	30	59	29	24·1	29·6	56·8	28·7
Magam pattuwa (excluding Four Gravets)	4,896	177	174	329	264	36·5	37·1	67·9	56·4
Giruwa pattuwa East	10,678	271	323	451	356	25·6	30·8	42·6	34·0
Giruwa pattuwa West	69,345	1,779	1,641	3,758	1,928	25·9	24·2	54·7	28·4
EASTERN PROVINCE. ...	8,366	261	205	302	242	31·3	24·8	36·2	29·2
Batticaloa District	7,257	218	161	269	178	30·1	22·4	37·2	24·8
Batticaloa Local Board... ...	217	2	2	3	5	—	—	—	—
Manmunaipattu (exclusive of Local Board)	141	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bintenna	2,893	61	83	107	85	21·2	29·2	37·2	34·8
Chammanturai and Nadukadu ...	1,169	67	29	76	31	57·6	25·1	65·3	26·8
Eraur, Rukam, and Koralai ...	596	—	1	1	—	—	—	-	—
Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku ...	139	22	19	21	36	—	—	—	—
Nintavur and Akkarai patta ...	1,133	32	1	29	—	—	—	—	—
Panawa pattu	969	32	26	31	21	32·9	27·0	31·8	21·8

VI.—Sinhalese Births, Deaths, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	Population at the Census of 1891	Sinhalese. Births. 1891.	Births. 1892.	Deaths. 1891.	Deaths. 1892.	Birth-rate. 1891.	Birth-rate. 1892.	Death-rate. 1891.	Death-rate. 1892.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE ...	276,390	9,584	8,597	11,157	9,128	34·8	31·4	40·5	33·3
Kurunégala District ...	212,760	7,833	6,815	9,250	7,746	36·9	32·4	43·6	36·8
Kurunégala Local Board ...	2,683	70	66	208	169	26·6	26·3	79·2	67·4
Dambadeniya hatpattu ...	37,274	1,732	1,477	1,762	1,460	46·6	39·7	47·4	39·3
Dewamedi hatpattu ...	30,931	1,167	1,115	1,508	1,067	37·9	36·4	48·9	34·8
Hiriyala hatpattu ...	27,466	1,070	950	1,221	1,141	39·0	35·0	44·5	42·0
Katugampola hatpattu ...	44,577	1,203	923	1,326	1,025	27·0	20·9	29·8	23·2
Wanni hatpattu ...	34,755	1,254	1,205	1,609	1,591	36·2	35·3	46·4	46·6
Wéuduwili hatpattu ...	35,074	1,337	1,079	1,616	1,293	38·3	31·1	46·3	37·3
Puttalam District ...	10,122	305	351	516	454	30·4	35·3	51·4	45·7
Puttalam Local Board ...	879	13	22	38	46	—	—	—	—
Demala hatpattu ...	6,351	243	285	394	359	38·7	45·8	62·7	57·8
Kalpitiya division ...	400	7	1	9	5	—	—	—	—
Puttalam division ...	2,492	42	43	75	44	16·9	17·4	30·2	17·8
Chilaw District ...	53,508	1,446	1,432	1,391	928	27·1	26·7	26·0	17·3
Chilaw town ...	2,170	53	59	49	55	24·4	27·2	22·5	25·3
Pitigal kóralé North ...	6,068	144	176	267	167	23·9	29·3	44·3	27·8
Pitigal kóralé South ...	45,270	1,249	1,197	1,075	706	27·6	26·3	23·8	15·5
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE ...	59,875	2,721	2,413	1,966	3,489	45·3	40·5	32·7	58·5
Anurádhapura District ...	59,875	2,721	2,413	1,966	3,489	45·3	40·5	32·7	58·5
Anurádhapura town ...	921	27	25	55	41	29·9	27·9	60·8	45·8
Nuwaragampaláta ...	24,810	1,174	1,060	905	1,242	47·2	42·6	36·4	49·9
Hurulupaláta ...	19,030	862	760	478	1,219	45·1	40·1	25·0	64·4
Kęlęgampaláta ...	13,484	549	496	469	871	40·6	37·5	34·7	65·8
Tamankaduwa ...	1,630	109	72	59	116	66·6	43·9	36·1	70·8
PROVINCE OF UVA ...	114,414	5,349	5,390	5,458	4,807	46·7	47·1	47·6	42·0
Badulla District ...	114,414	5,349	5,390	5,458	4,807	46·7	47·1	47·6	42·0
Badulla Local Board ...	3,035	113	134	184	139	37·2	45·4	60·5	47·1
Yatikinda division ...	18,817	985	931	794	718	52·0	48·9	41·9	37·3
Binthenne division ...	8,657	366	419	512	374	42·5	48·9	59·4	43·7
Buttala division ...	14,662	737	633	1,009	727	50·5	44·1	69·1	50·7
Wellawaya division ...	7,772	282	312	579	464	36·7	42·3	75·4	62·9
Udukinda division ...	26,361	1,177	1,316	761	922	44·4	48·8	28·7	34·2
Wellassa division ...	19,882	947	868	1,000	914	47·6	43·8	50·2	46·1
Wiyaluwa division ...	15,228	742	777	619	549	48·5	50·5	40·4	35·7
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA ...	221,010	7,187	6,802	6,879	6,320	32·5	30·7	31·1	28·5
Ratnapura District ...	98,934	3,353	3,417	3,688	3,505	33·9	34·7	37·3	35·6
Ratnapura Local Board ...	2,865	72	93	59	76	25·1	32·2	20·6	26·3
Kuruwiti kóralé ...	22,677	783	764	735	637	34·5	33·6	32·4	28·0
Nawadun kóralé ...	28,823	814	819	764	735	37·3	37·3	35·0	33·5
Atakalan kóralé ...	15,607	551	467	649	633	35·4	30·3	41·7	41·0
Kadawatu kóralé ...	8,648	267	372	291	316	31·0	43·0	33·8	36·6
Kolonna kóralé ...	9,616	214	261	421	368	22·4	27·8	44·1	39·2
Kukulu kóralé ...	6,370	224	245	209	243	35·1	38·4	32·7	38·1
Meda kóralé ...	11,328	428	396	560	497	37·9	35·5	49·6	44·6
Kégalla District ...	122,076	3,834	3,385	3,191	2,815	31·4	27·6	26·1	22·9
Beligal kóralé ...	33,396	1,013	900	748	611	30·3	26·7	22·4	18·1
Galboda kóralé ...	17,939	537	546	480	513	29·9	30·3	26·7	28·5
Kinigoda kóralé ...	14,606	638	447	537	442	43·7	30·6	36·8	30·2
Paranakuru kóralé ...	22,878	758	664	684	579	33·1	28·9	29·9	25·2
Atulugam kóralé ...	8,889	236	195	228	210	26·5	21·9	25·6	23·6
Dehigampal kóralé ...	12,114	316	310	254	208	26·0	25·4	20·9	17·0
Panawal kóralé ...	5,167	173	163	143	126	33·5	31·2	27·7	24·1
Lower Bulatgama ...	7,087	163	160	117	126	22·9	22·4	16·4	17·6

VII. (a)—Tamil Births, Deaths, and their Rates in each Revenue Subdivision of the Island in 1891–92.

Province and District.	Population at the Census of 1891	Tamil. Births. 1891	Births. 1892.	Deaths. 1891	Deaths. 1892.	Birth-rate. 1891	Birth-rate. 1892	Death rate. 1891.	Death rate. 1892.
NORTHERN PROVINCE.	304,355	9,429	9,136	6,751	7,617	30·9	29·8	22·1	24·8
Jaffna District	275,227	8,568	8,305	5,419	6,051	31·0	29·8	19·6	21·7
Jaffna division	39,480	1,279	1,303	816	884	32·2	32·5	20·6	22·1
Valikamam East	21,184	698	769	331	327	32·7	35·4	15·5	15·1
Valikamam North	40,407	1,266	1,206	517	617	31·1	29·1	12·7	14·9
Valikamam West	42,658	1,530	1,473	787	780	35·5	33·7	18·3	17·9
Vadamaradchi	49,853	1,473	1,370	942	1,113	29·4	27·3	18·8	22·1
Tenmaradchi	37,857	843	855	1,034	1,290	22·3	22·9	27·3	34·5
Pachchilaippalli	5,746	184	145	258	210	32·1	25·7	45·1	37·2
Karaichchi	1,782	18	12	36	31	10·1	6·8	20·3	17·6
Punakari	4,714	76	105	87	82	16·2	22·3	18·5	17·4
Islands	31,546	1,201	1,067	611	717	37·8	33·3	19·2	22·3
Mannár District	16,098	506	392	657	956	31·5	25·4	40·9	61·9
Mannár Islands division ...	6,127	258	135	179	563	41·8	23·3	29·0	97·2
Mantai division	4,369	117	94	245	166	27·0	22·4	56·6	39·5
Nanaddan division	5,802	131	163	233	227	23·6	30·0	41·9	41·7
Mullaittivu District	6,791	206	260	404	251	30·6	39·3	60·0	37·9
Karikkaddumulai	4,481	127	156	251	140	28·5	35·5	56·4	31·8
Mulliyawalai	1,637	60	84	115	79	37·1	53·2	71·1	50·0
Tunukkai	673	19	20	38	32	28·4	31·0	56·9	49·6
Vavuniya District	6,239	149	179	271	359	24·0	29·8	43·7	59·8
Kilakkumulai	2,940	58	60	93	98	19·9	20·9	31·9	34·1
Chinnacheddikulam	984	28	45	42	152	38·6	50·2	42·7	169·6
Melpattu	1,633	37	52	107	84	22·8	33·5	66·0	54·1
Panaukamam	682	26	22	29	25	38·2	32·4	42·6	36·8
EASTERN PROVINCE	86,701	3,229	3,356	2,831	3,484	37·2	38·8	32·6	40·2
Trincomalee District	17,117	527	533	723	669	30·9	31·8	42·4	39·9
Trincomalee town	9,536	292	282	489	472	30·8	30·8	51·5	51·5
Kaddukulam pattu	2,563	94	77	119	86	36·8	30·4	46·6	34·0
Koddiyar pattu	3,420	90	125	63	55	26·3	36·0	18·4	15·8
Tampalakam pattu	1,598	51	49	52	56	31·9	30·6	32·5	35·0
Batticaloa District	69,584	2,702	2,823	2,113	2,815	38·7	40·4	30·3	40·3
Batticaloa Local Board	5,891	128	111	144	196	21·7	20·4	24·4	33·9
Manmunai pattu (excluding Local Board)	20,891	833	909	743	1,003	39·8	43·0	35·5	48·3
Bintenna	477	7	3	6	4	14·7	6·3	12·6	8·4
Chammanturai and Nadukadu ...	3,741	70	121	70	136	18·7	32·4	18·7	36·4
Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai ...	11,731	455	422	303	347	38·7	35·6	25·8	29·3
Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku ...	21,312	944	978	623	836	44·0	45·3	29·0	38·7
Nintavur and Akkarai pattu ...	5,038	256	274	210	283	50·6	53·9	41·5	55·6
Panawa pattu	503	9	14	14	10	17·7	28·1	27·6	20·1

VII. (b)—Mohammedan Births and Deaths, and their Rates in the Batticaloa and Puttalam Districts, and their sub-divisions in 1891–92.

Province and District.	Population at the Census of 1891.	Mohammedan. Births. 1891.	Births. 1892.	Deaths. 1891.	Deaths. 1892.	Birth-rate. 1891.	Birth-rate. 1892.	Death-rate. 1891.	Death-rate. 1892.
Batticaloa District ...	44,808	2,093	2,010	1,292	1,520	46·5	44·1	28·7	33·4
Batticaloa Local Board ...	348	5	3	3	11	15·2	9·3	6·1	31·2
Manmunai pattu (excluding Local Board)	9,603	518	453	516	314	54·3	47·3	54·1	32·6
Bintenna	255	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7·9
Chammanturai and Nadukadu ...	4,935	205	241	123	196	41·5	47·9	24·9	38·9
Eravur, Rukam, and Koralai ...	7,475	275	283	110	130	36·5	36·8	14·6	16·9
Eruvil, Porativu, and Karawaku ...	11,093	536	465	257	387	47·9	41·0	23·0	34·1
Nintavur and Akkarai pattu ...	9,741	476	489	210	400	48·4	49·1	21·4	40·2
Panawa pattu	1,358	78	76	73	80	57·4	56·2	53·7	59·2
Puttalam District	9,850	317	324	378	340	32·4	33·0	38·0	34·4
Puttalam Local Board	2,611	101	118	76	96	39·0	45·0	27·4	35·5
Demala hatpattu	482	12	24	39	16	—	—	—	—
Kalpitiya division	4,635	174	159	221	201	37·6	34·9	47·6	43·9
Puttalam division	2,122	30	23	42	27	14·3	10·4	20·0	12·8

VIII.—Return of Marriages other than Kandyan or Mohammedan registered in Ceylon during 1892.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Marriages. Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Woman and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced men and Divorced women.	Of: Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between: Europeans and Burghers.	Europeans and Sinhalese.	Europeans and Tamils.	Burghers and Sinhalese.	Burghers and Tamils.	Sinhalese and Tamils.	Other Mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Others.	Of Persons not 21 years of age. Males.	Females.	Highest Male age	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers	Signed the Register with Marks. Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	12927	11294	303	1111	205	11	1	2	...	1318	508	10	2	1	33	5	40	3	47	151	9923	2698	4	885	9506	72	27·8	17	58	19·5	11	2560	3076	10261
Western Province ...	6317	5543	163	538	68	5	...	...	...	606	231	9	1	...	18	2	25	2	27	91	5952	190	...	454	4777	72	26·6	16	55	19·2	12	1317	1536	4685
Central Province ...	377	322	13	33	9	...	...	...	...	42	22	1	1		3	2	...	1	14	18	189	147	1	18	243	56	26·9	18	49	19·8	12	199	141	266
Northern Province ...	1891	1644	36	150	59	1	1	...	...	209	95	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	1884	...	72	1340	65	26·5	17	56	19·0	11	498	254	1563
Southern Province ...	3036	2648	55	259	30	3	...	1	...	290	85	...	...	1	4	..	3	...	1	13	3010	4	...	233	2071	67	27·1	15	58	19·8	12	39	851	2724
Eastern Province ...	323	280	6	29	6	1	...	1	..	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	14	2	304	...	13	272	60	26·3	18	45	18·0	11	70	82	255
N.-Western Province	813	676	26	81	29	1	...	...	...	110	55	...	...	...	3	1	9	...	1	8	651	137	3	74	668	60	26·3	17	45	19·7	12	394	176	630
N.-Central Province	15	10	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	11	42	31·3	21	34	20·1	13	3	8	15
Province of Uva ...	49	41	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	30	14	...	3	34	59	29·9	18	40	20·7	13	21	12	40
P. of Sabaragamuwa	106	90	2	12	2	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	94	7	...	18	90	52	27·1	17	35	19·2	13	19	16	83
Western Province.																																		
Colombo ...	3460	3038	93	289	36	1	..	...	...	328	132	8	1	...	17	...	11	2	27	86	3216	92	...	264	2713	72	26·5	17	55	19·6	12	856	755	2367
Negombo ...	1046	937	11	90	9	2	...	...	...	96	17	...	...		1	2	14	...	...	2	932	95	...	148	943	60	24·9	18	36	17·4	12	362	242	849
Kalutara ...	1811	1568	59	159	23	2	...	...	...	182	82	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1804	3	...	42	1121	70	28·3	16	51	20·7	12	99	539	1469
Central Province. ...																																		
Kandy ...	249	215	10	20	4	...	...	...	...	24	14	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	7	12	136	87	1	10	181	46	26·9	18	35	18·5	12	123	92	169
Mátalé ...	50	45	1	4	...	...	...	...	.	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	30	18	...	5	26	56	28·6	18	40	20·3	14	25	18	41
Nuwara Eliya ...	78	62	2	9	5	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	6	5	23	42	...	3	36	45	28·1	20	49	20·6	14	51	31	56
Northern Province.																																		
Jaffna ...	1631	1463	29	113	24	1	1	...	...	137	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1625	...	65	1131	65	26·9	17	56	20·2	11	302	196	1330
Mannár ...	197	127	4	32	34	...	...	...	...	66	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	3	165	54	26·3	18	40	18·0	12	185	52	176
Mullaittivu ...	31	28	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	4	22	35	24·7	18	30	18·1	12	8	2	28
Vavuniya ...	32	26	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	31	...	...	22	48	28·2	21	35	20·2	14	3	4	29
Southern Province.																																		
Galle ...	1754	1559	31	144	17	2	...	1	...	162	48	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	13	1733	2	...	51	1058	67	28·5	18	50	20·9	13	33	419	1473
Mátara ...	957	847	18	82	9	1	...	...	...	91	27	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	955	...	...	109	741	65	26·7	16	58	19·8	12	5	325	899
Hambantota ...	325	282	6	33	4	...	...	...	...	37	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	322	2	...	73	272	60	26·2	15	48	19·1	12	1	107	352
Eastern Province.																																		
Batticaloa ...	213	183	1	24	4	...	...	1	...	29	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	206	...	3	180	60	26·6	18	45	18·1	11	39	65	187
Trincomalee ...	110	97	5	5	2	1	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	98	...	10	92	60	26·0	18	40	17·9	11	31	17	68
N.-Western Province.																																		
Kurunégala ...	206	168	11	19	8	...	...	...	...	27	19	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	194	7	...	29	165	50	25·7	18	45	19·2	12	34	44	178
Puttalam ...	97	61	12	16	8	...	...	...	...	24	20	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	17	71	3	9	65	50	27·9	17	37	21·2	13	69	58	79
Chilaw ...	510	447	3	46	13	1	...	...	...	59	16	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	5	440	59	...	36	438	60	25·4	18	45	18·7	12	291	99	273

N.-Central Province.																																
Anurádhapura ..	15	10	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	11	42	31·3	21	34	20·1	13	3	8	15
Province of Uva.																																
Badulla ...	49	41	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	30	14	...	3	34	59	29·9	18	40	20·7	13	21	12	40
P. of Saharagamuwa.																																
Ratnapura ...	23	19	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	15	4	...	2	18	40	27·8	17	33	19·7	15	2	3	14
Kégalla ...	83	71	1	10	1	...	...	.	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	79	3	...	16	72	52	26·4	19	35	18·7	14	17	13	69

IX.—Marriages (Kandyan), Civil Condition, Age, Signature of Marriage Register, &c., in the year 1892.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	Contracted between: Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Divorced Women and Bachelors.	Divorced Women and Widowers.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	Of Persons not 21 years of age: Males.	Females.	Highest Male age.	Mean Male age.	Lowest Male age.	Highest Female age.	Mean Female age.	Lowest Female age.	Signed the Register with Marks: Males.	Females.
CEYLON ...	3756	3033	153	334	99	66	4	45	13	9	641	2691	70	27·3	14	58	20·4	12	1296	3623
Central Province ...	859	701	32	67	19	20	2	13	3	2	132	664	60	25·9	14	50	19·2	12	244	800
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ..	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	36·0	25	40	23·0	22	1	3
Eastern Province ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	22·0	22	17	17·0	17	—	1
N.-Western Province	1078	845	47	111	37	16	1	13	5		174	746	70	25·6	17	45	19·7	14	313	1059
N.-Central Province	138	122	2	8	3		—	—	—	3	5	59	59	31·0	20	49	23·2	14	38	137
Province of Uva ...	660	514	49	61	29	2	1	3	1	—	88	411	67	29·5	18	58	21·7	13	310	651
Province of Sabaragamuwa ..	1017	849	22	83	11	28	—	16	4	4	212	850	61	24·9	16	50	17·5	13	390	972
Central Province.																				
Kandy ...	549	449	19	13	5	15	1	12	3	2	89	407	60	25·5	17	50	19·0	12	140	505
Mátalé ...	204	160	8	21	11	3	1	—	—	—	34	131	56	26·2	14	46	19·7	13	69	195
Nuwara Eliya ...	106	92	5	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	9	76	57	27·2	19	40	20·2	14	35	100
Northern Province.																				
Vavuniya ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																				
Galle ...	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	36·0	25	40	23·0	22	1	3
Eastern Province.																				
Batticaloa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	22·0	22	17	17·0	17	—	1
N.-Western Province.																				
Kurunégala ...	1013	801	44	109	25	16	1	13	4		162	699	70	26·0	17	45	20·5	14	293	995
Puttalam ...	65	44	3	5	12	—	—	—	1	—	12	47	52	25·7	18	30	19·5	16	20	64
N.-Central Province.																				
Anurádhapura ...	138	122	2	8	3	—	—	—	—	3	5	59	59	31·0	20	49	23·2	14	38	137
Province of Uva.																				
Badulla ...	660	514	49	61	29	2	1	3	1	—	88	411	67	29·5	18	58	21·7	13	310	651
Province of Sabaragamuwa																				
Ratnapura ...	525	435	15	40	11	13	—	5	4	2	95	422	61	26·5	16	50	18·2	13	221	504
Kégalla ...	492	414	7	43	—	15	—	11	—	2	147	428	60	23·5	17	50	17·5	13	169	468

XI.—Mixed Marriages registered in the Seven years 1886–92.

Province and District.	1886. European and Burgher.	1886. European and Siphalese.	1886. European and Tamil.	1886. Burgher and Siphalese.	1886. Burgher and Tamil.	1886. Siphalese and Tamil.	1886. Other Mixed Marriages.	1887. European and Burgher.	1887. European and Siphalese.	1887. European and Tamil.	1887. Burgher and Siphalese.	1887. Burgher and Tamil.	1887. Siphalese and Tamil.	1887. Other Mixed Marriages.	1888. European and Burgher.	1888. European and Siphalese.	1888. European and Tamil.	1888. Burgher and Siphalese.	1888. Burgher and Tamil.	1888. Siphalese and Tamil.	1888. Other Mixed Marriages.
Ceylon	9	3	1	15	6	26	1	7	...	4	11	3	36	3	7	2	...	15	1	21	4
Western Province	5	3	...	8	2	19	1	7	...	1	6	1	25	2	6	...	...	4	1	16	1
Central Province	1	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
Northern Province	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Southern Province	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	1
Eastern Province	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	1
North-Central Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo	4	3	...	8	2	11	1	7	...	1	5	1	14	2	6	...	...	4	...	5	1
Kalutara	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...
Negombo	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																					
Kandy	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Mátalé	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mannár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																					
Galle	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mátara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hambantota	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Puttalam	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1
Chilaw																					
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kégalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Province and District.	1889. European and Burgher.	1889. European and Siphalese.	1889. European and Tamil.	1889. Burgher and Siphalese.	1889. Burgher and Tamil.	1889. Siphalese and Tamil.	1889. Other Mixed Marriages.	1890. European and Burgher.	1890. European and Siphalese.	1890. European and Tamil.	1890. Burgher and Siphalese.	1890. Burgher and Tamil.	1890. Siphalese and Tamil.	1890. Other Mixed Marriages.	1891. European and Burgher.	1891. European and Siphalese.	1891. European and Tamil.	1891. Burgher and Siphalese.	1891. Burgher and Tamil.	1891. Siphalese and Tamil.	1891. Other Mixed Marriages.
Ceylon	11	...	1	23	...	33	3	3	2	1	12	2	38	1	4	1	...	18	6	35	3
Western Province	6	...	1	13	...	21	2	3	...	...	9	1	29	...	4	1	...	10	1	21	1
Central Province	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Northern Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Southern Province	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	...
Eastern Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
North-Western Province	1	...	...	6	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	3	1	9	1
North-Central Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Province.																					
Colombo	5	...	1	12	...	7	...	3	...	...	7	...	4	...	4	1	...	10	...	7	...
Kalutara	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	1
Negombo	...	...	...	1	...	14	2	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.																					
Kandy	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Mátalé	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Mannár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																					
Galle	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...
Mátara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hambantota	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Trincomalee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Western Province.																					
Kurunégala	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Puttalam	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	1
Chilaw																					
North-Central Province.																					
Anurádhapura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.																					
Badulla	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.																					
Ratnapura	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kégalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Province and District.	1892. European and Burgher.	1892. European and Siphalese.	1892. European and Tamil.	1892. Burgher and Siphalese.	1892. Burgher and Tamil.	1892. Siphalese and Tamil.	1892. Other Mixed Marriages.
Ceylon	10	2	1	33	5	40	3
Western Province	9	1	...	18	2	25	1
Central Province	1	1	...	3	2	...	1
Northern Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province	...	...	1	4	...	3	...
Eastern Province	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
North-Western Province	...	...	...	3	1	2	...
North-Central Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Western Province.							
Colombo	8	1	...	17	...	11	2
Kalutara	...	...	...	1	2	14	...
Negombo	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Province.							
Kandy	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
Mátalé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannár	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittívu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.							
Galle	...	...	1	1	...	2	...
Mátara	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Hambantota	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Trincomalee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province.							
Kurunégala	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Puttalam	...	...	...	2	1	7	...
Chilaw							
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Province of Uva.							
Badulla	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.							
Ratnapura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kégalla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

XII.—Return of Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages up to December 31, 1892.

Province and District.	Total.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Gospel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Undefined.
Ceylon ...	658	415	69	64	22	32	25	11	7	6	3	4
Western Province ...	252	135	44	28	4	14	19	—	3	3	1	1
Central Province ...	46	16	1	16	—	6	4	—	—	—	1	2
Northern Province ..	221	181	4	5	16	3	—	11	1	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	35	5	15	4	—	4	—	—	3	3	—	1
Eastern Province ..	20	13	4	3	—			—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province ..	56	49	—	4		2	1	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	9	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa	16	9	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Western Province												
Colombo	239	133	37	24	4	11	19	—	3	3	1	1
Kalutara	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	9	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province												
Kandy	32	9	1	12	—	5	3	—	—	—	1	1
Mátalé	4	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	10	5	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	112	89	3	4	1	3	—	11	1	—	—	—
Mannár	102	85	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.												
Galle	19	4	6	1	—	4	—	—	2	2	—	—
Mátara	13	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hambantota ...	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eastern Province.												
Trincomalee ...	8	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	12	7	3	2	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	6	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam ... / Chilaw ...	50	46	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	9	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura ...	11	5	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XIII.—Kandyan Marriages and Divorces, with Percentage of Divorces to Marriages, [illegible]

Year.	Ceylon.		Percentage of Divorces to Marriages.	Central Province.						Northern Province.				Southern Province.		Eastern Province.				North-Western Province.				North-Central Province.		Province of Uva.		Prov. of Sabaragamuwa.			
				Kandy.		Mátalé.		Nuwara Eliya.		Mannár.*		Vavuniya.		Galle.		Batticaloa.		Trincomalee.		Kurunégala.		Puttalam and Chilaw.		Anurádhapura.		Badulla.		Ratnapura.		Kégalla.	
	Marriages.	Divorces.		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
1871 ...	20,836°	127	·6	957	12	79	3	206	4	—	—	—	—	9	—	560	—	28	—	3,879	44	—	1	2,945	5	993	8	8,950	39	2,151	11
1872 ...	8,083	147	1·8	930	24	460	3	938	4	—	—	—	—	7	—	106	—	34	—	324	40	22	—	2,188	3	1,356	12	552	32	1,160	29
1873 ...	12,377°	173	1·4	1,914	26	452	11	80	2	—	—	—	—	12	—	92	—	45	—	7,486	29	101	—	746	8	652	9	223	60	565	28
1874 ...	14,241°	222	1·5	2,675	33	640	10	771	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	77	—	11	—	3,800	71	2	—	287	13	3,326	5	823	58	1,782	32
1875 ...	3,971	191	4·8	501	29	338	8	143	3	—	—	—	—	54	—	36	—	2	—	303	75	248	—	249	9	975	—	497	50	622	17
1876 ...	3,439	166	4·8	478	14	297	13	54	2	4	—	—	—	15	—	47	—	2	—	646	50	126	1	125	13	524	1	783	47	534	25
1877 ...	13,596°	138	1·0	313	17	189	13	97	6	1	—	—	—	4	—	28	—	—	—	11,268	46	138	—	282	1	753	2	170	26	352	27
1878 ...	4,554	159	3·5	289	31	235	7	99	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	1,706	13	36	1	76	2	210	8	1,392	34	500	63
1879 ...	3,600	162	4·5	276	2	280	21	210	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	—	611	40	30	4	103	7	114	6	1,647	38	317	41
1880 ...	4,009	163	4·1	408	—	122	15	1,382	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	30	—	21	—	486	57	15	—	387	6	205	10	631	42	315	32
1881 ...	3,320	95	2·9	416	15	129	2	81	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	315	10	13	1	100	3	1,025	2	1,010	48	219	13
1882 ...	3,317	158	4·9	925	27	368	6	27	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	81	—	2	—	729	16	29	1	34	2	337	3	395	47	328	47
1883 ...	5,664	165	2·9	1,802	11	597	9	67	4	—	—	—	—	21	—	35	—	—	—	1,190	42	59	1	45	9	908	—	565	50	371	39
1884 ...	3,986	229	5·7	618	54	454	9	27	4	—	—	—	—	6	1	33	—	1	—	1,029	41	62	—	131	7	471	7	520	50	619	56
1885 ...	3,144	153	4·9	426	33	183	8	34	1	—	—	15	—	8	—	8	—	1	—	935	39	57	—	315	8	461	4	380	48	321	12
1886 ...	12,157°	156	1·3	1,175	22	267	9	937	4	—	—	7	—	7	—	38	—	2	—	6,294	46	203	2	700	5	1,745	12	362	40	429	16
1887 ...	7,930	216	2·7	1,309	39	714	14	332	2	—	—	2	—	12	—	4	—	2	—	1,405	85	35	2	1,080	14	1,288	14	847	26	906	20
1888 ...	4,516	231	5·1	604	51	273	10	55	3	—	—	6	—	11	—	55	—	3	—	931	63	58	1	265	15	825	10	300	34	1,130	44
1889 ...	3,524	224	6·4	430	32	238	19	60	9	—	—	5	—	5	—	22	—	—	—	802	50	44	4	202	10	940	7	404	42	372	51
1890 ...	4,156	253	6·1	442	36	263	16	116	7	—	—	5	—	5	—	61	—	—	—	1,116	79	71	2	212	5	811	20	572	37	482	51
1891 ...	4,015	248	6·2	447	42	231	9	77	5	—	—	7	2	9	—	21	—	—	—	698	53	66	2	219	5	871	6	919	55	450	69
1892 ...	3,756	274	7·3	549	51	204	14	106	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1,013	61	65	1	138	9	660	12	525	58	492	60
Total ...	148,191	4,050	3·8	17,884	601	7,013	229	5,899	78	6	—	47	2	236	2	1334	—	163	—	46,966	1050	1,480	24	10,829	159	19,450	158	22,467	961	14,202	783

* The great increase in these years was chiefly caused by the registration of past marriages under Ordinance No. 3 of 1870, sections 8 and 9.

XIV.—Proportion of Male Births to Female Births in Ceylon, 1867–92.

Year.	Births. Males.	Births. Females.	Males born to every 100 Females born.
1867 ...	12,461	10,872	114·6
1868 ...	24,751	22,345	110·1
1869 ...	27,954	24,871	112·4
1870 ...	32,899	30,628	107·4
1871 ...	35,340	32,516	105·4
1872 ...	36,287	33,286	109·0
1873 ...	36,446	33,256	109·6
1874 ...	38,961	35,684	109·2
1875 ...	37,062	34,040	108·9
1876 ...	40,546	37,014	109·5
1877 ...	37,497	34,032	110·2
1878 ...	33,313	30,023	110·1
1879 ...	36,354	33,175	109·6
1880 ...	37,972	33,346	110·5
1881 ...	39,192	35,601	110·1
1882 ...	38,782	35,260	110·0
1883 ...	43,317	38,293	111·3
1884 ...	45,552	41,855	108·8
1885 ...	41,521	37,713	110·1
1886 ...	39,956	36,880	108·3
1887 ...	48,716	44,507	109·4
1888 ...	47,910	44,379	107·9
1889 ...	42,489	38,976	109·0
1890 ...	49,744	45,262	109·7
1891 ...	50,141	46,252	109·4
1892 ...	48,718	44,519	[illegible]

XV.—Return of Births of each Nationality in each Province and District in the Island registered during 1892.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	93,233	48,718	44,515	127	66	61	281	145	136	64,950	33,867	31,083	20,298	10,669	9,629	7,283	3,799	3,484	180	101	79	114	71	43
Western Province ...	22,413	11,717	10,696	49	27	22	160	84	76	19,147	10,008	9,139	1,133	601	532	1,799	921	878	75	42	33	50	34	16
Central Province ...	14,161	7,299	6,862	58	31	27	24	12	12	8,875	4,537	4,338	4,602	2,408	2,194	576	293	283	12	9	3	14	9	5
Northern Province ...	9,917	5,255	4,662	1	1	—	12	6	6	43	19	24	9,136	4,815	4,321	725	414	311	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	14,410	7,675	6,735	6	3	3	27	14	13	13,478	7,179	6,299	109	49	60	753	409	344	28	17	11	9	4	5
Eastern Province ...	5,827	3,023	2,804	7	2	5	22	10	12	205	113	92	3,356	1,769	1,587	2,207	1,112	1,095	28	15	13	2	2	—
North-Western Province ...	9,644	5,015	4,629	1	—	1	16	8	8	8,597	4,458	4,139	387	212	175	617	321	296	19	12	7	7	4	3
North-Central Province ...	2,801	1,445	1,356	—	—	—	1	—	1	2,413	1,238	1,175	119	62	57	263	143	120	1	—	1	4	2	2
Province of Uva ...	6,599	3,360	3,239	4	1	3	10	6	4	5,390	2,725	2,665	956	494	462	203	114	89	13	5	8	23	15	8
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	7,461	3,929	3,532	1	1	—	9	5	4	6,802	3,590	3,212	500	259	241	140	72	68	4	1	3	5	1	4
Western Province.																								
Colombo	12,185	6,402	5,783	45	25	20	132	66	66	10,575	5,552	5,023	181	104	77	1,152	595	557	74	42	32	26	18	8
Negombo ...	4,696	2,418	2,278	2	—	2	14	9	5	3,630	1,861	1,769	931	482	449	94	50	44	1	—	1	24	16	8
Kalutara ...	5,532	2,897	2,635	2	2	—	14	9	5	4,942	2,595	2,347	21	15	6	553	276	277	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province																								
Kandy ...	8,306	4,265	4,041	34	15	19	21	10	11	5,081	2,559	2,522	2,724	1,452	1,272	423	213	210	10	8	2	13	8	5
Mátalé ...	2,755	1,436	1,319	3	3	—	1	1	—	2,253	1,169	1,084	363	195	168	133	67	66	1	—	1	1	1	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	3,100	1,598	1,502	21	13	8	2	1	1	1,541	809	732	1,515	761	754	20	13	7	1	1	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	8,726	4,634	4,092	1	1	—	11	6	5	3	2	1	8,305	4,382	3,923	406	243	163	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár ...	655	332	323	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	392	196	196	262	136	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu ...	283	161	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	260	146	114	23	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	253	128	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	17	23	179	91	88	34	20	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	7,330	3,905	3,425	4	3	1	14	8	6	6,665	3,542	3,123	26	10	16	616	339	277	4	3	1	1	—	1
Mátara ...	4,833	2,575	2,258	2	—	2	10	5	5	4,645	2,480	2,165	74	34	40	102	56	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	2,247	1,195	1,052	—	—	—	3	1	2	2,168	1,157	1,011	9	5	4	35	14	21	24	14	10	8	4	4
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	5,006	2,577	2,429	—	—	—	12	4	8	161	79	82	2,823	1,490	1,333	2,010	1,004	1,006	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee ...	821	446	375	7	2	5	10	6	4	44	34	10	533	279	254	197	108	89	28	15	13	2	2	—
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunégala ...	7,153	3,699	3,454	1	—	1	5	4	1	6,815	3,517	3,298	77	50	27	248	123	125	6	4	2	1	1	—
Puttalam ...	886	461	425	—	—	—	7	1	6	351	181	170	199	103	96	315	168	147	9	5	4	5	3	2
Chilaw ...	1,605	855	750	—	—	—	4	3	1	1,431	760	671	111	59	52	54	30	24	4	3	1	1	—	1
North-Central Province.																								
Anurádhapura ...	2,801	1,445	1,356	—	—	—	1	—	1	2,413	1,238	1,175	119	62	57	263	143	120	1	—	1	4	2	2
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	6,599	3,360	3,239	4	1	3	10	6	4	5,390	2,725	2,665	956	494	462	203	114	89	13	5	8	23	15	8
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	3,645	1,947	1,698	1	1	—	2	—	2	3,417	1,827	1,590	189	99	90	34	20	14	1	—	1	1	—	1
Kégalla ...	3,816	1,982	1,834	—	—	—	7	5	2	3,385	1,763	1,622	311	160	151	106	52	54	3	1	2	4	1	3

XVI.—Illegitimate* Births according to Race and Sex registered in Ceylon and each Province and District in the Year 1892.

Province and District.	All Races.			Europeans.			Burghers.			Sinhalese.			Tamils.			Moors.			Malays.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Ceylon ...	26,522	13,863	12,659	6	3	3	24	14	10	18,337	9,576	8,761	7,806	4,097	3,709	325	161	164	8	4	4	16	8	8
Western Province ...	2,044	1,098	946	1	...	1	2	1	1	1,802	956	846	226	134	92	11	7	4	...	...	...	2	...	2
Central Province ...	4,964	2,584	2,380	3	2	1	6	3	3	4,051	2,122	1,929	883	446	437	12	5	7	3	3	...	6	3	3
Northern Province ...	3,906	2,059	1,847	...	...	...	4	1	3	18	10	8	3,881	2,046	1,835	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province ...	3,764	1,951	1,813	...	...	...	1	1	...	3,710	1,927	1,783	28	11	17	22	10	12	2	1	1	1	1	...
Eastern Province ...	2,413	1,254	1,159	...	...	...	3	2	1	81	48	33	2,144	1,119	1,025	185	85	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province ...	2,854	1,496	1,358	1	...	1	1	1	...	2,737	1,428	1,309	88	49	39	27	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Central Province ...	1,620	826	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498	757	741	75	43	32	44	24	20	...	...	...	3	2	1
Province of Uva ...	2,771	1,418	1,353	1	1	...	5	3	2	2,418	1,246	1,172	330	161	169	14	6	8	2	...	2	1	1	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	2,186	1,177	1,009	...	...	...	2	2	...	2,022	1,082	940	151	88	63	7	4	3	1	...	1	3	1	2
Western Province.																								
Colombo ...	855	466	389	...	...	...	2	1	1	811	436	375	39	27	12	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negombo ...	800	419	381	1	...	1	...	...	...	616	317	299	181	102	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Kalutara ...	389	215	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	203	172	6	5	1	8	5	3	...	...		...	...	...
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	2,809	1,459	1,350	3	2	1	5	2	3	2,332	1,213	1,119	456	235	221	6	3	3	2	2	...	5	2	3
Matale ...	1,088	583	505	...		...	1	1	...	988	526	457	102	55	47	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Nuwara Eliya ...	1,067	542	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	383	353	325	156	169	5	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	3,609	1,902	1,707	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	3,606	1,901	1,705	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mannár ...	45	19	26	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	44	19	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mullaittivu ...	150	86	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	84	63	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vavuniya ...	102	52	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	8	84	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	1,074	554	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,049	542	507	6	3	3	19	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mátara ...	1,536	812	724	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,521	807	714	13	3	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hambantota ...	1,154	585	569	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	578	562	9	5	4	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...
Eastern Province.																								
Batticaloa ...	2,148	1,114	1,034	...	...	...	3	2	1	51	25	26	1,911	1,003	908	183	84	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee ...	265	140	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	23	7	233	116	117	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunégala ...	2,411	1,267	1,144	1	...	1	1	1	...	2,355	1,230	1,125	40	27	13	14	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puttalam ...	169	88	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	75	68	26	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilaw ...	274	141	133	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	123	116	22	9	13	13	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Central Province.																								
Anurádhapura ...	1,620	826	794	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,498	757	741	75	43	32	44	24	20	...	...	...	3	2	1
Province of Uva.																								
Badulla ...	2,771	1,418	1,353	1	1	...	5	3	2	2,418	1,246	1,172	330	161	169	14	6	8	2	...	2	1	1	...
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																								
Ratnapura ...	690	384	306	...	...	...	...	...	...	635	351	284	50	30	20	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kégalla ...	1,496	793	703	...	...	...	2	2	...	1,387	731	656	101	58	43	3	1	2	...	...	...	3	1	2

* See note on next page for the meaning of the term.

XVII.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered, and Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births, 1890–92.

Province and District.	1890				1891				1892.			
	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births.	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of *Illegitimate to total Births.
Ceylon ...	95,106	68,506	26,600	27·9	96,393	69,258	27,135	28·2	93,233	66,711	26,522	28·4
Western Province ...	19,830	18,245	1,585	7·9	22,985	20,989	1,996	8·7	22,413	20,369	2,044	9·1
Central Province ...	13,552	9,274	4,278	31·6	13,955	9,172	4,783	34·3	14,161	9,197	4,964	35·1
Northern Province ...	10,714	6,694	4,020	37·5	10,272	6,487	3,785	36·8	9,917	6,011	3,906	39·4
Southern Province ...	15,240	10,853	4,387	28·8	15,302	10,786	4,516	29·5	14,410	10,646	3,764	26·1
Eastern Province ...	6,819	4,052	2,767	45·8	5,778	3,588	2,190	37·9	5,827	3,414	2,413	41·4
North Western Province ...	11,625	8,680	2,945	25·3	10,743	7,547	3,196	29·7	9,644	6,790	2,854	29·6
North-Central Province ...	3,477	1,613	1,864	53·6	3,145	1,405	1,740	55·3	2,801	1,181	1,620	57·8
Province of Uva ...	6,700	4,054	2,646	39·5	6,448	3,885	2,563	39·7	6,599	3,828	2,771	41·9
Province of Sabaragamuwa	7,149	5,011	2,108	29·5	7,765	5,399	2,366	30·5	7,461	5,275	2,186	29·3
Western Province.												
Colombo	9,873	9,350	523	5·3	11,771	11,038	733	6·2	12,185	11,330	855	7·0
Negombo	4,997	4,246	751	15·0	5,555	4,691	864	15·6	4,696	3,896	800	17·0
Kalutara	4,960	4,649	311	6·3	5,659	5,260	399	7·1	5,532	5,143	389	7·0
Central Province												
Kandy	7,693	5,254	2,439	31·7	8,245	5,421	2,824	34·3	8,306	5,497	2,809	33·8
Mátaló	2,844	1,905	939	33·0	2,853	1,848	1,005	35·2	2,755	1,667	1,088	39·1
Nuwara Eliya ...	3,015	2,115	900	29·8	2,857	1,903	954	33·4	3,100	2,033	1,067	34·2
Northern Province.												
Jaffna	9,103	5,388	3,715	40·8	9,002	5,422	3,580	39·8	8,726	5,117	3,609	41·4
Maunár	1,006	960	46	4·6	831	791	40	4·8	655	610	45	6·9
Mullaittívu ...	311	176	135	43·4	224	111	113	50·4	283	133	150	53·0
Vavuniya	294	170	124	42·2	215	163	52	24·2	253	151	102	40·3
Southern Province.												
Galle	6,591	5,644	947	14·4	7,223	6,027	1,196	16·6	7,330	6,256	1,074	14·6
Mátara	5,326	3,502	1,824	34·2	5,730	3,649	2,081	36·3	4,833	3,297	1,536	31·5
Hambantota ...	3,323	1,707	1,616	48·6	2,349	1,110	1,239	52·7	2,247	1,093	1,154	51·5
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa	5,927	3,462	2,465	41·6	4,932	2,997	1,935	39·2	5,006	2,858	2,148	42·9
Trincomalee ...	892	590	302	33·9	846	591	255	30·1	821	556	265	32·3
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ...	8,643	6,183	2,460	28·5	8,241	5,559	2,682	32·5	7,153	4,742	2,411	33·7
Puttalam ... } Chilaw ... }	2,982	2,497	485	16·2	2,502	1,988	514	20·5	2,491	2,048	443	17·8
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	3,477	1,613	1,864	53·6	3,145	1,405	1,740	55·3	2,801	1,181	1,620	57·8
Province of Uva.												
Badulla	6,700	4,054	2,646	39·5	6,448	3,885	2,563	39·7	6,599	3,828	2,771	41·9
Province of Sabaragamuwa.												
Ratnapura	3,385	2,693	692	20·4	3,547	2,849	698	19·7	3,645	2,955	690	18·9
Kégalla	3,764	2,348	1,416	37·6	4,218	2,550	1,668	39·5	3,816	2,320	1,496	39·2

* Illegitimacy in Ceylon does not mean, as in European countries, immorality on the part of the parents. A large number of people who marry are content with the customary or religious ceremonies, and do not think it necessary to comply with the requirements of modern legislation, which is itself rather uncertain as to what constitutes a legal marriage. "Illegitimate" here means the issue of an unregistered union, not necessarily a bastard.

XVIII.—Population* of Ceylon estimated in the middle of each of the Seven Years 1886–92.

Age.	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ...	2830359	1503273	1327086	2855216	1516475	1338741	2901262	1540931	1360331	2938977	1560962	1378015	2980245	1582880	1397365	3037162	1613111	1424051	3125865	1659957	1465408
Under 5 years ...	507138	261348	246790	511592	263643	247949	519842	267895	251947	526600	271378	255222	533994	275188	258806	544193	280444	263749	559997	288588	271409
5 years and under 10 ...	437970	233439	204531	441816	235489	206327	448941	239287	209654	454777	242397	212380	461163	245801	215362	469970	250495	219475	483619	257770	225849
10 do. 15 ...	287253	160323	126930	289775	161731	128044	294449	164339	130110	298276	166475	131801	302465	168813	133652	308241	172037	136204	317193	177033	140160
15 do. 20 ...	300480	135475	164005	303119	136665	166454	308008	138869	169139	312012	140674	171338	316393	142649	173744	322435	145374	177061	331799	149595	182204
20 do. 25 ...	266689	134645	132044	269031	135828	133203	273370	138018	135352	276923	139813	137110	280812	141776	139036	286175	144484	141691	294486	148679	145807
25 do. 35 ...	428615	237116	191499	432379	239198	193181	439352	243056	196296	445064	246216	198848	451313	249673	201640	459932	254441	205491	473289	261830	211459
35 do. 45 ...	257893	145124	112769	260158	146398	113760	264354	148759	115595	267790	150693	117097	271550	152809	118741	276736	155727	121009	284773	160250	124523
45 do. 55 ...	168099	87071	81028	169576	87836	81740	172309	89252	83057	174549	90412	84137	177000	91681	85319	180381	93433	86948	185619	96146	89473
55 do. 65 ...	117903	74678	43225	118938	75334	43604	120856	76549	44307	122428	77544	44884	124147	78633	45514	126518	80135	46383	130192	82462	47730
65 do. 75 ...	40367	23973	16394	40721	24184	16537	41378	24574	16804	41916	24893	17023	42504	25243	17261	43216	25725	17591	44574	26472	18102
75 do. 85 ...	14173	8049	6124	14298	8120	6178	14528	8251	6277	14717	8358	6359	14924	8475	6449	15209	8637	6572	15650	8888	6762
85 do. 95 ...	3133	1705	1428	3161	1720	1441	3212	1747	1465	3254	1770	1484	3299	1795	1504	3362	1829	1533	3460	1883	1577
95 years and upwards ...	646	327	319	652	329	323	663	335	328	671	339	332	681	344	337	694	350	344	714	361	353

* The population figures given in this table are deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in ten years 1881–91, and are distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportion found to prevail at the last Census, 1891.

XIX.—Deaths registered at different Ages in the Seven Years 1886–92.

Age.	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ...	67041	35368	31673	68496	35615	32881	76724	40624	36100	83845	44495	39350	68600	36162	32438	86643	44658	41985	84937	44337	40600
Under 5 years ...	22983	11613	11370	25770	12798	12972	28605	14325	14280	28528	14960	14568	23854	12090	11764	31567	15563	16004	30161	15015	15146
5 years and under 10 ...	5324	2616	2708	5592	2784	2808	5772	2905	2867	6747	3366	3381	4925	2465	2460	7120	3481	3639	6445	3257	3188
10 do. 15 ...	2552	1373	1179	2561	1403	1158	2857	1595	1262	3207	1873	1334	2495	1387	1108	3497	1963	1534	3410	1880	1530
15 do. 20 ...	2331	1229	1102	2398	1246	1152	2799	1494	1305	3053	1735	1318	2628	1389	1239	3245	1719	1526	3192	1717	1475
20 do. 25 ...	2859	1361	1498	2909	1256	1653	3319	1550	1769	3689	1763	1926	3129	1375	1754	3755	1626	2129	3983	1833	2150
25 do. 35 ...	6638	3309	3329	6599	3136	3463	7651	3763	3888	8597	4298	4299	7534	3645	3889	8756	4123	4633	9112	4466	4646
35 do. 45 ...	5677	3286	2391	5237	2931	2306	6307	3684	2623	7398	4378	3020	6062	3469	2593	7180	4066	3114	7459	4258	3201
45 do. 55 ...	5225	3003	2222	4806	2745	2061	5675	3317	2358	6693	3968	2725	5312	3069	2243	6250	3510	2740	6243	3629	2614
55 do. 65 ...	5620	3353	2267	5254	3249	2005	5845	3593	2252	6797	4050	2747	5324	3188	2136	6409	3774	2635	6302	3657	2645
65 do. 75 ...	3465	1945	1520	3127	1798	1329	3447	1990	1457	4193	2449	1744	3345	1926	1419	3997	2284	1713	3938	2231	1707
75 do. 85 ...	2611	1356	1255	2611	1401	1210	2725	1507	1218	3059	1634	1425	2425	1333	1092	3004	1590	1414	2909	1486	1423
85 do. 95 ...	1154	625	529	1083	586	497	1099	601	498	1143	585	558	1059	556	503	1252	650	602	1166	595	571
95 years and upwards ...	602*a*	299*b*	303*c*	549*d*	282*e*	267*f*	623*g*	300*h*	323*i*	641*j*	336*k*	305*l*	508*m*	270*n*	238*o*	611*p*	309*q*	302*r*	617*s*	313*t*	304*u*

a Including 59 persons, whose ages are unknown.
b Do. 22 males do.
c Do. 37 females do.
d Do. 71 persons do.
e Do. 37 males do.
f Do. 34 females do.
g Including 33 persons, whose ages are unknown.
h Do. 11 males do.
i Do. 19 females do.
j Do. 59 persons do.
k Do. 39 males do.
l Do. 20 females do.
m Including 74 persons, whose ages are unknown.
n Do. 43 males do.
o Do. 31 females do.
p Do. 76 persons do.
q Do. 46 males do.
r Do. 30 females do.
s Including 90 persons, whose ages are unknown.
t Do. 48 males do.
u Do. 42 females do.

XX.—Annual Death-rate at Successive Age Periods per 1,000 Persons living at each Period, 1886-92.

Age.	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Ages ...	23·7	23·5	23·8	24·0	23·5	24·5	26·4	26·4	26·5	28·5	28·5	28·5	23·0	22·8	23·2	28·5	27·7	29·5	27·2	26·7	27·7
Under 5 years ...	45·3	44·4	46·3	50·4	48·5	52·3	55·0	53·5	56·7	54·4	51·8	57·1	44·7	43·9	45·4	58·0	55·5	60·7	53·9	52·0	55·6
5 years and under 10 ...	12·2	11·2	13·2	12·7	11·8	13·6	12·9	12·1	13·7	14·8	13·9	15·9	10·7	10·0	11·4	15·1	13·9	16·6	13·3	12·6	14·1
10 do 15 ...	8·9	8·6	9·3	8·8	8·7	9·0	9·7	9·7	9·7	10·8	11·3	10·1	8·2	8·2	8·3	11·3	11·4	11·3	10·8	10·6	10·9
15 do. 20 ...	7·8	9·1	6·7	7·9	9·1	6·9	9·1	10·8	7·7	9·8	12·3	7·7	8·3	9·7	7·1	10·1	11·8	8·6	9·6	11·5	8·1
20 do. 25 ...	10·7	10·1	11·3	10·8	9·2	12·4	12·1	11·2	13·1	13·3	12·6	14·0	11·1	9·7	12·6	13·1	11·3	15.0	13·5	12·3	14·7
25 do. 35 ...	15·5	14·0	17·4	15·3	13·1	17·9	17·4	15·5	19·8	19·3	17·5	21·6	16·7	14·6	19·3	19·0	16·2	22·5	19·3	17·1	22·0
35 do. 45 ...	22·0	22·6	21·2	20·1	20·0	20·3	23·9	24·8	22·7	27·6	29·1	25·8	22·3	22·7	21·8	25·9	26·1	25 7	26·2	26·6	25·7
45 do. 55 ...	31·1	34·5	27·4	28·3	31·3	25·2	32·9	37·2	28·4	38·3	43·9	32·4	30·0	33·5	26·3	34·6	37·6	31·5	33 6	37·7	29·2
55 do. 65 ...	47·7	44·9	52·4	44·2	43·1	46·0	48·4	46·9	50·8	55·5	52·2	61·2	42·9	40·5	46·9	50·7	47·1	56·8	48 4	44·3	55·4
65 do. 75 ...	85·8	81·1	92·7	76·8	74·3	80·4	83·3	81·0	86·7	100·0	98·4	102·4	78·7	76·3	82·2	92·3	88·8	97·4	88 3	84·3	94·3
75 do. 85 ...	184·2	168·5	204·9	182·6	172·5	195·9	187·6	182·6	194·0	207·9	195·5	224·1	162·5	157·3	169·3	197·5	184·1	215·2	185 9	167·2	210·4
85 do. 95 ...	368·3	366·6	370·3	342·6	340·7	344 9	342·2	343·9	340·1	351·3	330·5	376·2	321·0	309·7	334·4	372·4	355·3	392·7	337·0	316·1	362·0
95 years and upwards ...	840·1	848·1	832·0	733·1	743·6	722·4	890·5	854·3	927·6	867·2	875·7	858·5	637·7	660·1	614·9	771·4	750·4	792·8	738·4	734·8	742·1

XXI.—Deaths of Children under one year to 1,000 Births in the several Provinces and Districts of the Island, in the Seven Years 1886–92.

Province and District.	1886.			1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Deaths of Children under one year of age to 1,000 Births.
Ceylon ...	76,836	11,721	152·5	93,223	14,215	152·4	92,289	15,426	167·1	81,465	14,170	173·9	95,106	13,837	145·5	96,393	16,381	169·9	93,233	15,087	161·8
Western Province ...	16,532	1,671	101·1	19,853	2,009	101·1	21,052	2,139	100·9	18,273	1,911	104·6	19,830	1,729	87·2	22,985	2,336	101·7	22,413	2,091	93·3
Central Province ...	11,811	2,432	205·8	13,800	2,839	205·7	14,222	3,002	211·1	11,894	2,249	189·1	13,552	2,711	200·0	13,955	2,753	197·4	14,161	2,957	208·8
Northern Province ...	8,370	1,461	174·5	11,334	1,451	128·0	10,569	1,594	150·8	8,830	1,645	186·3	10,714	1,448	135·2	10,272	1,399	136·3	9,917	1,577	159·0
Southern Province ...	10,877	1,519	130·1	14,749	1,657	112·3	14,837	1,912	128·9	13,186	1,708	129·5	15,240	1,728	113·4	15,302	2,557	167·1	14,410	2,124	147·4
Eastern Province ...	5,302	859	162·0	5,972	959	160·7	6,113	1,204	196·9	5,285	1,142	216·1	6,819	1,068	156·6	5,778	1,098	190·0	5,827	1,102	189·1
North-Western Province ...	10,541	1,395	132·3	12,348	2,563	107·6	10,797	2,384	222·6	9,761	2,915	298·6	11,625	2,132	183·4	10,743	3,087	287·3	9,644	1,971	204·4
North-Central Province ...	2,558	461	180·2	2,918	460	157·6	2,761	696	252·1	2,488	473	190·1	3,477	530	152·4	3,145	541	172·0	2,801	775	276·7
Province of Uva ...	5,182	907	175·0	5,418	1,127	208·1	5,054	1,170	231·5	4,659	852	182·9	6,700	1,219	181·9	6,448	1,269	196·8	6,599	1,269	192·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	5,663	1,016	179·4	6,841	1,150	168·1	6,934	1,334	192·4	7,089	1,275	179·9	7,149	1,272	177·9	7,765	1,341	172·7	7,461	1,221	150·2
Western Province.																					
Colombo ...	8,471	896	105·7	9,639	941	97·6	10,969	1,071	97·6	9,319	960	103·2	9,873	903	91·5	11,771	1,168	99·2	12,185	1,052	86·3
Negombo ...	4,232	336	79·3	5,499	693	126·0	5,140	566	110·1	4,384	545	124·3	4,997	428	85·6	5,555	665	119·7	4,696	493	105·0
Kalutara ...	3,829	439	114·6	4,715	375	79·5	4,983	493	98·9	4,570	406	88·8	4,960	398	80·2	5,659	503	88·9	5,532	546	98·7
Central Province.																					
Kandy ...	6,697	1,364	203·6	8,009	1,481	184·9	8,436	1,651	195·7	7,000	1,258	179·7	7,693	1,565	203·4	8,245	1,654	200·6	8,306	1,673	201·4
Mátalé ...	2,377	472	198·5	3,036	695	228·9	2,848	723	253·9	2,258	568	251·5	2,844	623	219·1	2,853	576	201·9	2,755	645	234·1
Nuwara Eliya ...	2,737	596	217·7	2,755	663	240·6	2,938	628	213·7	2,636	423	160·5	3,015	523	173·4	2,857	523	183·0	3,100	639	206·1
Northern Province.																					
Jaffna ...	7,020	1,121	159·8	10,038	1,143	113·8	9,440	1,300	137·7	7,637	1,288	168·6	9,103	1,167	128·2	9,002	1,081	120·1	8,726	1,252	143·5
Mannár ...	862	249	288·8	752	202	268·6	687	184	267·8	664	202	304·2	1,006	164	163·0	831	192	231·0	655	177	270·2
Mullaittívu ...	488	37	75·8	277	52	187·7	442	110	248·9	529	155	293·0	605	117	193·4	439	126	287·0	536	148	276·1
Vavuniya ...		54	110·6	267	54	202·2															
Southern Province.																					
Galle ...	4,959	665	134·1	5,916	607	102·6	6,777	787	116·1	6,135	752	122·6	6,591	717	108·8	7,223	867	120·0	7,330	1,132	154·4
Mátara ...	3,698	502	135·7	5,454	577	105·7	5,516	620	112·4	4,738	538	113·6	5,326	493	92·6	5,730	820	143·1	4,833	584	120·8
Hambantota ...	2,220	352	158·5	3,379	473	136·0	2,544	505	198·5	2,313	418	180·1	3,323	518	155·8	2,349	870	370·4	2,247	408	181·6
Eastern Province.																					
Batticaloa ...	4,558	728	159·7	5,208	831	159·5	5,294	1,049	198·1	4,466	942	210·9	5,927	917	154·7	4,932	958	194·2	5,006	952	190·2
Trincomalee ...	744	131	176·1	764	128	167·5	819	155	189·2	819	200	244·2	892	151	169·3	846	140	165·5	821	150	182·7

North-Western Province.																				
Kurunégala ...	...	8,379	1,148	137·0	9,447	2,147	227·2	8,373	1,922	229·5	7,341	2,467	336·1	8,643	1,728	197·5	8,241	2,470	299·7	7,153	1,591	222·4
Puttâlam and Chilaw	...	2,162	247	114·2	2,891	416	143·8	2,334	462	197·9	2,420	448	185·1	2,982	404	135·5	2,502	617	246·6	2,491	380	152·5
North-Central Province.																						
Anurádhapura ...	...	2,558	461	180·2	2,918	460	157·6	2,761	696	252·1	2,488	473	190·1	3,477	530	152·4	3,145	541	172·0	2,801	775	276·7
Province of Uva.																						
Badulla ...	...	5,182	907	175·0	5,418	1,127	208·0	5,054	1,170	231·5	4,659	852	182·9	6,700	1,219	181·9	6,448	1,269	196·8	6,599	1,269	192·3
Province of Sabaragamuwa.																						
Ratnapura ...	...	2,938	710	245·1	3,243	662	204·1	3,525	839	238·0	3,331	768	230·6	3,385	802	236·9	3,547	808	227·8	3,645	791	217·0
Kégalla ...	...	2,725	306	112·2	3,598	488	135·6	3,409	495	145·2	3,758	507	134·9	3,764	470	124·9	4,218	533	126·4	3,816	430	112·7

XXII.—Return of Deaths at different Ages amongst the different Nationalities registered in Ceylon and in each District during the year 1892.

District	All Ages. Total.	All Ages. Males.	All Ages. Females.	Under 1 year. M.	Under 1 year. F.	1 year and under 2. M.	1 year and under 2. F.	2 years and under 3. M.	2 years and under 3. F.	3 years and under 4. M.	3 years and under 4. F.	4 years and under 5. M.	4 years and under 5. F.	5 years and under 10. M.	5 years and under 10. F.	10 years and under 15. M.	10 years and under 15. F.	15 years and under 20. M.	15 years and under 20. F.	20 years and under 25. M.	20 years and under 25. F.	25 years and under 35. M.	25 years and under 35. F.	35 years and under 45. M.	35 years and under 45. F.	45 years and under 55. M.	45 years and under 55. F.	55 years and under 65. M.	55 years and under 65. F.	65 years and under 75. M.	65 years and under 75. F.	75 years and under 85. M.	75 years and under 85. F.	85 years and under 95. M.	85 years and under 95. F.	95 years and under 100. M.	95 years and under 100. F.	100 years and upwards. M.	100 years and upwards. F.	Ages not stated. M.	Ages not stated. F.
Ceylon.																																										
Europeans ...	96	68	28	5	9	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	7	1	11	5	13	5	11	...	4	..	6	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Burghers ...	211	110	101	14	13	5	4	3	6	...	2	2	4	7	7	1	1	4	4	10	10	11	7	6	9	14	6	18	7	6	6	5	10	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ..	55174	27917	27257	1869	1757	1185	1228	1389	1580	1477	1737	1011	1108	2314	2327	1124	952	950	925	949	1350	2302	2845	2352	1952	2361	1712	2530	1871	1562	1194	1050	1035	444	422	153	149	77	70	18	15
Tamils ...	22291	12493	9798	507	461	480	462	391	469	337	372	254	226	678	577	573	429	604	491	703	633	1795	1483	1194	989	1175	676	863	606	514	396	291	217	96	104	16	20	1	...	27	24
Moors ..	6856	3578	3278	791	763	216	223	193	229	131	173	102	100	242	265	171	149	148	145	149	145	354	295	279	245	257	186	224	160	133	108	126	119	48	39	11	17	2	3	1	2
Malays ...	229	128	101	22	25	4	5	8	3	6	5	1	3	12	5	5	8	7	9	6	6	7	9	6	9	7	4	12	3	10	2	8	4	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Others	100	63	37	9	14	3	1	3	4	2	...	3	...	4	4	5	...	3	1	5	5	6	2	8	1	4	..	6	1	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total .	84937	44347	40590	3605	3522	1895	1922	1987	2271	1955	2270	1373	1440	3257	3188	1880	1530	1717	1475	1863	2150	4466	4646	4258	3291	3629	2614	3657	2645	2231	1707	1486	1429	595	571	184	189	81	73	48	42
Colombo.																																										
Europeans ..	55	42	13	3	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	9	3	6	2	8	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Burghers ...	95	53	42	4	2	3	1	...	2	...	2	2	1	4	3	...	1	3	1	2	5	4	3	1	4	12	4	8	3	4	4	5	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	6004	3118	2886	345	357	180	153	159	147	134	146	116	101	224	247	130	109	109	111	129	163	260	306	255	203	225	185	309	221	216	146	202	182	71	64	26	27	26	21	4	3
Tamils ...	629	409	220	28	29	11	6	8	6	2	9	6	4	9	11	22	6	24	7	30	18	87	44	66	33	45	21	44	13	17	8	5	1	4	1	..	3	...	...	1	...
Moors ...	1041	551	490	138	113	49	42	28	35	12	13	18	16	38	44	32	30	23	16	21	29	44	47	32	26	25	13	37	21	26	15	24	21	2	5	2	1	...	2	...	1
Malays ...	106	57	49	11	10	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	6	2	2	7	2	5	1	2	4	3	...	5	3	2	5	1	6	...	6	1	2	...	2	1	...	..	...	...
Others ...	49	33	16	2	6	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	3	2	2	...	1	...	3	3	6	...	5	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
Total ...	7979	4263	3716	531	521	246	205	197	196	154	174	144	124	284	310	188	153	162	140	191	221	414	406	365	273	318	225	408	260	274	167	246	210	80	70	30	33	26	23	5	5
Negombo.																																										
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	8	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2158	1114	1044	196	176	37	56	40	56	36	50	34	34	72	91	32	37	24	32	44	62	100	113	93	69	108	68	132	81	72	45	61	45	19	18	6	4	8	6	...	1
Tamils ...	441	240	201	45	58	29	16	9	13	12	9	9	6	25	12	4	5	4	4	8	6	15	15	19	16	18	9	20	9	17	8	14	7	...	6	1	2	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	65	33	32	7	8	1	...	2	7	1	...	3	...	2	2	1	2	...	2	1	3	5	1	2	2	4	2	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	2	—	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2676	1392	1284	249	244	58	72	51	76	49	59	46	42	99	105	37	44	28	38	53	72	120	129	116	88	130	79	157	91	90	53	75	54	19	24	7	7	8	6	...	1

Kalutara.																																										
Burghers ...	7	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3440	1729	1711	209	214	82	75	106	109	79	114	68	58	154	155	90	69	62	58	81	87	127	192	111	110	136	108	160	108	106	111	109	101	34	26	9	11	6	5	...	...
Tamils ...	157	111	46	6	5	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	4	...	7	2	19	2	12	1	13	18	23	5	19	4	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	531	254	277	68	43	19	25	14	19	8	17	5	10	18	33	7	15	8	11	10	17	20	22	11	10	11	10	12	18	12	12	25	6	4	7	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4135	2100	2035	284	262	101	100	120	132	89	131	73	70	176	188	104	86	89	71	103	105	161	233	146	125	166	122	179	129	120	123	134	107	38	33	11	13	6	5	...	...
Kandy.																																										
Europeans ...	8	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Burghers ...	12	4	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	4522	2274	2248	448	442	80	92	114	120	153	173	99	106	233	233	92	64	82	91	66	99	169	215	184	144	149	128	185	131	105	79	60	84	38	33	14	14	1	...	2	...
Tamils ...	3925	2198	1727	379	324	61	74	71	73	74	75	44	36	114	105	118	71	151	78	154	131	356	310	306	197	165	92	122	81	45	29	15	22	2	8	1	1	...	...	20	20
Moors ...	354	171	183	32	38	6	7	2	12	3	7	4	11	23	13	8	13	10	11	7	7	21	16	10	11	16	11	7	8	8	5	7	7	6	2	1	3	...	...	1	
Malays ...	23	16	7	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Others ...	10	4	6	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8854	4673	4181	863	810	149	174	191	206	230	255	147	154	372	351	219	149	243	180	229	239	548	542	504	354	332	231	315	222	161	114	83	115	46	46	16	18	2	...	23	21
Mátalé.																																										
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2317	1123	1194	247	281	47	72	63	56	63	73	47	57	130	116	51	50	46	54	42	50	86	113	76	69	63	58	89	62	42	45	15	20	11	14	4	4	1	...	...	...
Tamils ...	588	369	219	38	30	7	9	6	14	8	9	7	8	19	8	16	16	15	9	20	25	95	37	66	21	27	14	29	10	11	5	2	3	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	198	96	102	20	27	3	4	8	4	2	6	2	1	4	6	6	4	4	5	1	7	10	12	10	5	12	5	9	7	...	3	2	3	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3111	1593	1518	307	338	57	85	78	74	73	88	56	66	153	132	73	70	65	69	63	82	191	162	153	95	102	77	127	79	53	53	20	26	16	15	5	7	1	...	...	...
Nuwara Eliya.																																										
Europeans ...	9	4	5	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	1104	550	554	167	138	31	32	35	48	40	40	25	27	47	52	14	12	10	14	16	19	27	45	23	27	31	23	33	35	31	19	15	10	4	13	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	2025	1196	829	164	166	37	38	34	31	33	39	25	23	61	43	83	48	77	25	93	53	229	192	179	79	83	32	55	30	24	16	16	10	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	...
Moors ...	22	13	9	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3163	1765	1398	332	307	70	73	69	79	74	79	50	50	108	96	99	60	87	39	111	72	256	239	203	109	117	56	92	66	57	35	31	21	7	16	1	1	...	...	1	...
Jaffna.																																										
Europeans ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	11	5	6	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	6051	3109	2942	692	536	152	142	120	116	105	105	72	68	197	190	114	111	78	96	115	141	216	295	258	236	269	226	251	248	242	207	159	151	61	65	8	9	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	329	185	144	13	9	2	1	5	2	3	2	2	7	14	40	19	15	18	8	22	6	38	20	14	13	12	7	6	4	2	...	10	7	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6395	3299	3096	706	546	154	144	125	119	108	107	74	75	211	230	133	127	96	104	139	148	254	318	273	249	281	233	258	252	244	208	169	159	65	67	9	10	...	...	...	...

XXII.—Return of Deaths at different Ages, &c.—*continued.*

| District. | All Ages. | | | Ages at Death. | | |

Mātara.																																												
Burghers ...	8	5	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	3904	2036	1868	286	264	76	87	108	102	114	139	76	90	210	187	109	71	67	36	47	57	126	136	148	118	147	105	181	163	169	136	111	104	43	47	9	13	7	13	2	...	...	...
Tamils ...	129	73	56	7	6	...	...	1	3	5	4	3	2	4	4	2	...	6	...	9	3	16	15	7	8	9	8	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	126	58	68	10	10	4	...	4	9	1	1	2	...	3	7	2	5	2	3	2	2	4	5	5	5	5	7	5	2	7	2	1	4	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4168	2173	1995	304	280	80	87	114	114	121	144	81	92	217	198	113	76	76	39	58	62	146	156	160	132	161	120	191	168	176	139	112	109	45	51	9	15	7	13	2	...	...	...
Hambantota.																																												
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	4	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	2577	1265	1312	186	198	31	33	46	62	45	71	43	48	128	114	74	59	29	33	36	44	118	152	126	139	115	112	140	108	77	68	43	50	18	15	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	33	24	9	2	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	3	1	5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	35	19	16	5	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	3	1	3	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	23	15	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2676	1326	1350	198	210	33	34	46	67	46	73	43	50	133	115	75	59	33	34	40	45	125	153	134	143	124	114	144	110	79	70	44	50	19	16	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...
Batticaloa.																																												
Europeans ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	15	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	178	82	96	10	16	6	4	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	9	6	3	4	3	3	7	10	10	10	14	10	9	6	8	2	1	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	2815	1535	1280	348	252	93	75	63	63	42	44	34	34	81	91	55	41	56	49	49	81	157	134	177	114	168	115	111	88	61	58	31	31	9	8	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	1519	783	736	183	143	38	53	46	57	37	33	27	23	51	44	29	27	35	40	26	27	60	53	59	68	76	54	44	35	36	33	24	38	10	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4529	2410	2119	541	411	137	132	111	125	82	82	63	60	134	144	91	71	95	92	80	116	230	197	246	196	255	179	164	132	99	93	59	71	21	15	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trincomalee.																																												
Europeans ...	8	6	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burghers ...	7	2	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	64	37	27	6	4	1	1	1	...	3	1	2	1	3	1	...	2	5	1	...	8	1	1	4	2	5	2	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	669	377	292	56	51	14	15	8	11	8	9	6	10	18	16	8	15	16	17	18	21	50	41	48	30	64	20	37	20	15	8	4	6	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	110	60	50	10	14	1	2	4	3	1	3	1	...	4	5	2	3	2	2	5	1	4	2	9	4	6	5	5	...	4	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	23	14	9	1	3	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	884	499	385	75	75	17	19	14	14	13	13	9	11	27	23	12	20	23	21	26	33	59	47	64	37	76	27	47	22	20	13	5	8	8	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kurunégala.																																												
Burghers ...	4	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	7746	3887	3859	716	785	130	146	133	173	135	150	73	103	265	226	137	105	145	157	178	280	460	552	465	393	413	300	356	277	148	111	78	60	28	21	13	15	11	3	3	2	...
Tamils ...	242	156	86	16	9	7	2	3	3	...	4	4	...	3	5	1	1	7	4	10	2	28	22	36	12	19	13	17	8	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	324	175	149	27	36	5	3	5	8	6	7	1	5	7	7	10	2	6	9	14	8	20	21	22	11	17	11	19	14	5	3	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	6	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8322	4226	4096	760	831	143	151	141	184	141	161	78	108	275	238	148	108	158	171	204	290	508	595	525	416	450	324	393	299	157	114	87	65	31	21	13	15	11	3	3	2	...
Puttalam.																																												
Burghers ...	5	2	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinhalese ...	454	238	216	48	49	10	7	13	11	5	7	1	1	10	13	7	7	7	9	11	16	37	35	30	20	29	25	17	10	9	3	2	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils ...	326	193	133	27	24	3	4	2	3	4	1	1	1	6	5	6	4	12	6	9	9	33	29	34	17	20	8	19	11	8	6	7	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moors ...	328	169	159	51	38	8	3	4	3	4	7	...	2	6	6	8	3	3	9	6	11	23	26	15	11	14	17	14	9	9	8	3	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malays ...	12	5	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others ...	6	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1131	611	520	127	115	22	14	20	17	14	15	2	4	22	24	21	14	25	26	26	37	93	90	79	50	64	50	51	31	27	18	12	10	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...

XXIII.—Deaths according to Race registered in each Month in Ceylon and in each Province and District during the year 1892.

Province and District.	January. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	February. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	9350	10	23	6370	2256	642	37	12	9427	6	36	6139	2534	687	17	8
Western ...	1852	7	16	1498	129	184	14	4	1521	4	21	1188	124	176	4	4
Central ...	1392	2	—	886	435	62	5	2	1489	—	1	784	653	48	2	1
Northern ...	873	—	2	2	797	72	—	—	1123	—	1	9	1068	113	—	—
Southern ...	1532	1	—	1427	31	64	9	—	1468	1	1	1329	24	41	2	—
Eastern ...	731	—	3	42	555	127	3	1	640	1	8	39	463	127	2	—
North-Western	989	—	—	855	65	62	5	2	1205	—	2	992	94	107	6	2
North-Central	459	—	—	373	41	45	—	—	556	—	—	496	24	36	—	—
Uva ...	693	—	2	577	100	10	1	3	667	—	—	543	95	27	1	1
Sabaragamuwa	829	—	—	710	103	16	—	—	758	—	2	589	57	10	—	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	912	7	15	697	68	107	14	4	803	4	16	611	61	102	4	4
Negombo ...	351	—	—	292	52	7	—	—	297	—	1	229	52	15	—	—
Kalutara ...	589	—	1	500	9	70	—	—	421	—	4	348	11	58	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	825	2	—	509	271	37	5	1	849	—	1	397	417	31	2	1
Mátalé ...	337	—	—	253	59	24	—	1	325	—	—	251	59	15	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	230	—	—	124	105	1	—	—	315	—	—	136	177	2	—	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	670	—	1	—	648	21	—	—	794	—	1	1	760	32	—	—
Mannár ...	109	—	1	—	60	48	—	—	273	—	—	7	188	78	—	—
Mullaittívu	33	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	61	—	—	2	56	3	—	—	36	—	—	1	32	3	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	723	1	—	671	6	44	1	—	620	1	—	588	10	20	1	—
Mátara ...	422	—	—	396	11	13	—	—	484	—	1	456	11	16	—	—
Hambantota	387	—	—	358	14	7	8	—	364	—	—	355	3	5	1	—
Eastern.																
Batticaloa	588	—	3	32	436	116	1	—	560	—	7	29	407	117	—	—
Trincomalee	143	—	—	10	119	11	2	1	80	1	1	10	56	10	2	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala	770	—	—	724	20	25	1	—	850	—	1	783	30	36	—	—
Puttalam ...	105	—	—	40	31	31	2	1	181	—	—	66	46	64	4	1
Chilaw ...	114	—	—	91	14	6	2	1	174	—	1	143	18	9	2	1
North-Central.																
Anurádhapura	459	—	—	373	41	45	—	—	550	—	—	496	24	36	—	—
Province of Uva																
Badulla ...	693	—	2	577	100	10	1	3	667	—	—	543	95	27	1	1
Sabaragamuwa																
Ratnapura ...	489	—	—	457	22	10	—	—	438	—	2	418	16	2	—	—
Kégalla ...	340	—	—	253	81	6	—	—	320	—	—	271	41	8	—	—

Province and District.	March. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	April. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	8383	11	12	5373	1894	55	12	13	8608	8	17	4191	1888	56	8	13
Western ...	1262	6	5	979	86	194	7	7	963	3	7	762	81	98	7	5
Central ...	1167	4	1	984	425	48	1	2	1100	3	3	565	490	32	4	2
Northern ...	851	—	3	2	776	70	—	—	770	—	—	—	702	68	—	—
Southern ...	1364	1	—	1311	25	19	7	—	852	1	3	829	9	16	3	—
Eastern ...	442	—	1	17	280	132	2	—	620	—	1	21	359	238	1	—
North-Western	1077	—	1	889	100	84	7	2	803	—	2	787	50	4	1	4
North-Central	429	—	—	366	22	32	—	—	456	—	—	389	27	42	—	—
Uva ...	547	—	2	422	99	21	1	2	448	1	—	329	101	15	—	2
Sabaragamuwa	770	—	—	683	71	16	—	1	706	—	1	428	71	6	—	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	599	5	3	468	45	64	7	7	566	3	5	378	49	56	7	7
Negombo ...	218	1	—	198	34	5	—	—	183	—	2	148	26	6	—	—
Kalutara ...	365	—	—	313	7	45	—	—	277	—	—	235	6	30	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	750	1	—	413	304	30	—	2	630	—	2	313	291	22	1	1
Mátalé ...	223	—	1	180	30	18	—	—	225	—	1	180	30	13	—	1
Nuwara Eliya	186	3	—	91	91	—	1	—	245	3	—	72	169	1	—	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	650	—	3	—	623	34	—	—	531	—	—	—	496	35	—	—
Mannár ...	146	—	—	—	111	35	—	—	203	—	—	—	176	27	—	—
Mullaittívu	26	—	—	—	25	1	—	—	17	—	—	—	16	1	—	—
Vavuniya ...	19	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	14	5	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	468	1	—	451	9	5	2	—	328	1	2	314	3	7	1	—
Mátara ...	509	—	—	486	15	8	—	—	321	—	—	308	5	8	—	—
Hambantota	387	—	1	374	1	6	5	—	269	—	1	198	1	1	2	—
Eastern.																
Batticaloa	376	—	1	15	236	124	—	—	532	—	—	17	288	227	—	—
Trincomalee	66	—	—	2	54	8	2	—	88	—	1	4	71	11	1	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala	811	—	—	748	34	29	—	—	716	—	2	672	17	24	1	—
Puttalam ...	166	—	1	52	57	53	1	2	100	—	—	54	23	22	—	1
Chilaw ...	100	—	—	89	9	2	—	—	77	—	—	61	10	3	—	3
North-Central.																
Anurádhapura	426	—	—	366	22	32	—	—	456	—	—	389	25	42	—	—
Province of Uva																
Badulla ...	547	—	2	422	99	21	1	2	448	1	—	329	101	15	—	2
Sabaragamuwa																
Ratnapura ...	451	—	—	421	26	4	—	—	235	—	—	215	18	2	—	—
Kégalla ...	319	—	—	262	45	12	—	—	271	—	1	213	53	4	—	—

Province and District.	May. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	June. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	9322	10	21	5886	1780	599	20	6	9628	9	9	5948	2063	633	20	6
Western ...	1047	5	1	801	80	143	8	4	1045	7	6	810	73	158	10	1
Central ...	1048	2	4	471	528	41	2	—	1527	—	—	670	783	67	4	3
Northern ...	642	—	1	2	570	69	—	—	724	—	—	1	585	138	—	—
Southern ...	704	1	4	707	18	32	2	—	769	—	1	658	13	30	1	—
Eastern ...	538	1	3	29	302	199	3	1	404	2	1	8	232	161	—	—
North-Western	853	—	1	727	41	58	4	—	732	—	1	649	36	45	—	1
North-Central	479	—	—	389	40	50	—	—	434	—	—	296	95	43	—	—
Uva ...	470	1	1	324	107	16	—	1	492	—	—	402	75	9	5	1
Sabaragamuwa	543	—	1	436	94	11	1	—	567	—	—	454	111	2	—	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	566	5	6	407	41	95	8	4	567	7	6	411	40	92	10	1
Negombo ...	178	—	—	147	29	2	—	—	184	—	—	151	28	5	—	—
Kalutara ...	303	—	—	247	10	46	—	—	294	—	—	248	5	41	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	616	2	3	272	312	26	1	—	902	—	—	378	478	40	4	2
Mátalé ...	200	—	—	147	38	15	—	—	290	—	—	186	81	22	—	1
Nuwara Eliya	232	—	1	52	178	—	1	—	335	—	—	106	224	5	—	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	477	—	1	—	441	35	—	—	421	—	—	—	391	30	—	—
Mannár ...	111	—	—	—	86	25	—	—	223	—	—	—	122	101	—	—
Mullaittívu	24	—	—	—	21	3	—	—	15	—	—	—	13	2	—	—
Vavuniya ...	30	—	—	2	22	6	—	—	65	—	—	1	59	5	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	359	1	4	329	7	18	—	—	351	—	1	326	3	21	—	—
Mátara ...	245	—	—	221	10	14	—	—	220	—	—	204	9	7	—	—
Hambantota	160	—	—	157	1	—	2	—	132	—	—	128	1	2	1	—
Eastern.																
Batticaloa	453	—	1	24	244	184	—	—	340	1	—	2	185	152	—	—
Trincomalee	85	1	2	5	58	15	3	1	64	1	1	6	47	9	—	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala	675	—	1	621	18	34	1	—	589	—	—	555	14	20	—	—
Puttalam ...	73	—	—	32	16	23	2	—	59	—	1	23	13	22	—	—
Chilaw ...	83	—	—	74	7	1	1	—	84	—	—	71	9	3	—	1
North-Central.																
Anurádhapura	459	—	—	389	40	30	—	—	434	—	—	296	95	43	—	—
Province of Uva																
Badulla ...	450	1	1	324	107	16	—	1	492	—	—	402	75	9	5	1
Sabaragamuwa																
Ratnapura ...	264	—	1	236	26	1	—	—	256	—	—	232	24	—	—	—
Kégalla ...	279	—	—	200	68	10	1	—	311	—	—	222	87	2	—	—

XXIII.—Deaths according to Race registered, &c.—*continued.*

Province and District.	July. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	August. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	6202	6	21	4014	1699	430	23	9	6039	12	7	3840	1634	523	17	6
Western ...	1253	6	12	1014	83	115	15	8	1152	5	6	895	107	123	13	3
Central ...	1253	—	2	578	623	48	1	1	1164	3	1	596	515	44	3	2
Northern ...	574	—	1	26	511	36	—	—	608	—	—	10	536	62	—	—
Southern ...	835	—	3	765	19	43	5	—	865	—	—	748	23	93	—	1
Eastern ...	338	—	—	17	209	111	1	—	326	3	—	10	202	111	—	—
North-Western	706	—	1	594	71	40	—	—	658	—	—	574	42	41	1	—
North-Central	266	—	—	232	15	19	—	—	259	—	—	212	16	31	—	—
Uva ...	457	—	2	331	110	14	—	—	449	1	—	324	113	11	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	520	—	—	457	58	4	1	—	558	—	—	471	80	7	—	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	745	6	11	580	49	79	13	7	691	5	5	529	54	82	13	3
Negombo ...	176	—	—	148	21	4	2	1	165	—	1	124	36	4	—	—
Kalutara ...	332	—	1	286	13	32	—	—	296	—	—	242	17	37	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	663	—	1	322	304	34	1	1	651	1	1	326	301	17	3	2
Matalé ...	224	—	1	164	46	13	—	—	266	—	—	178	63	25	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	366	—	—	92	273	1	—	—	247	2	—	92	151	2	—	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	438	—	1	—	417	20	—	—	450	—	—	1	426	23	—	—
Mannár ...	56	—	—	—	41	15	—	—	91	—	—	1	55	35	—	—
Mullaittivu	18	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	22	1	—	—
Vavuniya ...	62	—	—	25	36	1	—	—	44	—	—	8	33	3	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	372	—	1	330	4	34	3	—	428	—	—	339	4	85	—	—
Mátara ...	294	—	2	271	14	7	—	—	311	—	—	287	17	7	—	—
Hambantota	169	—	—	164	1	2	2	—	126	—	—	122	2	1	—	1
Eastern.																
Batticaloa...	291	—	—	12	178	101	—	—	258	—	—	5	145	108	—	—
Trincomalee	47	—	—	5	31	10	1	—	68	3	—	5	57	3	—	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala	544	—	—	497	26	21	—	—	526	—	—	495	8	22	1	—
Puttalam ...	81	—	—	30	33	18	—	—	59	—	—	25	18	16	—	—
Chilaw ...	81	—	1	67	12	1	—	—	73	—	—	54	16	3	—	—
North-Central.																
Anuradhapura	266	—	—	232	15	19	—	—	259	—	—	212	16	31	—	—
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	457	—	2	331	110	14	—	—	449	1	—	324	113	11	—	—
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura...	268	—	—	236	30	1	1	—	254	—	—	239	14	1	—	—
Kégalla ...	252	—	—	221	28	3	—	—	304	—	—	232	66	6	—	—

Province and District.	September. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	October. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	5965	5	14	3789	1623	516	13	5	5894	7	8	3855	1465	538	14	7
Western ...	1062	4	6	844	85	112	7	4	1070	2	5	809	112	131	7	4
Central ...	1164	1	2	548	565	46	2	—	1122	1	—	630	453	37	1	—
Northern ...	505	—	1	5	467	32	—	—	507	—	—	1	467	39	—	—
Southern ...	1017	—	4	882	17	110	4	—	1100	1	1	920	12	163	2	1
Eastern ...	395	—	1	16	249	129	—	—	322	1	—	9	220	89	3	—
North-Western	641	—	—	563	40	38	—	—	609	—	—	537	40	31	1	—
North-Central	219	—	—	173	22	24	—	—	260	—	1	209	14	35	—	1
Uva ...	406	—	—	314	76	15	—	1	432	2	1	351	70	7	—	1
Sabaragamuwa	556	—	—	444	102	10	—	—	472	—	—	389	77	6	—	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	610	4	6	477	41	71	7	4	584	2	3	421	54	93	7	4
Negombo ...	168	—	—	134	30	4	—	—	205	—	2	159	41	3	—	—
Kalutara ...	284	—	—	233	14	37	—	—	281	—	—	229	17	35	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	687	—	2	334	318	32	1	—	683	1	—	357	299	25	1	—
Matalé ...	196	1	—	136	47	11	1	—	213	—	—	177	26	10	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	281	—	—	78	200	3	—	—	226	—	—	96	128	2	—	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	414	—	1	—	398	15	—	—	415	—	—	—	395	20	—	—
Mannár ...	50	—	—	—	35	15	—	—	43	—	—	—	27	16	—	—
Mullaittivu	17	—	—	—	15	2	—	—	24	—	—	—	24	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	24	—	—	5	19	—	—	—	25	—	—	1	21	3	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	537	—	3	420	5	106	3	—	634	1	—	481	7	145	—	—
Mátara ...	328	—	1	316	9	2	—	—	325	—	1	302	5	16	1	—
Hambantota	152	—	—	146	3	2	1	—	141	—	—	137	—	2	1	1
Eastern.																
Batticaloa...	333	—	—	11	198	124	—	—	256	—	—	6	171	79	—	—
Trincomalee	62	—	1	5	51	5	—	—	66	1	—	3	49	10	3	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala	521	—	—	484	12	25	—	—	480	—	—	453	15	12	—	—
Puttalam ...	51	—	—	22	17	12	—	—	58	—	—	26	15	16	1	—
Chilaw ...	69	—	—	57	11	1	—	—	71	—	—	58	10	3	—	—
North-Central.																
Anuradhapura	219	—	—	173	22	24	—	—	260	—	1	209	14	35	—	1
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	406	—	—	314	76	15	—	1	432	2	1	351	70	7	—	1
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura...	246	—	—	222	19	5	—	—	243	—	—	224	18	1	—	—
Kégalla ...	310	—	—	222	83	5	—	—	229	—	—	165	59	5	—	—

Province and District.	December. Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
CEYLON ...	6584	3	23	4339	1617	585	8	9	8090	9	20	5540	1898	579	28	6
Western ...	1226	3	11	931	126	139	6	4	1403	4	11	1071	141	164	10	2
Central ...	1304	—	1	698	559	46	—	—	1400	2	1	833	509	51	4	—
Northern ...	523	—	—	7	464	52	—	—	805	1	3	3	742	56	—	—
Southern ...	1057	—	3	891	18	145	—	—	1161	1	4	1047	21	86	—	2
Eastern ...	312	—	3	20	184	104	—	1	345	1	1	14	219	101	9	—
North-Western	769	—	3	664	54	46	1	1	1454	—	—	1297	67	86	3	1
North-Central	194	—	—	162	9	21	—	2	216	—	—	192	12	12	—	—
Uva ...	595	—	1	464	103	26	—	1	551	—	—	426	106	16	2	1
Sabaragamuwa	610	—	1	502	100	6	1	—	745	—	—	657	81	7	—	—
Western.																
Colombo ...	666	3	9	493	64	87	6	4	732	4	10	532	63	112	10	2
Negombo ...	234	—	1	194	35	4	—	—	297	—	1	233	57	6	—	—
Kalutara ...	320	—	1	244	27	48	—	—	373	—	—	306	21	46	—	—
Central.																
Kandy ...	741	—	1	413	301	26	—	—	857	1	1	488	329	34	4	—
Matalé ...	256	—	—	207	31	18	—	—	350	—	—	258	78	14	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	307	—	—	78	227	2	—	—	193	1	—	87	102	3	—	—
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	432	—	—	1	406	25	—	—	693	1	3	—	650	39	—	—
Mannár ...	48	—	—	—	25	23	—	—	48	—	—	1	30	17	—	—
Mullaittivu	18	—	—	—	16	2	—	—	29	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Vavuniya ...	25	—	—	6	17	2	—	—	35	—	—	2	33	—	—	—
Southern.																
Galle ...	559	—	—	426	5	128	—	—	495	—	2	419	5	68	—	1
Mátara ...	330	—	3	301	11	15	—	—	379	—	—	354	12	13	—	—
Hambantota	168	—	—	164	2	2	—	—	287	1	2	274	4	5	—	1
Eastern.																
Batticaloa...	270	—	3	13	155	99	—	—	272	—	—	12	172	88	—	—
Trincomalee	42	—	—	7	29	5	—	1	73	1	1	2	47	13	9	—
North-Western.																
Kurunégala	615	—	—	569	22	24	—	—	1225	—	—	1145	26	52	2	—
Puttalam ...	73	—	3	25	24	20	1	—	125	—	—	59	33	31	1	1
Chilaw ...	81	—	—	70	8	2	—	1	104	—	—	93	8	3	—	—
North-Central.																
Anuradhapura	194	—	—	162	9	21	—	2	216	—	—	192	12	12	—	—
Province of Uva.																
Badulla ...	595	—	1	464	103	26	—	1	551	—	—	426	106	16	2	1
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura...	306	—	—	279	26	1	—	—	355	—	—	328	27	3	—	—
Kégalla ...	304	—	1	293	74	5	1	—	393	—	—	361	44	8	—	—

XXV.—Causes of Deaths and their Rates per Million Persons living, 1886-92.

Causes of Death.	Deaths ascribed to various Causes in the Seven Years 1886-92.							Mortality from various Causes to a Million Persons living in the Seven Years 1886-92. (Decimals are omitted, the nearest whole number being taken.)							
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1886.	1887.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean Rate, 1886 to 1891.
ALL CAUSES ...	67041	68496	76724	83845	68600	86643	[illegible]837	23687	23990	26445	28529	23018	28528	27177	24464
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	35854	35600	40560	46829	35456	48971	47633	12732	12468	13980	15934	11896	161[illegible]	[illegible]241	13174
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	1672	2050	2663	2731	1857	2986	2916	591	718	918	929	623	[illegible]	933	736
III. Dietetic do. ...	1515	1043	313	228	246	257	550	535	365	108	78	83	[illegible]	176	361
IV. Constitutional Diseases ...	6044	5527	5633	6246	5578	6597	6621	2072	1936	1942	2125	1872	217[illegible]	2118	1889
V. Developmental do. ...	1610	1618	1611	1543	1545	1536	1638	569	567	555	525	518	506	524	512
VI. Local Diseases ...	13680	15825	18122	18642	16998	19525	18604	4833	5542	6246	6343	5704	6428	5953	5516
VII. Violence	1531	1492	1625	1673	1647	1566	1672	541	523	560	569	553	51[illegible]	535	510
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes	5135	5341	6197	5953	5273	5205	5303	1814	1871	2136	2026	1769	1714	1697	1766
I.															
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	20953	22080	23197	27199	20399	28123	26040	7467	7733	7995	9255	6845	926[illegible]	8332	7764
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	14758	13368	16809	18974	14530	20073	20941	5214	4683	5794	6456	4875	6608	6700	5296
3. Malarial do. ...	—	24	333	148	345	568	404	—	8	115	152	116	18[illegible]	129	58
4. Zoogenous do. ...	50	38	52	51	43	39	32	18	13	18	17	14	1[illegible]	10	16
5. Venereal do. ...	65	58	98	120	102	108	73	23	20	34	41	34	36	23	29
6. Septic do. ...	28	32	71	37	37	60	143	10	11	24	13	12	20	46	11
II.—Parasitic Diseases ...	1672	2050	2663	2731	1857	2986	2916	591	718	918	929	623	983	933	736
III.—Dietetic Diseases ...	1515	1043	313	228	246	257	550	535	365	108	78	83	85	176	361
IV.—Constitutional Diseases ...	6044	5527	5633	6246	5578	6597	6621	2072	1936	1942	2125	1872	2172	2118	1889
V.—Developmental Diseases ...	1610	1618	1611	1543	1545	1536	1638	569	567	555	525	518	506	524	512
VI.															
1. Diseases of Nervous system ...	5553	6072	7431	7477	6045	7657	7101	1962	2127	21561	2544	2028	2521	2272	2147
2. Do. Organs of special sense	16	21	21	14	18	28	40	6	8	7	5	6	9	13	6
3. Do. Circulatory system ...	290	262	315	389	275	332	416	102	92	109	132	92	109	133	97
4 Do. Respiratory system ...	1292	1595	1920	2110	2131	2203	2536	456	559	662	718	715	725	811	540
5. Do. Digestive system ...	613	589	812	868	749	826	1039	217	206	280	295	251	272	332	236
6 Do. Lymphatic system & Ductless glands ...	8	12	60	34	31	23	23	3	4	21	12	10	8	7	7
7. Do. Urinary system ...	13	15	16	28	18	25	54	5	5	6	10	6	8	17	7
8. Do. Reproductive system:															
(a) Organs of generation	77	45	103	86	62	82	104	27	16	36	29	21	20	33	43
(b) Parturition ...	1404	1627	1729	1993	2043	2222	1970	495	570	596	678	686	732	630	597
9 Do. Organs of locomotion	—	4	—	6	5	4	18	—	1	—	2	2	1	6	1
10. Do. Integumentary system	4414	5580	5715	5637	5621	6143	5303	1560	1954	1968	1918	1887	2023	1699	1835
VII.															
1. Accidents or negligence ...	1375	1314	1416	1504	1471	1416	1490	486	460	487	511	494	466	476	454
2. Homicide ...	51	69	51	49	70	45	56	18	24	18	17	23	15	18	18
3. Suicide	85	93	127	92	85	85	111	30	33	44	31	29	28	36	32
4. Execution	20	16	31	28	21	20	15	7	6	11	10	7	7	5	6
VIII.															
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5135	5341	6197	5953	5273	5205	5303	1814	1871	2136	2026	1769	1714	1697	1766

[illegible]V.—Causes of Deaths, 1886-9[illegible].—*continued.*

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Miasmatic Diseases.							
Smallpox	469*	89	145	97	88	452	[illegible]
Chickenpox	25	21	25	6	36	21	16
Measles	166	170	184	255	287	574	[illegible]
Whooping cough	103	67	239	102	32	51	69
Mumps	—	2	12	6	5	6	3
Diptheria	—	5	7	6	5	6	5
Simple and ill-defined fever	20,197	21,671	19,816	23,757	17,[illegible]6	25,[illegible]14	[illegible]
Enteric fever	—	55	2,768	2,990	2,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Influenza	—	—	—	—	67	[illegible]	1,171
Diarrhœal Diseases.							
Cholera	893	933	1,331	2,563	1,872	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Diarrhœa and dysentery	13,865	12,435	15,478	16,411	12,658	16,675	16,108
Malarial Diseases.							
Remittent fever	—	12	207	314	282	233	194
Ague	—	12	126	134	63	355	104
Malarial cachexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	106
Zoogenous Diseases.							
Hydrophobia	48	36	51	50	40	38	29
Effects of vaccination	2	2	1	1	5	1	5
Venereal Diseases.							
Syphilis	34	39	72	58	75	85	54
Gonorrhœa, stricture of Urethra ...	31	19	26	62	27	23	19
Septic Diseases.							
Erysipelas	21	29	66	26	31	26	31
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	7	3	5	11	4	14	14
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	2	20	98
Parasitic Diseases.							
Thrush	311	378	672	623	353	621	651
Worms (animal)	1,361	1,672	1,991	2,108	1,504	1,358	2,177
Dochmius Duodenalis	—	—	—	—	—	17	88
Dietetic Diseases.							
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,513	1,036	302	212	238	251	541
Scurvy	—	1	5	2	1	—	1
Intemperance, Chronic alcoholism ...	1	—	1	14	—	2	7
Intemperance, Delirium tremens ...	1	6	5		7	4	[illegible]
Constitutional Diseases.							
Rheumatism	579	561	513	610	543	547	580
Rickets	141	144	161	176	144	192	178
Cancer	85	92	117	141	171	129	187
Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Tubercular Meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	11
Phthisis	1,936	1,885	2,010	1,977	2,104	2,233	2,373
Scrofula	251	255	289	347	303	379	305
Purpura	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	2,562	2,100	2,147	2,473	1,948	2,637	2,521
Mellitus	52	66	64	74	87	86	110
Leprosy	51	43	34	39	42	59	77
Elephantiasis	4	—	—	—	2	1	2
Paraŋgi	383	381	296	409	232	314	[illegible]
Other and undefined constitutional diseases ...	—	—	2	—	2	6	—
Marasmas	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Hæmoptysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Developmental Diseases.							
Premature birth	127	183	189	220	299	296	337
Spina Bifida...	—	1	—	—	2	—	—
Imperforate Anus	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other congenital defects	—	2	—	3	1	1	2
Old age	1,483	1,432	1,422	1,320	1,243	1,248	1,298
Diseases of Nervous System.							
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	36	25	25	25	45	25	16
Softening of brain	—	2	4	27	11	13	3
Apoplexy	140	146	162	149	85	163	174
Paralysis	248	175	284	280	239	282	249
Epilepsy	52	53	72	85	48	51	84
Convulsions	97	99	111	121	99	125	123
Infantile convulsions	4,771	5,350	6,529	6,526	5,296	6,747	6,065
Laryngismus stridulus	—	8	4	—	1	—	—
Tetanus	115	127	170	162	152	155	283
Mania	94	85	69	97	65	64	64
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord .	—	—	1	1	2	4	7
Other and undefined diseases of brain or nervous system	—	2	—	4	2	28	31
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.							
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	3	1	2	3	4	9	17
Otitis and other diseases of ear ...	2	1	1	—	1	2	1
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	11	22	18	11	13	17	22

* Includes also deaths from malarial fevers.

XXV.—Causes of Deaths, 1886-92—*continued.*

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Diseases of Circulatory System.							
Pericarditis	3	2	5	2	4	5	5
Valve disease of heart	55	55	63	64	90	59	24
Hypertrophy of heart	—	1	—	2	2	1	1
Angina pectoris, syncope	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
Aneurysm	—	1	1	8	1	34	2
Embolism, thrombosis	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
Phlebitis	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Varicose veins	232	201	245	312	178	212	200
Other and undefined diseases of Circulatory System	—	—	1	—	—	16	174
Diseases of Respiratory System.							
Laryngitis	4	—	5	4	4	11	17
Croup	159	140	140	124	170	146	100
Bronchitis	142	243	253	362	313	326	361
Asthma	222	238	251	236	222	270	303
Pneumonia	236	308	503	529	617	656	1,092
Pleurisy	278	344	420	451	501	506	211
Other and undefined diseases of Respiratory System	251	322	345	401	304	288	452
Diseases of Digestive System.							
Stomatitis	—	—	6	1	—	2	6
Dentition	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Quinsy	53	54	58	64	33	62	28
Sore throat	45	37	25	21	15	35	53
Dyspepsia	3	12	55	38	59	22	39
Hæmatemesis	—	—	—	—	—	16	28
Malæna	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of stomach	260	259	189	218	316	203	305
Enteritis	3	12	28	40	5	12	11
Ulceration of intestines	3	2	8	27	15	8	3
Ileus, obstruction of intestines ...	20	21	28	42	42	23	10
Debility of intestines	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	3	3	12	32	20	3	12
Intussusception of intestine... ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hernia	11	16	27	64	53	72	50
Fistula	1	1	13	16	6	5	18
Peritonitis	13	40	190	68	21	5	80
Ascites	26	7	19	25	16	18	38
Cirrhosis of liver	4	3	5	10	3	23	19
Other diseases of liver	165	122	148	201	145	109	157
Other and undefined diseases of Digestive System	3	—	1	1	—	200	155
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.							
Diseases of the Lymphatic System ...	—	2	3	1	3	1	3
Diseases of spleen	8	10	57	33	28	22	20
Diseases of Urinary System.							
Nephritis	—	1	3	3	2	2	4
Bright's disease	9	9	4	7	10	8	9
Uræmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Suppression of urine		—	—	—	—	2	24
Calculus (stone)	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Diseases of bladder	3	4	2	10	—	7	9
Other and undefined diseases of Urinary System	1	1	7	8	6	5	2
Diseases of Organs of Generation.							
Ovarian diseases	—	9	5	4	—	1	1
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	14	—	20	29	19	9	16
Disorders of menstruation	18	10	17	30	28	22	18
Pelvic abscess	—	—	—	—	—	7	40
Perineal abscess	—	—		—	—	8	9
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	45	26	61	23	15	15	20
Diseases of Parturition.							
Abortion, miscarriage	6	16	12	8	12	11	40
Puerperal mania	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
Puerperal convulsions	479	588	712	1,335	1,405	1,359	1,311
Placenta prævia, flooding	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Phlegmasia dolens	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth...	919	1,022	1,001	650	626	847	613
Metritus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.							
Caries, necrosis	—	4	—	3	3	2	2
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Other and undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	3	2	2	3
Diseases of Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle	13	10	24	29	15	34	14
Phlegmon, cellulitis	77	101	86	102	50	4	3
Ulcer, bed sore	268	240	227	200	171	501	570
Eczema	—	—	—	—	3	91	60
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary System	4,056	5,229	5,378	5,306	5,382	5,513	4,656

XXV.—Causes of Deaths, 1886-92—*continued.*

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Accident or Negligence.							
Fractures, contusions	589	585	488	530	647	569	627
Gun-shot wounds ... } Cut, stab ... ... }	78	74	71	82	97	51	75
Burn, scald	84	96	113	95	106	68	101
Poison	228	221	224	228	212	220	43
Drowning	333	257	293	314	254	319	303
Suffocation	10	10	6	3	5	6	9
Otherwise	53	71	221	252	150	183	183
Snakebite	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
Homicide.							
Murder, manslaughter	51	69	51	49	70	45	56
Suicide.							
Gun-shot wounds ... } Cut, stab ... ... }	6	3	13	7	4	4	10
Poison	11	5	12	7	14	7	12
Drowning	13	12	27	3	7	10	17
Hanging	55	73	75	72	59	57	58
Otherwise	—	—	—	3	1	7	14
Execution.							
Hanging	20	16	31	28	21	20	15
Ill-defined and not Specified Causes							
General Dropsy	3,769	3,315	3,319	3,657	2,588	2,571	2,658
Debility	516	1,164	2,089	1,786	2,085	2,055	1,918
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	64	58	25	12	14	29	15
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	786	804	764	498	586	550	712

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province and District in the Island during the year 1892.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N. Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannar.	Mullaitivu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anuradhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	84,937	7,979	4,135	2,676	8,854	3,111	3,163	6,395	1,401	264	445	5,874	4,168	2,679	4,529	884	8,322	1,131	1,111	4,198	6,187	3,805	3,629	96	211	55,174	22291	6,836	229	100
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	47,633	3,762	2,082	1,165	4,835	1,796	1,881	3,827	1,096	130	286	2,918	2,439	2,022	2,549	469	4,488	670	558	2,667	3,865	2,118	2,021	25	78	31,047	12697	3,631	112	43
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	2,916	519	203	213	355	232	61	—	9	—	—	188	19	—	4	—	491	17	76	122	37	111	259	—	2	2,420	210	271	7	6
III. Dietetic do. ...	550	3	4	1	59	36	41	14	5	15	31	4	19	30	9	12	11	5	5	58	75	90	23	1	—	341	194	13	1	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	6,621	958	556	476	431	109	79	278	34	8	10	836	552	158	292	35	662	53	108	172	216	284	314	7	26	5,072	1,014	481	13	8
V. Developmental do.	1,638	285	108	17	154	34	39	65	—	—	1	199	121	26	10	20	28	23	13	4	305	107	79	3	20	1,215	306	85	7	2
VI. Local Diseases ...	18,604	1,835	937	658	1,731	608	530	1,900	214	77	94	1,404	695	255	1,336	305	2,156	278	263	847	1,163	673	645	45	69	11,293	5,192	1,900	74	31
VII. Violence ...	1,672	178	108	82	174	38	59	104	5	12	8	119	116	62	49	12	130	7	39	23	122	116	109	12	5	1,230	366	53	2	4
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5,303	439	137	64	1,115	258	473	207	38	22	15	206	216	123	280	31	356	78	49	307	404	306	179	3	11	2,556	2,312	402	13	6
I.																														
1. Miasmatic Diseases ...	26,040	2,040	1,193	887	1,239	875	452	3,344	469	105	196	1,451	1,192	1,458	1,792	126	3,357	542	451	1,834	1,539	812	686	11	29	16,947	6,485	2,457	85	26
2. Diarrhœal do. ...	20,941	1,621	863	269	3,576	912	1,414	379	605	19	87	1,445	1,199	544	740	218	1,104	120	101	820	2,291	1,293	1,312	11	45	13,872	5,850	1,126	24	13
3. Malarial do. ...	404	75	18	1	6	6	9	26	3	1	—	15	33	7	4	117	21	8	2	10	17	7	18	1	2	138	245	12	2	4
4. Zoogenous do. ...	32	4	5	5	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	6	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	7	2	—	—
5. Venereal do. ...	73	7	2	2	8	—	4	14	1	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	5	—	2	—	15	3	2	1	—	40	16	16	—	—
6. Septic do. ...	143	15	1	1	5	2	1	61	18	5	3	1	—	11	1	6	—	—	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	27	94	18	1	—
II. Parasitic Diseases ...	2,916	519	203	213	355	232	61	—	9	—	—	188	19	—	4	—	491	17	76	122	37	111	259	—	2	2,420	210	271	7	6
III. Dietetic Diseases ...	550	3	4	1	59	36	41	14	5	15	31	4	19	30	9	12	11	5	5	58	75	90	23	1	—	341	194	13	1	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	6,621	958	556	476	431	109	79	278	34	8	10	836	552	158	292	35	662	53	108	172	216	284	314	7	26	5,072	1,014	481	13	8
V. Developmental Diseases	1,638	285	108	17	154	34	39	65	—	—	1	199	121	26	10	20	28	23	13	4	305	107	79	3	20	1,215	306	85	7	2
VI.																														
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	7,101	905	644	219	326	104	142	692	50	29	27	1,037	423	146	243	193	443	123	84	153	663	285	170	21	23	4,469	1,717	804	44	23
2. Diseases of Organs of special sense ...	40	3	2	2	2	—	5	2	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	3	2	2	—	—	20	17	3	—	—
3. Diseases of Circulatory System ...	416	117	30	33	35	13	25	4	1	—	—	46	16	3	12	—	14	—	8	13	28	4	14	4	1	304	80	25	2	—
4. Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2,536	155	57	56	396	62	185	483	65	34	44	73	81	12	248	57	109	36	20	82	169	37	75	6	21	769	1,565	162	11	2
5. Diseases of Digestive System ...	1039	92	22	10	78	16	43	147	48	12	15	52	36	21	267	16	23	7	17	22	37	30	28	9	14	362	513	139	2	—
6. Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands ...	23	2	—	—	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	2	—	—

7. Diseases of Urinary System ...	54	4	1	1	10	—	8	7	1	—	—	3	7	—	1	—	—	—	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8. Diseases of Reproductive System:—																														
(a) Organs of Generation	104	10	—	4	4	—	3	10	—	—	—	13	13	3	13	1	3	1	3	3	1	8	11	1	—	63	29	11	—	—
(b) Parturition ...	1,970	175	75	53	262	100	70	41	3	—	6	83	45	39	29	33	365	35	61	128	135	95	137	—	7	1,489	311	160	10	3
9. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion ...	18	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—
10. Diseases of Integumentary System ...	5,303	369	106	280	616	312	49	507	42	2	2	93	61	31	520	4	1,191	74	65	441	121	211	206	3	3	3,764	922	603	5	3
VII.																														
1. Accident or negligence	1,490	149	96	66	154	35	53	92	5	9	7	110	107	57	47	12	111	6	36	19	114	106	99	11	5	1,093	328	47	2	4
2. Homicide ...	56	10	5	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	11	1	2	1	2	6	2	—	—	48	6	2	—	—
3. Suicide ...	111	15	7	10	12	3	6	10	—	3	1	6	6	2	2	—	7	—	1	3	5	4	8	1	—	75	31	4	—	—
4. Execution ...	15	4	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—
VIII.																														
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	5,303	439	137	64	1,115	258	473	207	38	22	15	206	216	123	280	31	356	78	49	307	404	306	179	3	11	2,556	2,312	402	13	6
Miasmatic Diseases.																														
Smallpox ...	69	26	5	8	18	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	41	22	5	—	—
Chickenpox ...	10	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	3	1	—	—
Measles ...	390	53	67	6	4	—	2	23	—	—	—	133	12	5	4	—	32	—	12	6	1	23	7	—	1	267	29	93	—	—
Whooping cough ...	69	12	22	2	3	—	8	2	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	44	10	15	—	—
Mumps ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	21,183	1,308	564	656	931	814	277	3,167	469	100	196	704	791	1,296	1,742	123	3,058	487	375	1,778	1,195	594	558	4	17	13,073	5,843	2,163	71	12
Enteric fever ...	3,140	368	431	198	170	42	43	149	—	5	—	347	332	122	44	2	193	40	43	35	301	179	96	4	1	2,662	298	152	12	11
Influenza ...	1,171	271	104	17	109	15	122	—	—	—	—	253	54	33	1	—	72	13	19	13	40	14	21	3	9	850	276	28	2	3
Diarrhœal Diseases.																														
Cholera ...	2,833	54	65	21	208	175	100	43	452	—	59	108	91	68	284	102	243	11	20	200	178	274	77	—	8	1,420	1,063	335	4	3
Diarrhœa ...	12,425	787	576	148	2,409	464	842	153	82	18	25	1,105	816	201	374	30	633	63	43	533	1,420	738	965	5	18	9,063	2,859	469	8	3
Dysentery ...	5,683	780	222	100	959	273	472	183	71	1	3	232	292	275	91	86	228	46	38	87	693	281	270	6	19	3,389	1,928	322	12	7
Malarial Diseases.																														
Remittent fever ...	194	8	—	—	3	1	3	22	2	—	—	2	2	6	—	117	10	4	1	4	5	1	3	1	1	32	151	6	2	1
Ague ...	104	4	6	—	3	1	5	4	1	—	—	9	27	1	4	—	8	3	1	6	8	2	11	—	—	64	36	4	—	—
Malarial cachexia ...	106	63	12	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	4	4	—	1	42	58	2	—	3
Zoogenous Diseases.																														
Hydrophobia ...	29	3	5	5	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	5	2	—	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination ...	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.																														
Syphilis ...	54	7	—	2	6	—	3	13	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	11	2	1	—	—	29	11	14	—	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of Urethra ...	19	—	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	—	11	5	2	—	—
Septic Diseases.																														
Erysipelas ...	31	4	—	—	3	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	3	—	—	5	22	4	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	14	9	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	4	1	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	96	2	1	1	—	1	—	46	18	5	3	—	—	10	1	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	15	68	13	1	—
Parasitic Diseases.																														
Thrush ...	651	31	2	32	171	17	45	—	9	—	—	4	2	—	2	—	[illegible]	8	12	36	—	25	124	—	—	573	31	47	—	—
Worms (animal) ...	2,177	467	187	181	168	214	16	—	—	—	—	183	17	—	2	—	[illegible]	9	57	86	6	83	134	—	2	1,[illegible]	114	322	7	5
Duchmius Duodenalis ...	[illegible]	21	14	—	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	3	1	—	—	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			N. Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaittivu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Mátara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trinomalee.	Kurunégala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalla.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Dietetic Diseases.																														
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	541	1	3	1	55	36	41	13	5	15	31	1	19	30	9	12	10	5	5	58	75	90	23	—	—	337	190	13	1	—
Scurvy ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Intemperance. Chronic alcoholism ..	7	1	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—
Intemperance, Delirium tremens ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.																														
Rheumatism ...	580	73	31	7	43	4	8	31	4	—	1	85	79	31	14	2	46	4	4	31	13	42	27	1	—	471	66	41	1	—
Rickets ...	178	6	—	68	2	2	—	20	—	—	2	36	24	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	94	60	24	—	—
Cancer ...	187	24	8	5	11	4	1	26	3	—	—	26	14	3	6	6	8	2	13	3	3	15	6	—	2	122	53	8	1	1
Tabes Mesenterica ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	11	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—
Phthisis ...	2,373	473	210	90	187	53	48	97	13	1	1	298	132	39	17	7	255	6	35	30	73	170	138	5	18	1,957	252	127	8	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula ...	305	8	3	15	14	14	—	—	—	1	1	20	4	—	4	4	129	12	16	40	10	3	7	—	—	260	23	22	—	—
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	2,521	299	296	279	160	26	16	88	13	3	5	341	272	70	213	13	88	19	33	29	85	47	126	—	—	1,793	493	231	3	1
Diabetes Mellitus ...	110	16	4	4	1	1	2	13	1	—	—	14	12	—	11	—	7	4	1	7	9	3	—	1	1	73	27	8	—	—
Leprosy ...	77	49	2	1	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	—	1	5	—	2	—	1	—	2	1	2	—	5	51	12	9	—	—
Elephantiasis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Parangi ...	266	3	2	6	8	5	1	—	—	3	—	11	15	9	11	2	127	6	5	32	9	3	8	—	—	241	18	7	—	—
Marasmus ...	7	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—
Hæmoptysis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Developmental Diseases.																														
Premature birth ...	337	4	3	1	18	2	25	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	13	—	9	—	3	233	12	6	2	1	264	55	14	1	—
Imperforate Anus ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other congenital defects ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Old age ...	1,298	280	105	16	136	32	14	65	—	—	—	190	121	26	10	7	28	14	13	1	72	95	73	1	19	948	251	71	6	2
Nervous System.																														
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	18	4	—	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	4	9	—	—	—
Softening of brain ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Apoplexy ...	174	61	2	14	9	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	42	5	21	1	—	4	—	1	7	4	46	72	39	5	1
Paralysis ...	248	62	42	20	24	4	7	26	—	—	—	22	8	8	—	1	2	1	4	—	6	10	2	1	5	180	39	24	—	—

Epilepsy ...	84	11	2	4	13	5	7	2	—	—	—	4	5	2	3	—	4	—	—												
Convulsions	123	4	—	—	20	—	10	26	7	3	2	14	—	—	14	7	—	—	—												
Infantile convulsions ...	6,065	668	581	174	225	87	95	603	41	26	24	976	396	128	223	140	417	100	75	141	538	262	14	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laryngismus stridulus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collapse ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus ...	283	78	14	4	24	4	10	25	2	—	—	4	2	2	2	3	4	—	2	7	91	1	4	—	1	153	68	60	1	—
Mania ...	64	8	2	3	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	9	8	2	—	—	8	—	2	1	1	3	7	—	1	58	4	1	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...	7	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Brain or Nervous System ...	31	7	—	—	4	—	3	2	—	—	1	3	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	3	—	2	2	1	16	9	3	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense.																															
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	17	2	—	—	2	—	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	12	1	—	—
Otitis and other diseases of ear ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Epistaxis and other diseases of nose ...	22	1	2	2	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	—	15	5	2	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.																															
Pericarditis ...	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
Valve disease of heart ...	24	8	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	1	15	7	1	—	—
Hypertrophy of heart ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, Syncope ...	9	2	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	5	—	—	—
Aneurism ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Embolism, thrombosis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Phlebitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins ...	200	55	6	23	10	2	6	2	—	—	—	29	13	1	11	—	12	—	4	7	5	3	11	—	—	163	20	16	1	—
Other and undefined diseases of heart or Circulatory System ...	174	51	21	9	22	11	17	1	1	—	—	8	2	—	1	—	1	—	4	5	19	—	1	2	—	119	44	8	1	—
Diseases of Respiratory System.																															
Laryngitis ...	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	5	12	—	—	—
Croup ...	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	—	1	1	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	98	2	—	—
Bronchitis ...	361	32	7	—	89	4	42	2	28	2	1	14	1	4	81	—	10	2	1	2	22	2	15	2	10	79	242	27	—	1
Asthma ...	303	24	7	41	18	4	4	33	1	—	—	44	70	5	5	1	8	6	5	1	13	8	5	1	2	232	57	9	2	—
Pneumonia ...	1,092	52	22	6	217	36	107	262	9	15	20	10	10	3	74	32	35	24	7	14	89	18	30	—	7	137	880	60	7	1
Pleurisy ...	211	2	1	—	5	—	1	92	14	15	21	—	—	—	35	14	1	1	—	1	8	—	—	1	1	4	178	27	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Respiratory System ...	452	43	20	9	67	18	31	7	12	—	1	4	—	—	36	10	55	3	7	63	36	8	22	2	1	312	98	37	2	—
Diseases of Digestive System.																															
Stomatitis ...	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
Dentition ...	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—
Quinsy ...	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	17	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	21	6	—	—
Sore throat ...	53	1	—	—	1	—	—	20	4	6	3	—	1	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	14	36	1	—	—
Dyspepsia ...	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	29	2	—	—	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	33	2	—	—
Hæmatemesis ...	28	2	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	6	—	—	24	4	—	—	—
Melena ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach ...	305	6	—	—	2	1	4	28	13	—	5	6	4	3	212	3	9	—	—	—	3	3	3	1	1	40	206	57	—	—
Enteritis ...	11	3	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	4	6	—	—	—
Ulceration of intestines ...	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	10	1	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—

XXVI.—Causes of Deaths registered in each Province, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province.			Central Province.			Northern Province.				Southern Province.			Eastern Province.		North-Western Province.			North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.		Deaths among all Races.						
		Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaitivu.	Vavuniya.	Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Chilaw.	Anurádhapura.	Badulla.	Ratnapura.	Kégalle.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Digestive System—contd.																														
Debility of intestine ...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	—	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	12	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	—	—	—
Intussusception of intestine	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hernia	50	8	—	4	5	2	1	3	—	—	1	1	3	3	6	—	4	—	3	3	—	1	2	—	—	31	13	6	—	—
Fistula	18	3	3	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	13	4	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	80	3	1	—	5	—	—	34	11	2	3	2	—	—	8	6	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	10	52	17	—	—
Ascites	38	2	5	—	2	3	—	6	—	—	1	5	1	—	4	—	2	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	18	15	5	—	—
Gallstones ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver ..	19	2	1	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	8	9	—	1	—
Other diseases of liver ...	157	36	11	6	8	1	4	16	2	1	—	21	6	—	6	—	1	3	9	1	3	13	9	5	4	79	39	30	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Digestive System	155	18	1	—	32	8	25	1	2	1	1	10	8	3	6	—	4	—	1	15	10	4	5	—	1	104	43	6	1	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.																														
Diseases of the lymphatic system...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen ...	20	—	—	—	1	1	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	2	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.																														
Nephritis ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Bright's disease ...	9	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	4	—	—	—
Uræmia	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Suppression of urine ...	24	2	1	—	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	18	5	1	—	—
Caculus (stone) ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Hæmaturia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder ...	9	—	—	1	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Urinary System ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Organs of Generation.																														
Ovarian diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	16	7	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	9	7	—	—	—
Disorders of menstruation	18	2	—	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	12	5	1	—	—
Pelvic abscess ...	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	9	2	3	—	3	1	2	—	—	4	5	—	—	28	11	1	—	—
Perineal abscess ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c. ...	20	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	3	1	—	13	2	4	—	—

Diseases of Parturition.																														
Abortion, miscarriage ...	40	2	—	4	8	—	3	—	2	—	1	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	2											
Puerperal mania ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—								
Puerperal convulsions ...	1,311	92	47	39	169	80	37	29	1	—	2	53	25	30	12	8	271	2	33	100	112	64	106	—	1	1,130	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	
Placenta prævia, flooding	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	
Phlegmasia dolens ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth ...	613	80	28	10	84	20	30	11	—	—	3	25	19	8	16	25	93	33	26	25	20	29	28	—	6	332	201	63	10	
Mitritus ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.																														
Caries, necrosis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Other & undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.																														
Carbuncle ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	8	2	3	—	—
Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Lupus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer. bed sore ...	570	96	35	26	59	10	20	12	6	1	1	28	28	20	19	1	17	8	9	43	73	30	28	2	3	401	123	36	3	2
Eczema	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	8	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	8	—	—
Pemphigus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other & undefined diseases of Integumentary System	4,656	273	71	254	557	302	27	451	28	1	1	59	31	11	493	—	1,173	66	56	397	48	179	178	—	—	3,354	743	556	2	1
Accident or Negligence.																														
Fractures, contusions ...	627	79	51	36	72	17	15	24	1	2	—	54	56	21	8	—	49	1	11	3	34	39	54	2	3	523	81	16	1	1
Gun-shot wounds ...	64	2	5	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	2	8	2	2	1	9	8	8	—	—	56	6	2	—	—
Cut, stab ...	11	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	—	—
Burn, scald ...	101	8	3	4	26	2	16	2	—	—	1	7	1	3	1	—	5	—	4	—	11	6	1	—	—	50	48	2	—	1
Poison ...	43	5	2	3	6	1	4	1	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	—	5	1	—	31	10	—	—	1
Drowning ...	303	36	17	7	37	4	7	43	2	1	1	31	21	10	19	5	14	1	5	4	15	8	15	7	1	170	110	15	—	—
Suffocation ...	9	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	183	10	9	1	6	6	8	10	1	4	5	3	10	7	12	3	16	—	3	4	12	40	13	1	1	127	43	9	1	1
Snake-bite ...	149	5	6	12	3	2	1	10	—	—	—	6	11	15	5	2	14	2	11	7	29	5	3	—	—	122	24	5	—	—
Homicide.																														
Murder, manslaughter ...	56	10	5	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	11	1	2	1	2	6	2	—	—	48	6	2	—	—
Suicide.																														
Gun-shot wounds ...	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Poison ...	12	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	9	2	1	—	—
Drowning ...	17	—	3	3	—	—	1	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	2	—	—
Hanging ...	58	9	2	6	3	3	5	3	—	—	—	5	4	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	2	5	—	—	46	12	—	—	—
Otherwise ...	14	3	1	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	5	1	—	—
Execution.																														
Hanging	15	4	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.																														
General dropsy ...	2,658	210	95	40	291	105	89	187	37	21	13	164	148	50	245	29	326	57	33	230	92	64	152	—	7	1,514	817	315	4	1
Debility	1,918	108	17	12	541	132	372	13	1	—	1	23	44	60	10	2	10	10	13	48	254	214	33	—	4	795	1,074	40	3	2
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	15	—	—	—	6	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	712	121	26	12	277	21	10	4	—	1	1	19	21	13	25	—	20	11	3	29	58	27	14	3	—	244	409	47	6	3

XXVII.—Estate Births and Deaths of Uva and Central Provinces for 1891 and 1892.

Year.	District.	Births.								Deaths.							
		Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.		Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
1891	Kandy ...	2514	11	2	32	2468	1	-	—	2317	3	—	23	2289	1	—	1
	Mátalé ...	291	2	2	2	285	—	—	—	376	—	—	6	369	1	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1252	7	1	9	1230	2	—	3	956	2	—	7	944	—	—	3
	Badulla ...	775	2	1	5	765	1	1	—	740	—	—	6	734	—	—	—
1892	Kandy ...	2686	9	1	50	2619	7	—	—	2966	—	1	37	2925	3	—	—
	Mátalé ...	329	—	—	7	322	—	—	—	378	—	1	4	372	1	—	—
	Nuwara Eliya ...	1501	14	1	20	1459	7	—	—	1571	2	—	8	1558	3	—	—
	Badulla ...	849	3	1	2	843	—	—	—	963	2	2	3	956	—	—	—

XXVIII.—Causes of Deaths on Estates in the Central and Uva Provinces during 1891 and 1892.

Causes of Death.	1891.					1892.				
	Total.	Kandy.	Matalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Total.	Kandy.	Matalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.
All Causes.	4,389	2,317	376	956	740	5,878	2,966	378	1,571	963
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic diseases	1,920	916	205	420	379	2,788	1,282	193	841	472
II. Parasitic diseases	20	10	4	3	3	56	18	3	8	27
III. Dietetic diseases	84	32	12	29	11	93	54	11	20	8
IV. Constitutional diseases ...	89	47	10	18	14	137	70	15	25	27
V. Developmental diseases ...	115	56	17	33	9	165	102	16	27	20
VI. Local diseases	978	527	78	224	154	1,133	581	70	258	224
VII. Violence	59	28	—	16	15	85	40	5	20	20
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes...	1,124	701	55	213	155	1,421	819	65	372	165
I.										
1 Miasmatic diseases	429	220	55	83	71	613	315	45	183	70
2 Diarrhœal do	1,462	689	145	333	295	2,143	956	144	649	394
3 Malarial do.	17	3	5	—	9	15	3	2	5	5
4 Zoogenous do.	5	4	—	—	1	3	1	1	1	—
5 Venereal do.	1	—	—	1	—	8	5	—	2	1
6 Septic do.	6	—	—	3	3	6	2	1	1	2
II.										
Parasitic diseases	20	10	4	3	3	56	18	3	8	27
III.										
Dietetic diseases	84	32	12	29	11	93	54	11	20	8
IV.										
Constitutional diseases ...	89	47	10	18	14	137	70	15	25	27
V.										
Developmental diseases ...	115	56	17	33	9	165	102	16	27	20
VI.										
Diseases of—										
1 Nervous system	314	174	18	65	57	371	201	31	77	62
2 Organs of special sense ...	5	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	3	—
3 Circulatory system	17	6	—	10	1	31	7	3	9	12
4 Respiratory do.	402	212	36	103	51	460	238	23	102	97
5 Digestive do.	111	73	6	13	19	82	32	4	24	22
6 Lymphatic system and Ductless Glands	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
7 Urinary system	3	1	—	—	2	7	2	—	1	4
8 Reproductive system—										
(a) Organs of Generation ...	3	1	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
(b) Parturition	105	52	10	23	20	148	87	7	40	14
9 Organs of Locomotion ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
10 Integumentary system ...	17	7	1	7	2	26	11	1	2	12
VII.										
1 Accident or negligence ...	52	25	—	16	11	76	36	4	19	17
2 Homicide	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
3 Suicide	4	—	—	—	4	8	3	1	1	3
4 Execution	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.										
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	1,124	701	55	213	155	1,421	819	65	372	165
Miasmatic Diseases.										
Smallpox	7	6	—	1	—	13	10	3	—	—
Chickenpox	56	29	2	19	6	2	2	—	—	—
Measles	128	77	12	30	9	4	2	—	2	—
Whooping cough ...	4	1	2	1	—	6	1	—	4	1
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Simple and ill-defined fever ...	227	103	39	29	56	352	197	27	72	58
Enteric fever	6	3	—	3	—	3	2	—	1	—
Influenza	1	1	—	—	—	232	103	15	104	10
Diarrhœal Diseases.										
Cholera	104	56	18	17	13	223	70	31	111	11
Diarrhœa	699	298	86	152	163	1,028	412	57	302	257
Dysentery	659	335	41	164	119	892	474	56	236	126
Malarial Diseases.										
Remittent fever	11	1	1	—	9	6	1	—	3	2
Ague	6	2	4	—	—	7	2	1	2	2
Malarial cachexia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
Zoogenous Diseases.										
Hydrophobia	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
Cowpox and other effects of vaccination	4	3	—		1	1	—	1	—	—
Venereal Diseases.										
Syphilis	1	—	—	1	—	6	4	—	2	—
Gonorrhœa, stricture of Urethra ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Septic Diseases.										
Erysipelas	2	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Puerperal fever	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	2
Parasitic Diseases.										
Worms (animal)	20	10	4	3	3	12	2	2	8	—
Dochmius Duodenalis	—	—	—	—	—	44	16	1	—	27

XXVIII.—Causes of Deaths on Estates, &c.—*contd.*

Causes of Death.	1891. Total.	1891. Kandy.	1891. Mátalé.	1891. Nuwara Eliya.	1891. Badulla.	1892. Total.	1892. Kandy.	1892. Mátalé.	1892. Nuwara Eliya.	1892. Badulla.
Dietetic Diseases										
Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	84	32	12	29	11	92	53	11	20	8
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.										
Rheumatism	3	1	—	1	1	8	3	1	3	1
Rickets	8	6	—	2	—	5	1	1	2	1
Cancer	2	1	—	1	—	4	3	—	—	1
Tabes Mesenterica	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis (hydrocephalus)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Phthisis	37	17	7	8	5	45	27	5	11	2
Other form of Tuberculosis, Scrofula ...	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ...	34	21	2	6	4	63	34	8	6	15
Diabetes Mellitus	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Leprosy	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1
Parangi	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Developmental Diseases.										
Premature birth	16	4	3	8	1	26	16	2	6	2
Old age	99	52	14	25	8	139	86	14	21	18
Nervous System.										
Inflammation of brain or its membranes	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	11	4	1	1	5	10	7	—	2	1
Paralysis	8	5	—	3	—	9	2	1	3	3
Epilepsy	2	1	—	1	—	18	11	1	5	1
Convulsions	70	35	2	24	9	70	27	3	13	27
Infantile convulsions	187	112	11	28	36	225	141	16	44	24
Collapse	4	1	—	2	1	3	3	—	—	—
Tetanus	25	15	2	4	4	20	8	2	7	3
Mania	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Brain or Nervous System	2	—	1	1	—	14	1	7	3	3
Organs of Special Sense.										
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye	5	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	3	—
Circulatory System.										
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Valve disease of Heart... ...	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	3
Angina pectoris, Syncope ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
Varicose veins	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Other and undefined diseases of Heart or Circulatory System	13	4	—	9	—	22	7	3	6	6
Respiratory System.										
Laryngitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	128	72	9	34	13	132	68	2	43	19
Asthma	22	14	3	4	1	8	6	1	—	1
Pneumonia	221	115	20	54	32	293	155	20	55	63
Pleurisy	1	—	1	—	—	11	3	—	1	7
Other and undefined diseases of Respiratory System	29	11	2	11	5	16	6	—	3	7
Digestive System.										
Stomatitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dentition	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1
Sore throat	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	4	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	2
Hæmatemesis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	5	4	—	1	—	8	2	1	2	3
Enteritis	13	12	—	—	1	3	1	—	1	1
Ulceration of intestines ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1
Ileus, Obstruction of intestine ...	36	28	—	5	3	5	1	—	2	2
Debility of intestine	1	—	—	1	—	1	—		1	—
Stricture or strangulation of intestine...	2	2	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—
Intussusception of intestine ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hernia	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	2	—
Peritonitis	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	—	—	1
Ascites	5	—	1	—	4	2	—	1	—	1
Gallstones	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver ...	16	7	2	3	4	16	7	—	3	6
Other and undefined diseases of Digestive System	23	17	1	1	4	27	11	1	11	4
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.										
Diseases of spleen	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—

XXVIII.—Causes of Deaths of Natives, &c.—[illegible]

Causes of Death.	1891.					1892.				
	Total.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	Total.	Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.
Diseases of Urinary System.										
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bright's disease	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	—
Suppression of urine	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	2
Hæmaturia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of bladder	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Organs of Generation.										
Diseases of uterus and vagina ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Pelvic abscess	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.										
Abortion, miscarriage	6	2	—	2	2	13	8	—	3	2
Puerperal convulsions ...	6	3	—	—	3	15	12	—	3	—
Other and undefined accidents of child-birth	93	47	10	21	15	119	66	7	34	12
Metritus	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.										
Other and undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.										
Carbuncle	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer, bed sore	7	4	1	2	—	21	11	1	2	7
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary System	9	3	—	4	2	4	—	—	—	4
Accident or Negligence.										
Fractures, contusions ...	10	4	—	4	2	11	5	2	2	2
Gun-shot wounds	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Cut, stab	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald	15	7	—	4	4	25	14	1	8	2
Poison	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—
Drowning	10	5	—	5	—	22	11	—	4	7
Suffocation	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Otherwise	12	5	—	3	4	12	5	1	3	3
Homicide.										
Murder, manslaughter ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Suicide.										
Drowning	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Hanging	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	1	3
Otherwise	1	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—
Execution.										
Hanging	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified Causes.										
General dropsy	187	105	15	36	31	223	187	22	58	6
Debility	651	355	26	176	94	876	421	19	306	120
Sudden deaths (causes unascertained) ...	4	3	—	—	1	10	8	—	2	—
Other ill-defined and not specified causes	282	238	14	1	29	312	253	14	6	39

XXIX.—Causes of Deaths among all Races registered within the Municipality of Colombo.

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
All Causes ...	2,854	54	85	1,092	495	975	106	47
I. Specific, Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases ...	1,251	15	25	457	265	418	51	20
II. Parasitic Diseases	160	—	—	61	12	76	7	4
III. Dietetic do.	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
IV. Constitutional Diseases	262	6	12	152	44	39	5	4
V. Developmental do.	83	1	9	34	11	28	—	—
VI. Local Diseases	810	20	32	272	96	338	39	13
VII. Violence	66	9	2	33	10	8	1	3
VIII. Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	219	2	5	82	56	68	3	3
I.								
1. Miasmatic Diseases	635	7	9	164	97	302	45	11
2. Diarrhœal do.	525	6	15	252	129	112	6	5
3. Malarial do.	75	1	1	31	36	2	—	4
4. Zoogenous do.	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
5. Venereal do.	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
6. Septic do.	10	1	—	5	2	2	—	—
II.								
Parasitic Diseases	160	—	—	61	12	76	7	4
III.								
Dietetic Diseases	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
IV.								
Constitutional Diseases	262	6	12	152	44	39	5	4
V.								
Developmental Diseases	83	1	9	34	11	28	—	—
VI.								
1. Diseases of Nervous System ...	471	11	9	123	37	255	27	9
2. Do. Organs of Special Sense ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
3. Do. Circulatory System ...	31	1	—	20	5	5	—	—
4. Do. Respiratory System ...	111	2	15	56	22	11	3	2
5. Do. Digestive System ...	64	5	5	30	9	14	1	—
6. Do. Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
7. Do. Urinary System ...	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
8. Do. Reproductive System :—								
(a) Organs of Generation ...	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
(b) Parturition ...	51	—	2	12	3	28	6	—
9. Do. Organs of Locomotion ...	2		—	2	—	—	—	—
10. Do. Integumentary System ...	69	1	1	23	16	24	2	2
VII								
Accident or Negligence	54	8	2	25	8	8	—	3
Homicide	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Suicide	7	1		4	1	—	1	—
Execution	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
VIII.								
Ill-defined and not specified causes ...	219	2	5	82	56	68	3	3
Miasmatic Diseases.								
Smallpox	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Chickenpox	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
Whooping cough	3	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Simple and ill-defined fever	493	3	4	83	89	272	37	5
Enteric fever	78	2	—	38	2	24	7	5
Other Miasmatic Diseases, Influenza... ...	53	2	5	37	5	2	1	1
Diarrhœal Diseases.								
Diarrhœa	251	2	5	142	80	20	1	1
Dysentery	274	4	10	110	49	92	5	4
Malarial Diseases.								
Remittent fever	11	1	—	7	2	—	—	1
Ague	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malarial cachexia	63	—	1	23	34	2	—	3
Zoogenous Diseases.								
Hydrophobia	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Venereal Diseases.								
Syphilis	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Septic Diseases.								
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pyæmia, Septicæmia...	9	1	—	5	2	1	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Deaths among all Races, &c.—continued.

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Parasitic Diseases.								
Thrush	19	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
Worms (animal)	119	—	—	47	5	56	7	4
Dochinfus Duodenalis	22	—	—	14	7	1	—	—
Dietetic Diseases.								
Scurvy	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Intemperance, Chronic alcoholism	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Constitutional Diseases.								
Rheumatism	10	1	—	3	3	3	—	—
Rickets	14	—	—	11	2	1	—	—
Cancer	7	—	—	4	3	—	—	—
Tubercular Meningitis (hydrocephalus) ...	6	—	—	4	2	—	—	—
Phthisis	199	5	12	115	28	30	5	4
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	17	—	—	12	3	2	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	6	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Leprosy	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Developmental Diseases.								
Premature birth	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
Imperforate anus	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Old age	79	—	9	31	11	28	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System.								
Inflammation of brain or its membranes ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Softening of brain	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Apoplexy	42	3	2	6	3	23	4	1
Paralysis	25	—	3	14	3	5	—	—
Epilepsy	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	17	—	—	4	—	11	2	—
Infantile convulsions	304	2	2	85	24	162	21	8
Tetanus	66	—	1	7	6	52	—	—
Mania	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paraplegia, diseases of the spinal cord ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Brain or Nervous System	7	3	—	2	1	1	—	—
Organs of Special Sense.								
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of eye ...	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Diseases of Circulatory System.								
Pericarditis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Angina pectoris, Syncope	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicose veins	7	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
Other and undefined disease of Heart or Circulatory System	22	—	—	16	4	2	—	—
Diseases of Respiratory System.								
Laryngitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	31	1	9	19	1	—	—	1
Asthma	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia	51	—	5	19	19	5	2	1
Pleurisy	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Respiratory System...	23	—	1	14	1	6	1	—
Diseases of Digestive System.								
Dentition	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sore throat	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatemesis	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diseases of stomach	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Ulceration of Intestines	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hernia	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Fistula	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Peritonitis	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Ascites	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of liver	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of liver	30	3	3	6	6	12	—	—
Other and undefined disease of Digestive System ...	7	—	—	4	—	2	1	—
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands.								
Diseases of the lymphatic system	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of spleen	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Urinary System.								
Bright's disease	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Urinary System ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

XXIX.—Causes of Deaths among all Races, &c.—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Colombo Municipality.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.
Diseases of Organs of Generation.								
Ovarian diseases	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Diseases of uterus and vagina	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Diseases of Parturition.								
Puerperal convulsions	6	—	—	2	—	4	—	—
Placenta Prævia, flooding	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined accidents of childbirth ...	44	—	2	9	3	24	6	—
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion.								
Caries, Necrosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other and undefined diseases of Organs of Locomotion	1	—		1	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Integumentary System.								
Ulcer, bed sore	50	1	1	21	15	8	2	2
Other and undefined diseases of Integumentary system	19	—	—	2	1	16	—	—
Accident or Negligence.								
Fractures, contusions	24	—	2	13	4	4	—	1
Cut, stab	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Burn, scald	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	1
Poison	9	3	—	2	2	1	—	1
Drowning	8	4	—	3	1	—	—	—
Otherwise	8	1	—	3	1	3	—	—
Homicide.								
Murder, manslaughter	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Suicide.								
Gun-shot wounds	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cut, stab	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hanging	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Otherwise	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Execution								
Hanging	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Ill-defined and not specified causes.								
General dropsy	58	—	2	9	10	35	1	1
Debility	76	—	3	45	22	5	—	1
Other ill-defined and not specified causes ...	85	2	—	28	24	28	2	1

XXX.—Violent Deaths in Ceylon, 1886 to 1892.

ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Vehicles and Horses.							
(a) On railways :—							
Run over on line ...	4	11	1	4	8	5	9
(b) Vehicles other than railways :—							
Coach	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Cart	2	4	15	1	10	15	12
Weapons and Implements.							
Gunshot wounds, cut, stab ...	78	74	71	82	97	51	75
Other wounds, &c. ...	7	7	17	10	19	54	10
Falls and Blows.							
Fall from height	—	2	9	34	21	12	11
Fall from trees	428	380	434	447	438	353	381
Injury during fight	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Falls	—	1	20	41	49	45	—
Falls into pits	—	1	—	3	—	11	—
	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
Burns, Scalds, Explosions.							
Burns and scalds	84	96	150	95	106	68	101
Explosion	—	—	1	2	4	1	—
At quarry (blasting)	—	1	2	—	2	—	4
Weather Agencies.							
Lightning	7	13	9	16	9	13	6
Sunstroke	1	1	7	10	1	8	7
Asphyxia.							
(a) Drowning	333	257	293	314	254	319	303
(b) Suffocation	10	7	11	3	22	6	9
Foreign body in air passage ...	—	2	—	6	4	—	1
Poisons.							
Snake-bite	182	171	188	188	154	183	149
Other poisons	44	48	32	40	58	37	43

XXX.—Violent Deaths—*continued.*

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Other and ill-defined Causes.							
Injury at Birth	—	5	32	17	36	15	38
Navel Hæmorrhage	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
Injury by Wasp	5	13	5	4	3	1	6
Do. Rat	2	2	3	1	3	2	1
Do. Dog	—	1	1	—	1	1	1
Do. Bull	1	6	1	6	4	3	3
Do. Elephant	6	5	7	6	2	5	6
Do. Bear	2	2	3	1	1	3	3
Do. Buffalo	9	8	3	6	8	8	4
Do. Cheetah	—	2	1	1	2	1	2
Do. Boar	1	1	2	2	2	—	1
Do. Crocodile	8	5	7	12	12	10	8
Do. Shark	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Do. Horse	—	—	—	1	3	—	1
Do. Deer	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cow	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Do. Wild Beasts	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Do. Donkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Do. Bees	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Do. Skate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Cock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Brahmin Lizard	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Do. Hornet	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
Do. Stag	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Do. Fish	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Do. Pig	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Injury or Fracture (how caused, or of what kind, not stated)	157	187	82	155	125	178	238
Homicide.							
Murder, manslaughter	51	69	51	49	70	45	56
Suicide.							
Gunshot wounds ... ... } Cut, stab ... ... }	6	3	13	7	4	4	10
Poison	11	5	12	7	14	7	12
Drowning	13	12	27	3	7	10	17
Hanging	55	73	75	72	59	57	58
Otherwise	—	—	—	3	1	7	14
Execution.							
Hanging	20	16	31	28	21	20	15

FOREST CONSERVANCY.

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS FOR 1892.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE subjoined statement shows the appointments held by officers of the superior staff during the year :—

Conservator of Forests	Mr. A. F. Broun from 1st January to 13th April and from 14th November to end of the year. Captain A. M. Walker from 14th April to 13th November (acting).
Assistant Conservator, Western Province ...	Mr. W. H. Clark from 1st January to 27th February (acting). Mr. A. Clark from 28th February to 31st May. Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss from 1st June to end of the year.
Do. Central Province ...	Mr. J Alexander from 1st January to 27th March. Mr. H. F. C. Fyers from 27th March to end of the year.
Do Northern Province ...	Mr. M. W. Tocke.
Do Southern Province ...	Captain A. M. Walker from 1st January to 13th April. Mr. J. Erskine from 14th April to 1st May (acting). Mr. W. Ferguson from 1st May to 25th June (acting). Mr. A. Tatham from 25th June to end of the year (acting).
Do. Eastern Province ...	Mr A. Tatham from beginning of the year to 20th March (acting) Mr H. P. C. Armitage from 20th March to 21st December (acting). Mr. H. R. Spence from 21st December to the end of the year
Do North Western Province ...	Mr. H. F. C. Fyers from 1st January to 27th March. Mr. W. H. Clark from 27th March to 8th October. Mr A. M. Walker (junior) from 8th April to end of the year.
Do. North-Central Province ...	Mr. G. Gordon Cumming from 1st January to 11th October. Mr. W. H. Clark from 12th October to end of the year.
Do. Province of Uva ...	Mr. E. L. Boyd Moss from 1st January to 31st May. Mr, A. Clark from 1st June to end of the year.
Do. Province of Sabaragamuwa	Mr. F. Lewis.
Forester, Nuwara Eliya	Mr. J. E. L. Huddleston.
Forester, Trincomalee	Mr. A. Tatham from 1st January to 19th March. Mr. H. P. C. Armitage from 19th March to end of the year.
Forester, Puttalam	Mr. H. P. C Armitage from 1st January to 19th March. Mr. A. M. Walker (junior) from 20th April to end of the year.
Foresters on Special Duty	Mr. W. Ferguson when not acting in other appointments. Mr. J St L. Hansard excepting from 1st July to end of the year.
Superintendent. Railway Fuel Supply ...	Mr. W Ferguson from 1st January to 28th February (acting). Mr. W. H. Clark from 28th February to 24th March. Mr. J. St. L. Hansard from 24th March to 28th June (acting). Mr. W. Ferguson from 28th June to end of the year (acting).

2. The above statement shows very numerous changes, which were principally necessitated by the absence on leave of Messrs. A. Clark, J. Alexander, H. R. Spence, A. Tatham, and myself.

3. At the beginning of the year Government did me the honour to offer me the permanent post of Conservator of Forests in Ceylon. This offer I gratefully accepted after arrangements had been made with the Government of India about pension for former service, and I was appointed to the post from December 28, 1891.

4. Mr. A. M. Walker (junior) obtained a ranger's certificate at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND BOUNDARIES.

5. *Areas reserved during the Year.*—The rate of progress of reservation is still very unsatisfactory, although better than in 1891, nearly 19 square miles having been finally proclaimed. The reason for this delay is due to the very numerous claims which complicate the settlements made in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, which still absorbs nearly all the time and energy of Forest Settlement Officers. The area of forests reserved under Ordinance No. 10 of 1885 stands thus:—

	Up to 1892. Acres.	Added during 1892. Acres	Total. Acres.
Central Province ...	852	5,642	6,494
North-Western Province ...	1,806	3,667	5,473
Province of Uva ...	710	—	710
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	20,103	2,723	22,826
Total ...	23,471	12,032	35,503

or about 55·5 square miles.

6. In consequence of the report which I made last year, I was informed that I had omitted to take any account of forests reserved under older Ordinances; but I was obliged to omit them because, with few exceptions which may exist, their exact positions and boundaries cannot be accurately traced. In fact some of them have been sold, and others have been wiped off the face of the earth by chena cultivators and others, and after correspondence with different Provincial kachchéries I have been unable as yet to add any of the older reserves to my list.

7. I beg to place on record that many forests are reserved or proposed to be reserved without the slightest reference to me. The Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, whenever he wishes to have an acre set aside for reservation, always refers all the papers for my opinion, but as regards the forests in Sabaragamuwa I know nothing until I see the notice in the *Government Gazette*. In a section of the amended Forest Ordinance it is stated that the Conservator may, as regard reserved forests, be invested with powers of a Government Agent and made directly responsible with the administration and working. It seems rather strange then that the officer who may be most interested in the management of these areas should have no means of expressing his opinion as regards the advisability or otherwise of reserving them.

8. In a report to Government submitted towards the end of 1891, I stated that there were, especially in the Northern, North-Central, and Eastern Provinces, vast tracts of forests which were practically free of rights, and the settlement of which need not be delayed by waiting for detailed surveys. I am very eager to have these areas reserved, as the framing of even the roughest working plans cannot be made for undefined and unsettled areas. I have received proposals from different Provinces, and I hope that Government may take the matter in hand.

9. The work done in the different Provinces may be detailed as follows:—

Western Province.—Proposals were sent in for the reservation of some 70,000 acres in the Pasdun kóralé, and the Survey Department was at work surveying these areas. Mr. MacLeod was appointed Forest Settlement Officer for five forests in the Colombo and Kalutara Districts, and was still at this work at the close of the year. The final reservation of the Mithrigalla and Barawa forests has for some unknown reason been delayed.

Central Province.—The Sita Eliya Kandapola forest, covering an area of 5,642 acres, was finally reserved by Proclamation of May 13, 1892. Mr. G. M. Fowler was appointed Forest Settlement Officer for the areas taken up for the Railway fuel plantations at Galboda.

Northern Province.—A list of proposed reserves was sent in by the Government Agent, but no action has yet been taken.

Southern and Eastern Provinces.—Nothing has been done.

North-Western Province.—The Sellankandal forest was proclaimed a reserved forest on August 13. The boundaries chosen for this forest towards the north might with the greatest advantage have been pushed on as far as the Mi-oya.

Mr. Ælian A. King was appointed Forest Settlement Officer for the Pallekele forest. It is high time that this forest be reserved. If nothing is done the survey lines will soon be obliterated.

North-Central Province and Uva.—Nothing was done.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—During the year the following forests were finally proclaimed:—

(*a*) Forest situated in villages Illupitiya, Deyangala, and Morambekanda. The area taken up amounted to 5,063 acres, but of these 3,119 acres were excluded by the Forest Settlement Officer, thus leaving an area of only 1,944 as reserved forest.

(*b*) Forest in villages Eluwana and Magammana. Area taken up 267 acres, excluded 24 acres, balance finally reserved 243 acres.

(*c*) Forest in villages Maniyangama and Timbiripola. Area taken up 536 acres, all reserved.

From the above it will be seen how the time of Forest Settlement Officers is taken up, either with very small areas or with larger areas so encumbered with rights that very little can be ultimately secured for the Crown.

Several other forests, the principal of which is the Kumburugamuwa forest, were taken up during the year, and three of them were finally proclaimed shortly after the close of the year. As regards one of the forest taken up, that of Garagoda, the Assistant Conservator states that due consideration was not paid to what the inquiries would secure for the Crown. It now turns out that what with portions already sold by the Crown and with others claimed by prescriptive right nothing has been left.

The final settlements of the Gilimale and Weywila forests are as far from being completed as they were last year, owing to the claims made over certain portions. To avoid similar delays, the Assistant Conservator suggests that in future settlements the exact extent of forest in the true sense

of the word be specified, and that the Forest Settlement Officer should confine his attention to that part of the area. The Assistant Conservator's ideas quite coincide with my own. I fail to see why the Forest Department should have its operations delayed elsewhere because the settlement of a claim over chena lands is delayed, or why it should have to bear the burden of expenditure on the settlement of areas with which it has no concern.

10. Form No. 1 shows areas of different classes of forest in the Island. Owing to the want of even rough surveys, these are generally only rough estimates, and will have to be corrected when further data are obtainable. I have this year omitted from the statement a list of village forests, because a number of these have been made, chiefly in the Western Province, without any reference to this Department. I do not fail to see the advantage which is conferred on Village Committees by the creation of these "village forests," but they are at present worked on quite insufficient rules. They are bound to become worked out in a few years, and a cry will then arise for more. A case in point is the village forest of Puttalam, which is nearly exhausted, and which has conferred benefits chiefly on the more wealthy inhabitants of the place.

11. In paragraph 14 of my annual report for 1890, and in paragraph 10 of that for 1891, I mentioned that a piece of land had been taken up within the Haputalé reserved forest without my knowledge, and that the land had not been excluded from the reserve. So far from anything having been done, an additional piece was taken up, and now a number of buildings have been erected within the reserved forest without any attention being made to the provisions of the Forest Ordinance. All these encroachments have been countenanced by the Government Agent, who is *ex officio* the Chief Forest Officer for the Province! A very bad example is set to private persons when the very officers whose duty it is to see the law duly carried out expose it to such ridicule. It is impossible for officers of the Department to take a real interest in their work when those who should really help and advise them do their best to make a farce of the laws which should enable them to protect their forests.

12. *Boundaries.*—Demarcation work has apparently been carried on only in the North-Western Province and in Sabaragamuwa. In the former Rs. 242 were spent on opening 1,424 chains of boundaries and erecting 10 new pillars in the Kurunegala District, and Rs. 20 on opening 91 chains in the Sellankandal reserve in the Puttalam District. In Sabaragamuwa 1,603 chains of boundaries were opened, of which 1,179 have been demarcated with a good substantial trench. Massimbula and the outer boundaries of the Bambarabotuwa and Morahela forests were thus demarcated. The cost of demarcation, including the erection of important boundary pillars, amounted to Re. 1·80 per chain, and Re. 0·13$_{10}$ for surveying and redefining. A large trench was also made round the Yattipowa rubber plantation at a cost of Rs. 200. This was very necessary, as cattle do a lot of damage, and have to be kept out.

CHAPTER II.

SURVEYS AND WORKING PLANS.

13. *Surveys.*—The only officers of the Department who conducted any surveys during the year were Messrs. Lewis and Hansard. The former not only redefined the boundaries of reserves for demarcation, but he also carried down a line from the Meriacotta trigonometrical station to the Hime-oya on the north-east of Bambarabotuwa reserve, and from thence eastward to the Boltumbe estates, thus establishing the western and southern boundaries of what will be a large reserve connecting Bambarabotuwa and Morahela. The northern limit is the boundary of the Province. Mr. Lewis deserves great credit for the indefatigable manner in which he has endeavoured to place the settlement of the forests of his Province on a satisfactory basis. Mr. Hansard has made a very neat plane table and prismatic compass survey of about 700 acres of the Nánu-oya forests, for which he is at present engaged in framing a working plan. The plan will be of great use to the local Forest Officer in carrying out fellings, for it shows water-courses, ridges, and the configuration of the ground generally, while it also indicates the position of compartment and strip boundaries as well as the position of several export paths which he has traced.

14. I have again to thank the Hon. the Surveyor-General for information as regards forest surveys conducted by his Department. Form 3 in appendix shows that including the 1,603 acres surveyed by Mr. Lewis, the area surveyed during the year amounts to 36,941 acres, or 57·72 square miles, thus bringing the area surveyed up to date to 266,158 acres, or 415·87 square miles. The cost of surveys for the year was Rs. 681·75 per square mile; this is somewhat higher than the average cost for the whole area surveyed, which amounts to Rs. 509·85. Out of the Rs. 39,350·42 the Forest Department only paid Rs. 8,970·80. I think that it may be assumed that of the 415 square miles surveyed, not more than half will ultimately become reserved forest, as most of the surveys include chenas, gardens, and private lands, which are excluded at the settlement.

14*a*. The following forests were surveyed during the year:—

Western Province.—Pelawatta, Héwewa, Omatta, Botalawa, Pelanda Paragoda, Ratmala, Latpandura, Pahalawelgama, Ihalawelgama, Ambegoda, Baralugoda, and Mahagama forests in the Kalutara District, amounting to 18,937 acres. In the Negombo District the surveys of the Railway fuel reserves were extended by 2,371 acres, while in the Colombo District the boundaries of Illakada Barawa were defined.

Central Province.—A survey was made of the forest over the Haputalé extension up to the boundary of the Province, the area of these amounting to 4,572 acres. The area of the Dekinda portion of the land taken up for the Galboda plantations, which was surveyed during the year, amounted to 318 acres.

Southern Province.—The survey of Kanahalagama and Welihena forest and of the Merawakkanda forest were begun, but not completed.

North-Western Province.—The proposed reserve near Battul-oya, in the Chilaw District, amounting in area to 1,651 acres, was surveyed during the year.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The surveys which covered 4,339 acres in Eratna and Badahelagoda included chena claims and Crown forests.

15. *Working Plans.*—I regret to have again to report that the block of 200 acres near Mirigama, which it was decided some four years ago to work and re-afforest by chena system, has as yet not been touched. Numberless queries were made by Government and by me, but the invariable

answer always appears to be that it is too late to attempt it before the next monsoon. Although I believe the Mudaliyár has always been opposed to this measure, the villagers have been very eager for it; but all this long and weary waiting is quite sufficient to disgust the most eager.

16. Mr. Hansard has during the best part of the year been engaged in framing a working plan for a portion of the forests along the Nánu-oya extension. He had not quite completed his work as regards the first block by the end of the year, but it may be stated that it is proposed to work each compartment in alternative strips, running at right angles to the prevailing wind, and made wider or narrower according to exposure and danger of scour. All the upper portion of the forest, which is much exposed to the violence of the monsoon, will be left practically untouched for the present. A contour line showing the height above which the forest is not to be worked by the strip system has been marked out on the ground. Mr. Hansard has also traced several export paths and sledge roads, so that should the use of the latter be found practicable, the local officer need waste no time in the construction.

17. At Mirigama Mr. Ferguson has, when not engaged on other work, continued the work of examination and enumeration of full reserves started during the preceding year.

18. The Assistant Conservator, Central Province, does not report whether any fresh strips were felled at Nánu-oya. I believe that little, if any, work has been carried on there. His report has reached me too late to enable me to make inquiries.

19. *Sample Plots.*—I am glad to be able to report progress in the selection of sample plots within forests, two more Assistant Conservators having now started this work. Perhaps within five or six years the rest will recognise the necessity of obtaining data as regards rate of growth of trees within their forests. The results obtained, as far as they go, are as follows.

Central Province.—One of the sample plots selected by the late Assistant Conservator near Dambulla has been measured. As there is no record of his having taken any previous measurements, no record can yet be made of the girth increment during the first year.

North-Western Province.—No statement showing measurements has been submitted. The Assistant Conservator however says that in the Kurunégala District the sample plot in Kulugalla forest shows a mean girth increment of ¼ inch for Tammaṇa (*Mischodon zeylanicus*) and ½ inch for Palu (*Mimusops hexandra*). As regards the Kumbuk plot in the Chilaw District, of which measurements were given in the last report, it appears that the tar with which the sample trees were marked has become obliterated, and that the trees cannot be identified. This shows great carelessness on the part of the forest guard of the district.

North-Central Province.—Of three sample plots selected in 1889 and 1891, two have been re-measured, but I fear that the data obtained will not be of very great use, the first sample plot consisting not of one compact block of trees, but of clusters of trees selected here and there, and not only of indigenous trees, but also of exotics planted at different places about Anurádhapura. The record is nevertheless interesting, as the following measurements will show :—

No. of Trees measured.	Species.	Average Girth 1890. Inches.	Average Girth 1893. Inches.	Mean Girth Increment. Inches.	Mean Annual Girth Increment. Inches.
8	Teak	7·87	19·37	11·50	3·83
11	Spathodea	24·00	49·09	25·09	8·36
4	Grevillea	6·75	13·75	7·00	2·33
1	Mora (*Nephelium Longana*)	4·50	9·00	4·50	1·50
32	Satin*	26·75	30·31	3·56	1·15
4	Milla (*Vitex altissima*)	10·50	12·50	2·00	0·67
27	Halmilla (*Berrya ammonilla*)	21·50	27·70	3·20	1·07
3	Flamboyant (*Poinciana regia*)	21·66	38·00	6·34	2·11
1	Ranai (*Persea semecarpifolia*)	38·75	40·75	2·00	0·67

The exotics are evidently better growers than the indigenous trees, but the slow growth of the latter may be due to the shock which they may have experienced owing to their sudden isolation.

The other sample plot, which the Assistant Conservator calls the Nuwarawewa plot, is, according to him, an unfortunate selection, as it is irrigable land under the tank, and is bound to be sold sooner or later. An interesting experiment was made here in order to ascertain the difference in growth of halmilla in cleared and uncleared land :—

Cleared Portion.

No. of Trees measured.	Species.	Average Girth. 1890. Inches.	Average Girth. 1893. Inches.	Mean Girth Increment. Inches.	Mean Annual Girth Increment. Inches.
244	Halmilla	10·13	12·06	1·93	0·64
3	Ranai	24·00	29·00	5·00	1·67
1	Ebony	6·50	8·50	2·00	0·67

Uncleared Portion.

No. of Trees measured.	Species.	Average Growth. 1890. Inches.	Average Growth. 1893 Inches.	Mean Girth Increment. Inches.	Mean Annual Girth Increment. Inches.
77	Halmilla	9·32	13·24	3·92	1·31
1	Ebony	4·00	6·50	2·50	0·83

Thus halmilla in the uncleared portion has grown at a quicker rate than the trees which have been suddenly exposed to sun and wind. In my last annual report, paragraph 48, I had occasion to state that I had pointed out to the late Assistant Conservator how undesirable it was to suddenly expose tender saplings.

* Bad coppice shoots.

Sabaragamuwa.—A sample plot, three acres in extent, was selected at Galbokka. [illegible] is to ascertain the rate of growth of trees growing in damp districts after all underwood [illegible] cut away and cleared. There are in this plot 0·33 1st class, 6·00 2nd class, 24·67 3rd class [illegible] 4th class trees per acre. Twenty-nine different species are represented.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION AND IMPROVEMENT.

20. The following changes were made in the upper subordinate staff.:—

Western Province.—Mr. Ball, Forest Ranger, Colombo, exchanged duties with Mr. Dassanayaka, Forest Ranger, Anurádhapura; Mr. S. P. Fernando, superintendent of river checking stations, was transferred to Uva as Forest Guard.

Central Province.—Mr. Alahakoon, who had been working for two years in the Census Office, returned to his duties as clerk to the Assistant Conservator.

Northern Province.—Mr. Eddramanasingham, Forest Guard, Jaffna, was promoted to Forest Ranger from 1st January.

Eastern Province.—Mr. David, Overseer, was promoted to a Forest Guardship, and transferred to the Trincomalee District.

North-Central Province.—Mr. Dassanayaka exchanged duties with Mr. Ball as stated above. Mr. Colomb, Clerk and Depôt-keeper, Anurádhapura, was dismissed for incompetency, and Mr. Abeyasingha was appointed by Government to succeed him.

Province of Uva.—Mr. T. K. Doole, Forest Guard, Haputalé, who was suspended in November, 1891, was sentenced to imprisonment for two months for criminal breach of trust. He was succeeded by Mr. S. P. Fernando, who was transferred from the Western Province. Mr. Samat, Depôt-keeper, Haputalé, was suspended in December on being charged with criminal breach of trust.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. O. W. Markus, clerk and Depôt-keeper, was transferred to the charge of the Rubber Plantation, and after some time sent in his resignation. I am not aware that sanction has been obtained either for the transfer or acceptance of resignation, or that the appointment of Mr. Rattarankamy, his successor, has been sanctioned by Government.

21. The following officers deserve special mention for good work :—

Central Province.—Messrs. Carron, Handy, and Seneviratna.

Southern Province.—Mr. Erskine and Mr. Anthony Pillai. Mr. Erskine has as usual done excellent work, and has for short periods held charge of the Province. Mr. Anthony Pillai died shortly after the close of the year.

Eastern Province.—Messrs. Outschoorn and David.

North-Western Province.—Mr. Felsinger.

Province of Uva.—Messrs. Modder and Jumar.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Mr. Karunaratna.

Railway Fuel Supply.—Mr. Wijesekara.

Central Depôt.—Messrs. Gillam and Fernando.

My head clerk, Mr. P. P. Jansz, and my second clerk, the late Mr. O. T. Mottau, worked very hard and gave complete satisfaction. With the death of the latter, which occurred after the close of the year, the Department has lost the services of a conscientious and zealous officer.

21. The officers who appear to have shown least zeal and ability are Messrs. Jonklaas in the Southern Province, Hatch and Anderson in the North-Western Province, and Koch in the North-Central Province.

22. The services of headmen are still of doubtful advantage except as regards the stamping of private timber, which they do fairly willingly, as they earn the stamping fees. Their services will be of use after the reservations in a Province shall have become complete. They may then be entrusted with the police of areas not included in the reserves.

23. The demand for increase of staff has not yet been satisfied. It is evident that with the increase of work which falls each year on a growing Department it is necessary to increase its staff.

24. The dealings between Assistant Conservators and Government Agents have been satisfactory in seven out of the nine Provinces. Of the other two the less said the better. In order to regulate these relations, and to define exactly the duties of the Assistant Conservators, Government issued a circular, which was meant to be obeyed, but which was set at nought by the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province. The result is, as far as I am at present concerned, that the office accounts are in such a state that I am unable to obtain the annual forms necessary for my annual report. I am therefore unable to state how far the Province itself has derived benefit or otherwise from the *régime* which is now in force. I may however be allowed to doubt that a system which necessitates constant appeals to Government from one side or the other can be beneficial.

25. *The Forest Ordinances.*—Reference was made, in paragraph 35 of my last annual report, to a draft Ordinance to amend the Forest Ordinance, No. 10 of 1885, and the principal features of the new Ordinance were detailed. This Amendment Ordinance was passed during the year, and is now known as No. 1 of 1892. It cannot be said that this Ordinance turns out to be satisfactory, for new meanings are given in the courts to words to which the legislators had attached quite a different sense.

26. Form No. 4 in the appendix shows the number of prosecutions made under the Forest Ordinances. The number of cases tried by Magistrates during the year is somewhat lower than that tried during 1891, being 888 against 1,098 during 1891. There was, however, a larger number of cases outstanding at the end of the year. Of the cases tried, 467 cases resulted in the conviction of 824 persons and 421 cases in the acquittal of 894 persons. The result is not satisfactory: the number of acquittals is nearly as great as the number of convictions I can, however, not find fault with the officers for want of care in getting up cases. In very many cases decisions of lower courts are reversed on appeal, merely on account of some trifling technical fault in the finding or in the terms of the prosecution, and persons who are evidently guilty of offences they are charged with are let

off scotfree. In other cases the sentences are so light that they are of no use. As an example, the maximum fine at the Balapitiya Police Court, according to the Assistant Conservator, Southern Province, is 25 cents; and the Police Courts at Mátara and Tangalla do not inflict much heavier fines.

27. As a rule the cases are of an ordinary character: prosecutions for illicit chena are by far the most numerous, but a few special cases may be referred to.

Southern Province.—The "Palla Rota" case referred to in my last report, in paragraph 38, is still undecided. The Assistant Agent at Hambantota has entered another case against the accused, who holds a *tabima* for only a small area, while he claims about 1,000 acres.

Uva.—Two cases were instituted against an overseer of the Public Works Department for cutting timber in excess of what was specified in the permit. The Magistrate held that it was necessary to prove that the overseer had personally cut or had authorised the cutting of the excess timber, and dismissed the case. The clause in the Ordinance which states that the *onus* of proof lies with the accused appears to be always disregarded in cases of this sort.

Sabaragamuwa.—A large claim was put forward to certain lands coming within the village Wilagama and heard in the Kégalla Court, in which the Crown was able to place beyond question its right to a large block of valuable forest. The case was again tried in appeal, but the Crown was again successful. Mr. Lewis complains that the Police Magistrate of Kégalla would afford him very little help in collecting information as to the cases tried during the year. I think that the blame lies with the Kégalla Kachchéri, where a record of cases sent up for trial should have been kept.

28. *Control of Chena Cultivation.*—I cannot say that the control of chenas has made a very great progress since last year. The system followed previously in the Eastern Province of allowing each villager certain areas within which to limit the clearings has, I think, not been strictly followed during the year, but has been resumed later. The Government Agent, North-Central Province, has also expressed his desire to follow a similar plan, but he wishes to allow the villagers twenty times the area which they require in one year. The rule is only to give crops eight years old for chena, but Mr. Levers stated that growth in the forests of the dry zone is so much slower that twenty years will alone suffice. In the Eastern Province, however, where the forests are just as dry, it is considered that eight years are ample, and that if crops ten years old are given the villagers will be treated with great liberality. I do think that if the villagers are given twenty times their annual requirements they will receive more than they ought to receive.

29. *Forest Fires.*—No stop has yet been put to the annual firing of the forests in Tamankaduwa. I hope that the graziers may be put under some restrictions. The same may be said of the patanas of Uva, where the grass is fired to give green herbage to the cattle. The soil on these hills is annually being impoverished, and even now the grazing which they afford is of the poorest description.

30. *Natural Reproduction.*—All the reports from Assistant Conservators do not supply information as regards natural reproduction within their forests. This omission is due partly to changes made late in the year, partly to a want of power of observation. It is, however, very important that a careful record be kept, especially as regards the more important species, of the years in which seeding is most abundant, as it is believed that in many cases trees do not seed abundantly each year, but at definite intervals of two or more years. This is especially the case with dipterocarps, some of which are said to have abundant seed falls every three or even seven years. If this is the case the foreknowledge of seed years might be of considerable help in the prescription of seed fellings, and it is with the object of obtaining definite information in that respect that I have drawn up the table given in appendix A. There are also other reasons for which the constant observation of seed crops may be useful. For example, I have been requested by Government to start plantations of calamander. It is well known that this valuable tree is now very rare, and is now not easily found in the dense forests of the wet zone. All attempts to obtain seed have hitherto failed, and this has led a Government Agent to the statement that the tree does not seed. As a matter of fact it is probable that the tree does not seed every year, and that the search for seed has in consequence hitherto proved unsuccessful.

31. It is yet too early to deduce any facts from the statement given in appendix. It is only necessary to note that red dún has had an unusually abundant seed crop in order that the theory of rotation of seed years may be tested. Palu has mostly not been very prolific, while the seed year in 1891 was unusual. As far as the trees themselves are concerned, it is an advantage when the seed crop is poor, for they are dreadfully ill-used by fruit gatherers. Mora, which seeded abundantly, was very much hacked about, and reports have come in of trees being felled solely for the sake of the fruit. Satin is reported to have seeded freely everywhere, but I doubt whether the crop was quite as fine as in 1891.

32. As regards the reproduction of principal species, it seems to be good in the wet zone, where most of them are shade-enduring, but in the dry zone, although many seedlings spring up, they appear to be choked very quickly by dense undergrowth. There has been no report of an attempt being made of helping natural reproduction by making preparatory seed fellings, and I hope that Assistant Conservators will in future pay some attention to this question.

33. *Artificial Reproduction.*—According to figures given in form 5 the area of plantations at the close of the year amounted to 1,648·5 acres, 289 acres having been added and 35 acres excluded during the year. The expenditure on these 1,648·5 acres up to date has amounted to Rs. 51,292, or Rs. 31·11 per acre; but if the revenue derived from timber sold from areas planted over be deducted, the cost per acre amounts only to Rs. 23·08 per acre. These figures appear very favourable, but if from the total area we deduct 640 of teak chenas in the Eastern Province, and 80 acres of jak chena in the Western Province, which as far as is known have cost nothing, the cost will rise to Rs. 55·24 per acre, or to Rs. 40·97 after deducting the revenue from the expenditure. Even these figures are good, and we should have great reason to be satisfied were all plantations as unqualified a success as, for example, those in the Kurunégala District. Unfortunately there is a very considerable portion of the area planted at Galboda which was not a success, and which has failed partly on account of bad soil, scour, and attacks from insects, and partly from bad and hurried planting. Certain portions have such very bad soil, notably the tops of knolls and ridges, which form spines of cakey clay, that it has been considered advisable not to waste any more money and labour on them.

34. The work done in the different Provinces was as follows :—

Western Province.—The creepers in the Polonnorkua jak chena were cut, but I am unable to say at what cost.

Central Province.—The strip plantations at Nánu-oya are doing well, the trees planted in 1890 and 1891 being particularly healthy, notwithstanding the attacks of elk which do much damage to the young plants. The young trees in the plantations of 1890 are larger than most of those in the plantations of 1889. This is partly due to the large number of failures which there were in the former, and to the large number of standards which were left. There is no doubt that where few standards were left the growth of the young plants has been very much more vigorous. To make a fair comparison between the two systems, however, the annual girth increment of the standards should also have been taken into consideration. It will be interesting to see whether in another twelve or fifteen years' time, when it is estimated the first fellings can take place, the outturn will be larger in the areas containing numerous standards or in those containing few.

The following measurements were taken by the Forester, Nuwara Eliya :—

Species.	Year of Planting.	No. of Trees measured.	Average Girth.	Average Height.
Eucalyptus globulus ...	1889 ...	7 ...	7·82 ...	25
Do. ...	1890 ...	9 ...	9·03 ...	26
Acacia decurrens ...	1889 ...	3 ...	8·87 ...	30
Do. ...	1890 ...	2 ...	7·75 ...	24
Do. ...	1891 ...	5 ...	5·10 ...	13
Eucalyptus robusta ...	1891 ...	5 ...	6·40 ...	16
Acacia melanoxylon ...	1891 ...	4 ...	2·69 ...	9

Eucalyptus robusta and *Acacia decurrens* have proved to be the best growing trees on these clearings; *Acacia melanoxylon* grows slower, and *Eucalyptus globulus* does not seem to thrive. This may be due to the roots reaching slab rock, the covering of soil appearing to be thin.

In the Nuwara Eliya plantations the blue gums planted in 1888 average 17 in. in girth and 40 ft. in height, and the *Cryptomeria* of the same age 6·67 in. in girth and 14 ft. in height in the kachchéri clearing, while in the nursery clearing the blue gums of 1888 only average 12·04 in. in girth and 28 ft. in height. In this clearing the average girth of *Acacia melanoxylon* of the same age is 6·25, and the average height 20 ft., while *Acacia decurrens*, also of the same age, attains an average girth of 23·67 in. and height of 40 ft. The *Eucalyptus robusta* planted in 1891 has not done quite so well as at Nánu-oya, as it averages only 4·62 in. in girth and 14 ft. in height. These plantations are getting on very nicely, but are somewhat expensive, as the area added during the year and the upkeep of former plantations cost upwards of Rs. 73 per acre.

The Galboda Railway fuel plantations have given rise to much discussion and correspondence during the year, owing to the large number of vacancies in all the clearings. I have made allusion above to some of the causes of failure, and as special reports have already been submitted to Government by Captain Walker and by myself, there is not much need for me to dwell at length on the causes of failure. It may however be said that where the soil proved to be suitable, supplies were put in, nearly 20,000 plants being used. These are doing well, excepting some seedlings taken from the adjoining clumps of forest and planted on Penhros, which were not able to stand the sudden change of surroundings, and withered. On Blackwater field *Grevillea*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, and *Eucalyptus robusta* are doing best; on Dekinda *Grevillea*; while on Penhros *Grevillea*, *Cassia siamea*, *jak*, and *Adenanthera pavonina* are growing well. The Mapakanda field is still very bare and wants re-stocking.

The plantations of the Central Province have cost up to date Rs. 53·35 per acre, but if the revenue obtained from areas planted be deducted, this cost is reduced to Rs. 33·29.

Eastern Province.—The teak chenas cannot be called successes. Most of them, especially the more recent ones, consist of sheets of illuk grass with scattered teak poles. The granting of such chenas has been abandoned, and I think that the efforts of the Forest Department should consist in fully stocking these areas with teak trees or other quickly growing species, which will fight successfully with the invading grass. Twelve acres were taken up departmentally near the Tumpalan-shoial resthouse, but the success was not very great. I have received no measurements of growth from this Province.

North-Western Province.—In this Province all the plantations are doing well, except the portion which was taken up at Puttalam for teak. This was unsuccessful owing to failure of the monsoon. The plantation of teak and jak at Kumbalpola, 10 acres in extent, is doing well, and has only cost Rs. 5[illegible] in three years, while that of Sundapola, which is equally successful, and which now covers [illegible] acres, has cost less than Rs. 3,000. This plantation is chiefly of teak and jak, but also contains other species, such as satin, margosa, and the large-leaved mahogany, while the place is full of self-sown seedlings of lunumidella (*Melia dubia*) and also of jak, for the forest contains a number of wild jak trees. The plants are put in partly in well-cleared strips and partly under shelter of the forest, which has however been considerably thinned. It will however be necessary to make further thinnings, as the young plants are growing far too lanky and spindly. I think these would benefit by being topped.

The large-leaved mahogany supplied by Dr. Trimen is doing very well indeed, the saplings being straight and sturdy. Mr. Fyers, the late Assistant Conservator, and Mr. Felsinger, the Forest Ranger, deserve great credit for the efficient manner in which this plantation has been made.

At Puttalam 19 acres were added, but they were only very partially successful. In this case the old system was no longer adhered to of making a clean felling of the jungle and planting over the whole area, but strips 15 ft. broad were cut 45 ft. apart and planted, each with three rows of plants. However, the monsoon failed and a great number died. The remainder, which were growing on the outside rows on the strips, were saved by the shade which they obtained from the adjoining jungle. I found that the strips had not been cleared sufficiently well, and left instructions to leave no overhanging trees. The older plantations are doing well, the last one made by Mr. Armitage at the end of 1891 being particularly successful. The thinning which the late Assistant Conservator,

late Forester, and myself made at the end of 1891 in the 1885 plantation has done much good, many trees which showed signs of suppression having thrown out new leaders. A similar operation was carried out in the 1886 plantation by the Assistant Conservator, the Forester, and myself shortly after the close of the year, but fewer trees were taken out, as the plot had been maltreated by Mr. Gordon-Cumming while Forester. I have not been furnished with any measurements, and cannot therefore state the average increase in girth for the plantations of different years. The cost of plantations in this Province has been up to date Rs. 40·17 per acre, or if the value of timber sold and granted free be deducted, only Rs. 31·80 per acre.

Province of Uva.—Judge's Hill plantation. This has probably been the most expensive plantation in the Island. Half an acre has been added during the year, and its total extent is now 24·5 acres. The knoll on which it is situated was originally covered with mana grass. The soil is poor, and the prison labour, which was at first lent for this work, was not regular, and unable to cope successfully with the weeds which kept springing up. No drains were cut, and in one place there must have been considerable scour. Here, the plantation is still not quite stocked; elsewhere, the plants are doing fairly well, especially near the high road. The cost of this plantation up to date has been over Rs. 190 per acre.

Elladuluwa Plantation.—Of the 27·5 acres added during the year, as shown in form 5, only 2·5 acres were fully stocked; the remainder was only cleared and holed. This plantation is a decided success, the sapu especially showing up very well.

Hapulalé Plantation.—This is only 1½ acres in extent, an attempt to enlarge it having failed. It consists of *Eucalyptus robusta* with a few *Acacia melanoxylon*, the latter being suppressed by the former. The young trees have formed complete leaf canopy and are doing well.

Bandarawela Patana Plantation.—This was abandoned during the year, the land being wanted by the Railway Extension Department.

Two new plantations were started by order of the Government Agent at Bandarawela, one near the railway tank and another near the depôt. The land was only cleared and holed, but no plants put in. I do not put any faith in scattered small plantations. The cost of plantations in Uva amounts up to date to Rs. 102·05 per acre. Appendix B shows the measurements taken in the different plantations by the Assistant Conservator.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Para Rubber Plantations. A small addition was made to the Edangoda plantation, and 21 acres were added to the Yattipowa plantation. This addition was however not fully planted up before the end of the year. The delay was mainly due to the contractor, who put off clearing the jungle until the rains came on, with the result that the wood had all to be collected and removed before anything could be done in the way of planting, and by that time the season was over. The seed procured for this piece was therefore put in a nursery and will be planted in 1893. At Edangoda the trees planted in 1890 are over 20 ft. high on an average, and look moderately healthy. They are, however, as yet far too lanky for their height, notwithstanding the amount of light which reaches them; and it is to be hoped that during the next few years they will develop in girth rather than in height. The same remarks apply to the young trees of 1891 planted at Yattipowa, which are liable to be knocked over by wind. It is evident that this tree requires shelter from wind, and a good soil. At Yattipowa the growth on the tops of the knolls is very poor, and Mr. Lewis and I have agreed that it will be advisable not to plant them with rubber trees in future.

At Edangoda the plantation was extended 10 acres above the road with the object of ascertaining whether jak can grow on ordinary jungle land. The experiment has been a success so far except where cattle has been able to get at the young plants. Should this plantation continue to be a success, there is no reason why hundreds of acres of poor chena land adjoining the Kalu-gangga should not be planted up. There is now a very great demand for this valuable timber, and it is to be feared that unless steps be taken by Government to satisfy this demand the gardens near Colombo and Moratuwa will be stripped of their fruit trees.

A small attempt was made by the Assistant Conservator to plant hal and nedun on the low ground in the Para plantations, and it has been made apparent that both of these trees require some shelter to start with. Hal was only moderately successful, while nedun was a total failure. It is worth noting that some natural seedlings of nedun, which had sprung up on the edge of the jungle, and were separated from those planted only by a few yards, are doing well. Sundry experiments were tried by the Assistant Conservator with the object of ascertaining the effect of light, shelter, and total exposure on young seedlings, with the result that he has come to the conclusion that most young plants indigenous in the wet zone require shelter to start with.

The teak plantations of Gabella had to be abandoned. Not one of the plants survived a second year. It is evident that the soil was not favourable to this species.

The cost of plantations in this Province up to date is Rs. 78·84 per acre, or, after deducting revenue obtained from the acres planted, over Rs. 70·27 per acre.

35. *Improvement Fellings and Creeper Cuttings.*—Small improvement fellings have been made here and there, but without any system. As I have stated before, I am very anxious that this work should be started, but Assistant Conservators do not show particular zeal in this respect. Perhaps some of them, like the Assistant Conservator, Central Province, consider that improvement fellings should invariably be paying concerns, and that it is not worth while attempting anything unless it gives an immediate return. If such fallacious ideas are allowed to prevail, the forests will benefit very little from having special officers appointed to look after their welfare.

36. The area in the Kalugala forest, Kurunégala District, over which creepers were cut in 1891, is reported to show marked improvement. In the Eastern Province 150 acres of the halmilla forest of Verana were cleared of creepers at a cost of Rs. 236·76, or Re. 1·58 per acre.

37. *Experiment in Exotics.*—No new exotics were tried this year. The Deodar plants at Nuwara Eliya have failed, and *Pinus longifolia* is coming up well only in the nursery. At Bandarawela it was a failure.

38. *Communications and Buildings.* (*a*) *Roads.*—Form No. 6 in appendix shows the length of roads and paths added or excluded during the year. The most important work taken in hand was the cart road from Kandapolla to the edge of the Pedro forest in the Central Province. It was at first estimated that this cart road could be completed for Rs. 4,000, the estates through which the road would run contributing Rs. 1,300 and the District Road Committee Rs. 500. The

expenditure, however, proved to be much higher: there was little stone to be found for foundations and metalling, and the bridges, instead of being plain wooden bridges, were substantial iron ones. The Rs. 2,000 obtained from the Forest Department only served to complete the earth cutting and building of culverts and bridges to a distance of nearly one mile. The trace has also been carried on to the edge of the forest. The work, which has been carried out under the supervision of Mr. W. A. M. Denison, Superintendent of Kandapola estate, has been excellent, and I have no doubt that it could not have been done much cheaper, excepting as regards the construction of wooden bridges instead of iron ones. It is possible that the roads will be completed in 1893, but a considerable sum will have to be expended before it is completed. No other roads or paths have been made in this Province, excepting those made by Mr. Hansard in the Conical Hill forest on the Nánu-oya extension. The length of paths on the Galboda plantations has been omitted in the report of the Assistant Conservator.

Southern Province.—A road to the Beraliyakanda, nearly one mile and a half long, was made for Rs. 200, and the approaches to Mahamodara depôt were repaired for Rs. 48·75.

Eastern Province.—A road covered with a layer of saw-dust from the saw-mill was made through the depôt to the lakeshore at a cost of Rs. 13·32. The saw-dust makes an excellent floor for carts: it is springy, and does not cut up into ruts.

North-Western Province.—Rs. 52·33 were spent on a cart track to cross the Pallekele forest. This track, which is now nearly four and a half miles long, will probably be extended during the current year. Rs. 7·28 were spent on clearing the cart track from the main road to Sundapola forest and plantations.

Province of Uva.—A path, 32 chains long, was cut through the Railway Tank Plantation at Bandarawela, at a cost of Re. 1 per chain. Six miles of bridle path and over four miles of export paths, which were only temporary, were abandoned during the year.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—Two temporary forest paths, 160 chains in length, were made in the Gahawattahena leased forest, in order to facilitate the transport of sleepers. Rs. 100 were paid to the proprietors of Devonford estate for the right to use a road leading from the Province boundary to the cart road at Kotiyagala in Bogawantaláwa.

39. It is of the utmost importance that road construction be pushed on with vigour, especially in trackless extents of forest of the Eastern and North-Central Provinces as well as in the hill forests of the Central Province and Sabaragamuwa. In the forests of the Northern Province, which are all on flat ground, a cart track is easily cut, but they also would benefit by the construction of permanent fair weather roads. At present the forests are worked near their outside boundaries, and these portions will soon be worked out unless the communications with the interior are improved.

40. (*b*) *Buildings. Western Province.*—The two forest bungalows which were started in 1891 at Boralugoda and Udugama respectively have, I believe, not yet been completed, but I have not received any report on the subject.

Central Province.—One of the bungalows built by the Railway Extension Department, about three miles from Nánu-oya, was purchased for Rs. 100. Rs. 150·92 were spent on the repairs of the buildings in the Province. The Assistant Conservator reports that the Forest Guard's house at Dambulla will have to be pulled down and re-built, as it is not safe to live in. He further states that forest huts are much wanted at Teldeniya, Kandapola, and in Innamaluwa forest.

Northern Province.—Nothing was done, and the Rs. 200 which had been granted for the repair of the firewood depôt office at Jaffna were for some unexplained reason not expended.

Southern Province.—All the existing buildings were repaired for Rs. 122·80.

Eastern Province.—A new depôt having been acquired at Batticaloa at a convenient spot, sheds were erected for the saw-mill, and also for sawn timber, firewood, &c., and for the elephant, and huts for the depôt watchers and for the mahout. The cost was Rs. 200, but I expect that it will be necessary to put up galvanised iron roofs on the engine shed and adjoining huts, as there is much danger of fire. A bungalow is much needed for the Assistant Conservator, as house accommodation in Batticaloa is very scarce.

North-Western Province.—The Forester's bungalow at Puttalam has been improved and enlarged at a cost of Rs. 1,500. It however still lacks stabling and proper outhouses. A house has also been built in the depôt grounds for the accommodation of the clerk and depôt-keeper at a cost of Rs. 200. A watcher's hut was erected in the Selankandal reserved forest for Rs. 50, and Rs. 25 were also spent on the erection of sawyers' sheds at the depôt. In the Kurunégala District the headquarter depôt has been extended by the addition of a wing at a cost of Rs. 66·62, and at Yakwila a depôt was erected costing Rs. 57·83. A watcher's hut was built in Sundapola for Rs. 67·11.

North-Central Province.—The Forest Ranger's hut at Madawachchiya was repaired for Rs. 45. The large shed which had been built in the Anurádhapura depôt was pulled down by Mr. Gordon-Cumming, and the materials sold for what they would fetch. I understand that this was the result of a misunderstanding between that officer and the Chief Surveyor. As he has now left the Island, it is useless to attempt to obtain an explanation for this waste of Government money. The Assistant Conservator complains that his house, for which he pays rent, has, notwithstanding his repeated requests for repairs, been allowed to become almost uninhabitable. The stables and kitchens are a mass of ruins, the house leaks like a sieve, and the verandah after each shower is one pool of water, as the floor slopes inwards. It is to be hoped that the Public Works Department will pay prompt attention to this building.

Province of Uva.—A hut was built for the Overseer at Ohiya for Rs. 190, and a room was built at the depôt at Haputalé for the use of the Forest Guard for Rs. 8·50. Repairs to Badulla and other depôts amounted to Rs. 19·89.

Province of Sabaragamuwa.—The temporary depôt at Ratnapura was pulled down, and the timber put up at a store belonging to Mr. W. Ellawala, Ratémahatmaya, Rs. 10 per month being paid for its rent.

41. (*c*) *Other Works.*—The steam saw-mill at Batticaloa only began regular work on the 1st of May. At the beginning of the year the work was suspended owing to the ground on which it stood being used for a cholera hospital. Present experience shows that five logs a day can be sawn, but at first the men would not saw more than three logs, and in consequence their pay was checked. The result was that three fittings of the engine were stolen, and the thieves escaped without detection.

The Factory Engineer inspected the machine in April, and took the measurements for a wheel which was to have been supplied a fortnight later, but which was only received in March of the current year. As the saws did not run through the wood at an even velocity, it was considered that saws with smaller teeth would be more suitable for hard woods, and an indent was sent in for 24 saws with smaller teeth. But sufficient attention to the cost of such a large indent does not appear to have been paid by the Acting Assistant Conservator. A well made of "Murray" concrete pipes was sunk under the engine to enable it to pump its own water, instead of having to carry it a hundred yards. The Public Works Department were however to supply the hose, and this has not yet been done. The Government Agent praises Mr. Armitage for the manner in which he has managed the depôt and saw-mill. Two sling carts were made at the Naval Yard for the Assistant Conservator, North-Central Province, but although beautifully made they are so large and heavy that they will have to be cut down.

Having been informed by Government that the site at Beira occupied by the Colonial Storekeeper would be given over to this Department, a masonry wall, about 400 ft. long and 4 ft. high and 9 in. thick, was built on the street side of the depôt at a cost of Rs. 372, while the lake side was fenced with sleepers for Rs. 295. The work up to this has been of no advantage to this Department, for the Colonial Storekeeper has not yet vacated the buildings, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of his doing so. The Central Timber Depôt has therefore to remain at the root of the Breakwater, and all the timber will remain exposed to sun and rain. Unless the new site can soon be occupied, it will be necessary to build a new depôt office at the root of the Breakwater, for the present temporary structure is not fit to stop in, as it is very hot during dry weather and full of water in the wet weather.

CHAPTER IV.

YIELD AND WORKING.

42. The value of timber and other produce sold during the year exceeds that sold during 1891 by Rs. 85,759·93, being Rs. 480,885·47 during 1892, as against Rs. 395,125·54 in 1891. These were not the only transactions made by the Department, as the Commissioner for the Chicago Exhibition indented for 20,000 cubic feet of different kinds of timber, which were supplied at cost price. As no revenue has been made on this supply, it is not included in the figures given above, but will be dealt with separately.

43. The value of produce sold both to Public Departments and to private purchasers by the different Provinces is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Province.	To Public Departments. Rs.	c.	To Private Purchasers. Rs	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
Western ...	...	...	—	...	11,621	37
Central ...	21,962	87	22,733	50	44,696	37
Northern ...	13,519	71	21,441	2	34,960	73
Southern ...	41,384	85	10,664	63	52,049	48
Eastern ...	15,230	98	43,129	83	58,360	81
North Western	21,717	73	20,368	74	42,086	47
North-Central	8,993	52	46,111	70	55,105	22
Uva ...	23,554	95	29,428	45	52,983	40
Sabaragamuwa	19,034	34	3,220	70	22,255	4
Railway Fuel Supply	106,766	58	—		106,766	58
Total ...	272,165	53	197,098	57	480,885	47

The value of sales of timber at the Central Depôt and of firewood from Crown forests by the Railway Fuel Supply Branch have this year not been shown under separate headings, but have been allotted to the Provinces which supply the produce. This is a more satisfactory way of showing the outturn from different parts of the Island, and I should have followed it before had Assistant Conservators been more punctual in the submission of their reports. This year they have been as unpunctual as ever, and I have had great trouble in completing the forms in time. The Western Province having sent in no details regarding the sales for the year, I have not been able to indicate what proportion was sold to Public Departments and what to private purchasers. The figures given for the Railway Fuel Department represent, for the reason stated above, only the value of firewood supplied from private forests.

44. It will be noted that the value of sales to private purchasers has mounted from Rs. 96,957·02 in 1891 to Rs. 197,098·57 in 1892, a rise of over a lakh of rupees. As the sales to Public Departments are the result of orders from Government, while those to private purchasers depend entirely on voluntary demand, the efforts of the Department to increase this demand can be considered to have been fairly successful. The amount realised on these sales goes to prove that the statement which was more than once made by the Public Works Department, that this Department was created merely to supply them in timber and other produce, is not quite correct, and that the public has also a claim on a share of our services.

45. Form 11 in the appendix shows the value of the different kinds of produce sold during the year.

DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS.

46. *Timber for the Public Departments.*—The different kinds of timber sold and the amounts which they realised can be classed as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Logs ...	37,046	57
Sleepers	7,260	16
Other sawn timber	69,053	37
Ebony	67	93
Shingles	3,507	75
Small round timber	6,525	27
Warichchies and uman sticks	3,413	87
Total ...	126,874	92

47. *Supply to the Public Works Department.*—The most important requisitions were for the new court-house at Badulla, the new markets at Batticaloa, and the new jetty at Kalkuda. There have not been very many complaints as to delay in meeting indents, except from the Provincial Engineers, Northern Province and Uva. The former is always modifying his indents, and expects the Forest Officer to be always at his beck and call to attend to these modifications. He does not seem to be aware that there is much needless waste of Government money in keeping officers running from one end of a large Province to another in order to supply some few sticks of timber which should have been asked for in the original indent. At Badulla the supply of timber is very difficult. All the forests are very distant, and the nearest of these have already been much overworked. The complaints made by the Provincial Engineer are not often justifiable, and he has been known to justify delay in his own work by stating that timber had not been delivered, after the receipt for this timber had been signed by himself or his subordinates.

48. *Sleeper Operations.*—1,447 red dun sleepers were supplied from Sabaragamuwa, 184 kumbuk sleepers from the Central Province, and 318 sleepers, also kumbuk, from the North-Western Province, all to the Railway Extension Department. There has been great delay in the supply of sleepers from the Central Province. It is very doubtful whether the late Assistant Conservator should have tendered for the supply, for it now turns out that there are near Dambulla only a very limited number of mature kumbuk. The operations were further delayed by cholera and fever, which caused stampedes among the sawyers, and the Assistant Conservator has lately been obliged to have the logs brought to Mátalé and sawn there.

49. *Telegraph Posts.*—At the beginning of the year the Postmaster-General complained that the posts of pandikasa, which had been supplied in the North-Western Province, were all falling down and being attacked by dry rot near the surface of the soil. With the permission of Government it was arranged that some money which the Telegraph Department had in hand should be kept back until March 31, to enable him to pay, at a reduced cost, for any palu posts which might be supplied before that date. Unfortunately, palu in the North-Western Province is only rarely of a sufficiently good quality to yield posts 21 feet long. Many of the trees felled proved to be attacked by a curious kind of dry rot in the centre, and although the funds were kept back to the end of the year, all the posts could not be replaced.

In the Southern Province 752 round posts were supplied for the Tangalla-Hambantota line, at a cost of Rs. 4 per post; and in the Eastern Province 40 satinwood posts were supplied.

50. *Timber sold to Private Purchasers.*—The following prices were realised :—

	Rs.	c.
Logs	46,186	48
Sleepers...	421	80
Other sawn timbers	17,768	66
Ebony	46,804	46
Shingles	1,928	25
Small round timber	5,985	0
Warichchies and uman sticks	5,628	75
Total ...	124,723	35

The Rs. 421·80 for sleepers were obtained from the sale of rejected sleepers.

51. *Satinwood.*—There has been a steady demand for this timber during the year, especially for export to Europe. Good logs always sold well, and there was no difficulty in obtaining Rs. 5 per cubic foot for flowered logs. The finest logs came from the North-Western Province, and Eastern Province also sent good timber, but that from the Northern Province is small. I regret to say I have had to stop further fellings of satinwood in the Puttalam District of the North-Western Province, as the forests seemed to me to be somewhat overworked.

52. *Halmilla.*—Operations in the Eastern Province have been stopped, and some large lots which remained at Arugam bay and Periya Mottuvaram were sold at auction at rates varying from 50 to 82 cents per cubic foot. These lots formed part of the timber which could not be disposed of during 1891 on account of the exploitation of dead halmilla from the Uva forests. In Uva 605 dead halmilla logs were taken out of the forests, and the Government share—182 logs—was put up to auction at the Badulla kachchéri and sold for Rs. 5,700. It has been agreed that for the present no fellings of halmilla shall be made from the Eastern Province, which contains timber of inferior quality to that from Uva, but that the latter Province shall wait until all the stock on hand in the Eastern Province shall have been sold before giving a fresh contract. In future contracts the share of Government will be a share of the proceeds of the sale and not a share in the kind as has been the case in Uva.

53. *Ebony.*—Altogether 340·63 tons were sold to private purchasers. The amount realised was Rs. 46,804·46, or Rs. 137·41 per ton, a very good price considering that a large quantity was dead ebony, chiefly branchwood, the remains from old fellings collected in the forests of the Central and North-Western Provinces. Excepting for some of this inferior stuff, all the ebony was sold by public auction in the Central Depôt. The North-Central Province provided by far the largest proportion of this timber, 239 tons from that Province being sold for Rs. 40,160·92. The fellings made by Mr. Gordon-Cumming have been made in the most reckless manner, and in direct opposition to the instructions which I gave him when I visited his Province late in 1891. He has, however, now left the Service, and the work will in future be carried on with more care.

54. *Central Depôt.*—The Superintendent, Railway Fuel Supply, held charge of the depôt, and was assisted by Mr. Gillam, the Depôt Superintendent. The depôt is now much better known, thanks to the exertions of Mr. W. H. Clark, and the sales have therefore increased considerably. It is however much to be regretted that a permanent site has not been assigned for it. I had been made to understand that the site at Beira would be given over to us, and, in fact, a portion was given up, and in anticipation to obtaining possession of the whole ground the place was walled and fenced, but at present the prospects of occupying the place are remote. It is useless to have part of the stock at Beira and part at Galle Buck: the depôt therefore remains on its old site. Had we a permanent site I have no doubt that sales of different kinds of timber could be further developed, to the gain both of the public and of the Department.

55. In forms 8, 11, and 14 in appendix I have not shown the sales at the Central Timber Depôt separately as heretofore, as I have discovered that some of the officers were reluctant to send timber to the depôt, the value of which was not credited to their Provinces. I hope that the allotment of value to their proper places will now satisfy their ambitions. I can however here record the value of timber sold for the different Provinces at the Central Depôt :—

	Rs.	c.
Western Province	23	62
Central Province	1,433	89
Northern Province	506	52
Southern Province	—	
Eastern Province	4,126	78
North-Western Province	8,197	26
North-Central Province	44,356	18
Province of Uva	—	
Province of Sabaragamuwa	—	
Total ...	58,644	25

56. *Railway Fuel Supply.*—During the year 87,902 cubic yards of firewood were supplied to the Railway Department at a cost of Rs. 129,831·36. Of these, 15,943·5 cubic yards were from Crown forest and 71,958·5 from private forests. The wood from Crown forests was obtained from the following Provinces :—

	Cubic Yards.	Value. Rs.	c.
Western Province	4,720·5 ...	6,672	67
Central Province	3,369 ...	5,245	20
North-Western Province	6,652 ...	9,441	30
Province of Sabaragamuwa	1,202 ...	1,705	60
Total ...	15,943·5	23,064	78

57. Owing to the friction which was caused by the Railway Fuel Branch cutting firewood in the Crown forests without being under the entire control of Government Agents, I submitted proposals to Government to abolish the Railway Fuel Supply Branch from January 1, 1893, and to let the timber be cut in Crown forests by Provincial Establishments. I proposed that before the middle of the year the Railway Department should inform the Forest Department of the amount of firewood which it would require at different points on the line. The Forest Department would then state how much of this quantity it could deliver, and the Railway Department would then call for tenders for the balance. These proposals were approved by Government, but when the time came to indent on the Department for firewood the Acting Conservator was informed that he must tender with the rest. The result has been that no preparations could be made in the way of purchase of tools, fellings, and transport, until the tenders were accepted. It was only quite at the end of the year that this was done, and in the few days left it was impossible for the Department to engage labour and to bring a large quantity on the line. I had therefore to obtain Government sanction to keep on the Railway Fuel Supply Branch as a temporary measure. Mr. Ferguson has done all he could to keep up the supply, but he has been of course hampered by not being able to work in the Crown forests at all. I beg to submit that the blame does not lie with this Department. I had proposed a method by which ample precautions were taken for a timely supply, and at the last moment orders were altered, and nothing could be done.

58. *Fuel Supply to other Departments.*—I have heard that the supply to Public Departments in Colombo was stopped by the Hon. the Government Agent, for what cause I do not know. In the Northern Province 209 tons, worth Rs. 632·55, and in Uva 805 cubic yards of firewood, worth Rs. 1,927·50, and 1,387 bushels of charcoal, worth Rs. 454·86, were supplied to the Public Works Department.

59. *Fuel Supply to the Public.*—Jaffna still takes the largest amount of firewood. During the year 2,480 tons, worth Rs 12,400, were sold to the public. It is a pity that the system of cubic measurement is not adopted in the Northern Province. The wastage due to the loss of small chips and pieces is so great, that at the end of a year it represents a considerable number of hundredweights. In Colombo there is absolutely nothing doing, although the demand is large. The supply of firewood at Trincomalee is going on satisfactorily, and the Military are now also drawing their supplies from us. The supply of firewood at Batticaloa has also been started. The value of timber sold in the Eastern Province amounts to Rs. 2,607·70. At Galle a town supply has also been started towards the end of the year. The advantage derived by the Department does not lie in the profit made on firewood, which is small, but in the protection which is afforded against illicit felling.

60. Small quantities of bamboo and cane and minor produce were sold from depôts. The sums realised on these amounts to Rs. 458·70.

61. Form No. 8 in appendix gives all the figures which I was able to obtain regarding the outturn of produce by Departmental operations.

PRODUCE REMOVED FROM THE FOREST BY CONSUMERS AND PURCHASERS.

62. *Timber.*—Exclusive of the Western Province, the sales of timber on payment of royalty realised the following amounts :—

	Rs.	c.
64,310 small trees	16,747	95
129,077 warichchies	1,111	38
3,934 shingles	23	60
92,987 cub. ft. of timber	25,567	6
Total ...	43,449	99

The largest sales were in the Central, Eastern, and Uva Provinces. In the Central Province the sales realised Rs. 10,251·42. The timber was sold chiefly in the planting districts. In the Eastern Province, where the royalty amounts to Rs. 12,125·70, most of the timber came from two tanks which it is proposed to restore. In Uva the royalty amounts to Rs. 15,236·55, a sum which at first sight appears satisfactory. The timber went to planters and chiefly to Railway Extension Department. The damage, however, which has been allowed to be done in the forest, especially the Haputalé forest, is heartrending, and casts no credit on the forest management of the Province. I have already before done all I could to save this little piece of forest in spite of the Government Agent's endeavours to open the forest to fellings by outsiders, and I was successful until I went on leave. While I was at home the timber feller was let in, and the forest is now a ruin. I hear the forests near Ohiya have been just as badly treated, but I have not yet had the opportunity to enjoy that scene. It is such operations as these and those carried on by Mr. Gordon-Cumming in the North-Central Province which cast discredit on a Department which is supposed to have for its main object the preservation of forests.

63. *Firewood.*—The amount of firewood taken from different Provinces was small, the largest purchases being made in Uva, where 1,124 cubic yards, worth Rs. 726, were taken out. Altogether 242 tons and 2,482 cubic yards, worth Rs. 1,485·48, were taken out. As regards charcoal, it was taken out only in the Eastern and Uva Provinces, the whole measurement only amounting to 2,505 bushels, worth Rs. 164·79. I do not think that the practice of allowing charcoal to be made by outsiders in the forest can be commended, as it is never known what kind of timber is used or wasted for the purpose.

64. *Bamboos and Cane.*—The amount of bamboos and cane taken out was not very large, less than 201 scores being taken out. Their value was Rs. 76·58.

65. *Other Produce.*—The value of minor produce taken out during the year amounts to Rs. 11,764·76, as against Rs. 6,980·55 in 1891. The rise is, as on former occasions, chiefly due to the price obtained for the rent of collection of gallnuts (*Terminalia Chebula*) in Uva, which this year brought in Rs. 7,500. The other Provinces, excepting the Western and North-Central, obtained smaller amounts from the collection of mana grass, leaf for manure, bark, &c.

67. Form No. 9 in appendix shows the amount of produce taken out by purchasers and the prices paid by them. The total value of produce sold was Rs. 56,941·60, as against Rs. 50,390·07 in 1891. As regards timber, from what I have seen I cannot say that that I can at present at least speak highly of the system of allowing the exploitation of produce by purchasers. The subordinates who are entrusted with the stamping of timber have not, as a rule, had enough experience to pay sufficient attention to sylvicultural principles, and simply mark the trees which have been pointed out to them by intending purchasers without caring whether the forest benefits or not by their removal.

Stock in Depots at the beginning and close of the Year.

68. The value can be classified as follows :—

	On hand on January 1		On hand on December 31.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Timber	186,663	10	218,471	17
Firewood and charcoal	10,362	80	11,189	52
Bamboos and cane	47	55	56	55
Other produce	154	73	214	12
	197,228	18	229,931	36

This shows an increase in value of Rs. 32,703·18. It is therefore apparent that notwithstanding the increased demand and supply, the depôts are not being depleted, but that on the contrary exertions are made to meet a further increase of transactions. Form No. 12 shows the quantities in stock and their value.

Free Grants of Forest Produce.

69. *Timber for the Chicago Exhibition.*—During a conversation which I had at the end of 1891 with the Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, he inquired whether the Forest Department would raise any opposition against an application for timber of various kinds for buildings to be constructed here and taken to Chicago. I replied that if Government would grant the necessary funds for felling and transport, I should gladly afford all the help I could, but that due notice should be given, as most of the timber would have to be felled. There was, however, some delay before Government sanction was obtained and forwarded to me, and it was only on the day on which I started on leave (14th April) that I was able to sign the letters sending the requisitions, amounting altogether to 20,000 cubic feet, to the different Provinces. On my return from leave I heard that great complaints had been made owing to the delay in supplying and to the greenness of the timber supplied. These, considering the warnings I had given to the Commissioner, were not fair complaints. On inquiry I further found that not once was the demand for timber in excess of the supply, and that the Assistant Commissioner, although working at his hardest, and employing all the labour which he could obtain, was unable to exhaust the timber on the exhibition grounds. To expedite matters, timber was more than once given at the beginning of the work direct from the Central Depôt, and towards the end he several times indented for valuable timber from the Depôt when he found that the less valuable timbers which he had asked for and obtained did not suit him as well. The total quantity given direct from the Central Depôt was 2,413 cubic feet of timber, chiefly satin, and 7½ hundredweights of ebony, which have been valued at Rs. 4,600.

70. Besides the above, 18,800 cubic feet out of the 20,000 cubic feet applied for were supplied by the Provinces. The calculations made by the Commissioner proved to be far in excess of his requirements. He had, in fact, asked for twice more than he used. The value of royalty of the timber supplied at cost price can be estimated at Rs. 9,000.

71. *Other Free Grants.*—As stated in my last report, Government has made rules regulating the issue of free permits. Instructions were given that, excepting with previous sanction, no free permits should be given to Public Departments, that the grant should only be given for works of public utility, and that only permission to cut commoner kinds of timber should be given. Notwithstanding that this rule has been passed by Government, I regret to have to record that it has not always been obeyed. In Uva free grants were made for temples and for house building and repairing. The kinds of timber for which free permits were given included milla, satinwood, ranai, kumbuk, jak, kina, and damba, all valuable woods. I have not received reports about free grants from all Provinces, but the value of those from the Southern, Eastern, North-Central, Uva, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces amounts to Rs. 2,929·53.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCIAL.

72. This year the deficit, which was in 1891 Rs. 31,169·55, has been reduced to Rs. 13,177·95. The annexed statement shows Province by Province the revenue and expenditure. The different Provinces have been credited with the revenue obtained from sales at the Central Depôt, and from firewood from Crown forests for the Railway Fuel Supply, but not for that from private forests. They have likewise been debited with expenditure at the Central Depôt or by the Railway Fuel Supply Branch, where it could be apportioned to them, but not with the cost of establishments, which it was not convenient to distribute, but which might with equal justice have been charged to them :—

Province.	1891.				1892.			
	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Receipts.	Charges	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Province	19,130	39,450	—	20,320	11,280	22,834	—	11,554
Central Province	44,814	63,010	—	18,196	49,096	63,091	—	13,995
Northern Province	25,376	22,581	2,795	—	33,565	25,907	7,658	—
Southern Province	17,519	24,058	—	6,539	40,072	35,858	4,214	—
Eastern Province	35,849	25,129	10,720	—	52,882	40,143	12,739	—
North-Western Province ...	30,846	39,530	—	8,684	42,433	53,537	—	11,104
North-Central Province ...	22,497	22,927	—	430	55,759	27,552	28,207	—
Province of Uva	53,579	27,608	25,971	—	51,148	32,563	18,585	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	18,376	18,348	28	—	19,425	30,435	—	11,010
Central Depôt	19,240	3,015	16,225	—	—	3,010	—	3,010
Railway Fuel Supply Branch ...	122,809	111,055	11,754	—	106,767	104,619	2,148	—
Conservator's Office	—	44,494	—	44,494	—	36,056	—	36,056
Total ...	410,035	441,205	67,493	98,663	462,427	475,491	73,551	86,615
Net ...	—	—	—	31,170	—	—	—	13,178

The results appear to me certainly disappointing, for I had anticipated that notwithstanding the heavy capital expenditure, the sales of ebony and of satinwood would bring up the revenue sufficiently to cover the expenditure. This would have been done almost within Rs. 1,100, had the outstandings due to the Department not been allowed to exceed those at the close of 1891. They were larger by Rs. 12,066·06, and had this excess been paid in the deficit would only have been Rs. 1,110·89.

73. Taking outstandings, increase of value of stock in depôt, and free grants into consideration, however, the Department is to the good, as is shown in the following statement :—

	Rs.	c.
Cr.		
Increase in value of stock in depôt	32,703	18
Excess of outstandings due *to* Department at the *close* of the year over that at the beginning	12,066	6
Excess of outstandings due *by* Department at the *beginning* of the year over that at the close	1,027	91
Value of free grants	11,929	53
Dr. Total ...	57,726	68
Deficit (excess of expenditure disbursed over revenue paid into the Treasury)	13,177	95
Balance in favour of the year	44,548	73

This is really the fairest way of looking at the transactions of the Department.

74. I had hoped to be able to explain the causes of rise or fall in revenue and expenditure in the different Provinces, but only very few of the Assistant Conservators' reports contain any details on the subject. The reports have, some of them, been received so late that I have no time to refer them back for explanations. In some cases transfers from one Province to another late in the year, or absence on leave through the greater part of the year, has been against officers obtaining the information required, and I hope that I shall be more successful in future years.

75. Forms 14 to 17*b* show details of financial transactions for the year; form 13, which would have shown Province by Province the financial condition of the Department as shown in paragraph 73, have been obliged to leave unfilled, as I had no time left to complete it.

CHAPTER VI.

GENERAL REMARKS.

76. *Provincial Annual Reports.*—Most of the annual reports were late as usual, although I had particularly requested that they might be sent in time. A few arrived early, notably those from the Uva, Sabaragamuwa, North-Central, and Southern Provinces, but the others reached me later, and sometimes in bits, like serial stories. The reports were not only late, but they were mostly incomplete or inaccurate, and, what with the delay in referring for information, I have been kept at work into the small hours during the last week of April, and had it not been for the assistance which Mr. Ferguson kindly gave me in making up the annual forms, I doubt whether I should have been able to send my report in by the time prescribed.

77. *Health of Officers.*—The health of officers has not been particularly good. Most of the forests, excepting those in the high country, are malarious, and Forest Officers are particularly liable to attacks of fever. Mr. Spence, Assistant Conservator, Eastern Province, had to obtain an extension of leave on account of ill-health contracted in the submontane Terai-like tracts of his Province, and Mr. Anthony Pillai, Forest Guard, Hambantota, died from the effects of fever.

78. *Game Laws.*—The Assistant Conservator, Southern Province, complains that the export duty on hides, which was imposed to put a stop to the ruthless slaughter of game, is being evaded by exporters, who give a rough tanning to the hides which they export. I have been told that in the Hambantota District Moormen take licenses for killing a few buffaloes, and kill a much larger number than they are really entitled to. I am very glad to record that Mr. S. Haughton, the Assistant Agent at Puttalam, is doing his best to stop indiscriminate slaughter by granting licenses only on the condition that hinds, fawns, brockets, and stags in velvet shall not be shot. If such measures were taken elsewhere, some of the game might be saved.

79. *Elephant Establishment.*—The cow-elephant which was caught at Lahugalla in 1891 fell ill during the year. She was doctered, but did not recover, and ultimately died. The elephant "Rajah," which was caught in 1890, is doing very well, and is of great use at the saw-mill yard in hauling, rolling, and piling logs.

80. The receipt of a number of reports and papers on Forest Administration in India, and also of several volumes of the Dictionary of Economic Products of India, sent by the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is gratefully acknowledged.

81. During seven months' leave of absence which Government very kindly granted me Captain A. M. Walker acted for me. On him fell the brunt of the work of the year, and I beg to acknowledge the energetic manner in which he carried on the duties of Conservator.

A. F. BROUN,
Conservator of Forests.

Form 1.—Area.

Province.	Area on January 1, 1892.		Added during the year.	Excluded during the year.	Total on December 31, 1892.	
	Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Equivalent in Square Miles.
Reserved Forests.						
(Finally proclaimed in *Government Gazette.*)						
Central	852	1·33	5,642	—	6,494	10·15
North-Western	1,810	2·67	3,667	—	5,477	8·56
Uva	710	1·11	—	—	710	1·11
Sabaragamuwa	20,103	31·41	2,723	—	22,826	35·67
Total ...	23,475	36·52	12,032	—	35,507	55·49
Proposed Reserved Forests.						
(First notice given in *Government Gazette.*)						
Western	5,158	8·06	—	—	5,158°	8·06°
Central	12,400	19·36	—	—	12,400°	19·36°
Southern	15,028	23·48	—	—	15,028	23·48
North-Western	4,812	7·51	35,000†	3,667	36,145	56·48
Sabaragamuwa	31,682	49·50	455	5,866	26,271	41·05
Total ...	69,080	107·91	35,455	9,533	95,002	148·43
Other Crown Forests.						
Western	76,000	118·75		—	76,000	118·75
Central	178,182	278·41	—		178,182	278·41
Northern	476,773	744·95	—	—	476,773	744·95
Southern	128,000	200·00	—	—	128,000	200·00
Eastern	284,844	445·06		2,373	282,471	441·34
North-Western	280,000	437·50	—	35,000	245,000	382·81
North-Central	448,000	700·00	—	—	448,000	700·00
Uva	—‡	—	—	—	160,000	250·00
Sabaragamuwa ...	33,919	53·00	—	455	33,464	52·29
Total ...	1,905,718	2,977·67	—	37,828	2,027,890	3,168·55
Government Forests, Grand Total ...	1,998,273	3,122·01	47,487	47,361	2,158,399	3,372·47

* Areas taken up during the year not stated. † Estimate. ‡ No Estimate.

Form 2.—Boundaries.

Province	Up to 1892.		During 1892.		Total.		Cost.	
	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Length of Boundaries in Chains.	No. of Pillars erected.	Of the Year.	Total.
Western ...	2,040	277	—°	—°	2,040	277°	—	—
Central ...	10,244	12	—	—	10,244	12	—	—
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	1,862	38	1,515	10	3,377	48	262·57	627·64
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	1,179	10	1,179	10	2,124·72	2,124·72
Total ...	14,146	327	2,694	20	16,840	347	2,387·29	2,752·36

* No return.

Form 3.—Surveys.

Province.	Area Surveyed in Acres.			Cost.	
	Up to 1892.	During 1892.	Total.	Of the Year.	Total.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	28,694	21,308	50,002	25,052 34	60,555 46
Central	16,071	4,890	20,961	1,535 37	17,032 34
Northern	—	—	..	—	—
Southern	21,086	3,100	24,186	3,801 74	15,108 83
Eastern	—	—	...	—	—
North-Western	65,700	1,651	67,351	2,461 88	27,818 59
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—
Uva	504	—	504	—	1,083 61
Sabaragamuwa	98,162	5,992	104,154	6,499 9	88,439 21
Total ...	230,217	36,941	267,158	39,350 42	210,033 4

Form 4.—Prosecutions in Courts of Law and Cases compounded under Section 71 of Forest Ordinance of 1885.

Province.	New Cases of the Year.					Disposed of during the Year.							Cases pending at the close of the Year.
	Cases pending from 1891	Unauthorised Felling or Removing.	Illicit Chena.	Other Offences.	Total Cases of the Year.	Total Cases.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Total.		
							Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
Prosecutions:—													
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	2	31	4	3	38	40	26	40	12	32	38	72	2
Northern ...	1	9	16	—	25	26	19	37	5	29	24	66	2
Southern ...	44	47	506	9	562	606	211	279	206	306	417	585	189
Eastern ...	—	36	29	3	68	68	36	50	15	33	51	83	17
North-Western ...	15	41	168	52	261	276	105	289	121	380	226	669	50
North-Central ...	4	16	4	1	21	25	12	28	7	25	19	53	6
Uva ...	4	18	6	3	27	31	14	22	15	20	29	42	2
Sabaragamuwa ...	5	28†	18†	2†	99	104	44	79	40	69	84	148	20
Total ...	75	226†	751†	73†	1,101	1,176	467	824	421	894	888	1718	288
Compositions:—													
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	2	8	13	—	21	23	12	28	3	48	15	76	8
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	12	2	7	21	21	21	27	—	—	21	27	—
North-Central ...	—	1	2	1	4	4	3	3	1	1	4	4	—
Uva ...	—	4	—	—	4	4	4	4	—	—	4	4	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	7	60	117	21	198	205	152	206	30	56	182	262	23
Total ...	9	85	134	30	249	258	193	269	34	105	227	374	31
Grand Total ...	84	311	885	103	1,350	1,434	660	1093	455	999	1115	2092	319

* No return. † Details of 51 other cases not supplied by Police Magistrates, Ratnapura and Kégalla.

Form 5.—Area of Plantation.

Province and District.	Name of Plantation.	Area in Acres. On January 1, 1892.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1892.	Receipts. Charges. Of the Year Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Total. Receipts. Since Beginning. Rs. c.	Charges. Rs. c.
Western Province.									
Negombo ...	Pohonnoruwa	30	10	-	40	—	?	—	—
	Haliganda	40	-		40			—	—
Colombo ...	Hanwella teak garden	3		-	3	—	—	—	—
	Total	73	10		83	—	?	—	—
Central Province.									
Nuwara Eliya ...	Nuwara Eliya	24	12		36	-	2048 0	7174 0	4160 0
	Nánu oya	51	16	—	67	—			
*Kandy ...	Galboda	320	100		420	-	10000 0	3577 0	24001 0
	Total ...	395	128		523	-	12048 0	10751 0	28161 0
Eastern Province.									
Batticaloa ..	Teak ...	670	12		682	-	857 0	-	1255 0
North Western Province.									
Kurunégala ...	Kumbalpola	10		-	10	—	98 0	—	525 0
	Sundapola	39	50		89	1093 0	1669 0	1173 0	2934 0
Puttalam ...	Teak	99	19		118	468 0	1243 0	778 0	5258 0
	Total ...	148	69	-	217	1561 0	3010 0	1951 0	8717 0
Province of Uva.									
Badulla ...	Judge's Hill ..	24	5	-	24·5	-	615 0	—	—
	Elladalawa ..	13	27·5		40·5	-	1030 0	—	—
Haputale ...	Strip plantations ...	4·5	—		4·5	-	44 0		—
Bandárawela ...	Patana ...	5	—	5	-	-	—	—	—
	Depôt ...		5	-	5	—	172 0	—	—
	Railway tank ...		5	-	5	—	222 0	—	—
	Total ...	46·5	38	5	79·5	—	2083 0	—	8113 0
Province of Sabaragamuwa									
Ratnapura ...	Edangoda ...	16	11	-	27	223 0	2092 0	549 0	4431 0
	Yattipowa ...	16	21	-	37				
	Galella ...	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	615 0
	Total .	62	32	30	64	223 0	2092 0	549 0	5046 0
	Grand Total	1394·5	289	35	1648·5	1784 0	20000 0	13251 0	51292 0

Form 6.—Roads and Paths made by the Department.

	Length in Miles. On January 1, 1892.	Added during the Year.	Excluded during the Year.	On December 31, 1892.	Charges of the Year. Rs. c.
(a) Cart Roads					
Western Province ..	...	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	3	1	—	4	2000 0*
Northern Province ..	92·5	—	—	92·5	—
Southern Province ...	—	1·3	—	1·3	248 75
Eastern Province ...	-	·15		·15	13 32
North - Western Prov.	·75	4·39	-	5·14	59 61
North - Central Prov.	-		-	—	—
Province of Uva ...	—		—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	96·25	6·84	—	103·09	2321 68
(b) Bridle Paths.					
Western Province ...	-	—	—	—	—
Central Province ...	3	—	—	3	—
Northern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Province ...	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province ..	-	—	—	—	—
North - Western Prov.	—	—	—	—	—
North - Central Prov	—	—	—	—	—
Province of Uva ...	7·05	—	6	1·05	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—	4·5	—	4·5	100 0
Total ...	10·05	4·5	6	8·55	100 0

* Kandapola road not completed.

	Length in Miles.										
	On January 1, 1892.		Added during the Year.		Excluded during the Year.		On December 31, 1892.		Charges of the Year.	
									Rs.	c.
(c) Inspection and Export Paths.										
Western Province ...	13·44	...	—	...	—	...	13·44	...	—	
Central Province ...	9	...	—	...	—	...	9	...	—	
Northern Province ...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	
Southern Province ...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	
Eastern Province ...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	
North - Western Prov.	·8	...	—	...	—	...	·8	...	—	
North - Central Prov.	5	...	—	...	—	...	5	...	—	
Province of Uva ...	4 18	...	·4	...	4·03	...	·55	...	32	0
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	—		2	...	—	...	2	...	236	80*
Total ...	32·42		2·4		4·03		30·79		268	80
Grand Total ..	138 72		13·74		10·03		142·43		2690	48

* Includes 120 chains of trace, costing Rs. 32·10

Form 7.—Buildings belonging to the Department.

Province.	Permanent.			Semi permanent.			Temporary (Cadjan).			Cost of the Year.	
	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts' Sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts' Sheds.	Bungalows.	Subordinates' Houses.	Depôts' Sheds.	Rs.	c.
On January 1, 1892											
Western ...	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	1	4	—	
Central ..	3	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	150	92
Northern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	122	80
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North-Western ...	2	—	—	—	2	8	2	1	—	1614	62
North Central ..	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	45	0
Uva	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	19	89
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Total	6	8	5	—	5	16	2	2	15	1953	23
Added during the Year.											
Western ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*	
Central ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	0
Northern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	200	0
North Western ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	390	47
North Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	198	50
Sabaragamuwa .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	2	4	888	97
Abandoned during the Year.											
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—*	
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Northern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
On December 31, 1892.											
Western ...	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	1	4	—*	
Central ...	4	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	250	92
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	122	80
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	200	0
North-Western ...	2	—	—	—	5	9	2	1	—	2,005	9
North-Central ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	45	0
Uva	—	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	218	89
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	7	8	5	—	8	18	2	4	18	2,842	20

* No report.

Form 8.—Timber and other Produce sold from Depôts during the year 1892.

Province.	Logs. No. P. D.	Logs. No. P. P.	Logs. No. Total.	Logs. Cubic Feet. P. D.	Logs. Cubic Feet. P. P.	Logs. Cubic Feet. Total.	Logs. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Logs. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Logs. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Sleepers. No. P. D.	Sleepers. No. P. P.	Sleepers. No. Total.	Sleepers. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Sleepers. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Sleepers. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	1204	1202	2406	1669 54	1016 71	2116 25	184	—	184	546 0	—	546 0
Northern ...	451	846	1297	566	51	617	10980 47	7716 32	18616 79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	582	29	611	6400	200	6600	8915 11	284 22	9199 33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	131	802	933	3917	3420	7337	6006 81	22053 60	28060 41	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	1092	8519	9611	1655 3	10412 79	12071 82	318	—	318	864 0	—	864 0
North-Central ...	—	96	96	6134	4970	11104	6844 71	4702 79	11547 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	2420	—	2420	1620 90	—	1620 90	1447	308	1755	3850 16	421 80	4271 96
Total ...	1164	1773	2937	21742	18362	40104	37046 57	61886 43	98933	1949	308	2257	7250 16	421 80	7681 96

Province.	Other Sawn Timber. Cubic Feet. P. D.	Cubic Feet. P. P.	Cubic Feet. Total.	Superficial Feet. P. D.	Superficial Feet. P. P.	Superficial Feet. Total.	Running Feet. P. D.	Running Feet. P. P.	Running Feet. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	19524	29971	49495	15741	3473	19214	5071 2	5205 3	10276 5
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	7991	92	8083	15205	32677	47882	—	—	—	27203 13	1477 93	30681 6
Eastern ...	3758	53	3811	6042	623	6665	5745	—	5745	5993 80	560 79	6554 59
North-Western ...	2182	282	2464	10432	2316	12748	27026	2131	27157	6657 85	1976 58	8634 43
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	351 49	37 45	388 94
Uva ...	2344	2095	4439	27231	31117	58348	67228	68949	136177	12404 44	8485 1	20889 45
Sabaragamuwa ...	1125	14	1139	—	—	—	—	—	—	9371 54	25 87	9397 51
Total ...	17400	2536	24936	79434	97702	177136	113740	74553	188293	69053 37	17768 66	86822 3

Province.	Ebony. Tons. P. D.	Ebony. Tons. P. P.	Ebony. Tons. Total	Ebony. Value P. D. Rs. c.	Ebony. Value P. P. Rs. c.	Ebony. Value Total. Rs. c.	Shingles No. P. D.	Shingles No. P. P.	Shingles No. Total	Shingles Value P. D. Rs. c.	Shingles Value P. P. Rs. c.	Shingles Value Total. Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	5	95	10	67 93	874 4	941 97	202500	185000	221000	2002 50	277 50	3180 0
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	91 8	91 8	—	5757 75	5757 75	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	293	293	—	40160 92	40160 92	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	33	33	—	11 75	11 75	21500	—	21500	159 0	—	159 0
Total ...	5	340·63	341·13	67 93	46804 46	46872 39	257750	128500	385200	3507 75	1928 25	5436 0

Province.	Small Round Timber and Poles. No. P. D.	No. P. P.	No. Total	Running Feet. P. D.	Running Feet. P. P.	Running Feet. Total	Value P. D. Rs. c.	Value P. P. Rs. c.	Value Total Rs. c.	Wattles and Uman Sticks. No. P. D.	No. P. P.	No. Total	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	1849	1092	2842	11337	14458	25795	801 0	313 77	1114 77	18111	19742	37853	176 21	159 53	335 74
Northern ...	1445	296	4169	—	—	—	290 70	494 16	784 86	—	3455	3455	—	34 53	34 53
Southern ...	4248	15035	19283	47300	142000	189300	3268 61	477 61	3744 22	—	8200	8200	—	2335 42	2335 42
Eastern ...	1	1552	1553	—	—	—	10 67	4032 34	4043 1	107880	79941	187721	733 39	1889 38	2622 77
North-Western ...	2592	1682	4274	—	—	—	1798 0	467 12	2265 12	31940	16934	48874	1221 74	795 15	2016 89
North-Central ...	92	—	92	—	—	—	435 50	—	435 50	—	—	—	1252 13	414 14	1666 57
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1385	1385	—	30	30
Sabaragamuwa ...	264	—	264	—	—	—	122 79	—	122 79	1700	—	1700	30 40	—	30 40
Total ...	10482	21935	32417	58637	156458	215095	6525 27	5985 0	12510 27	42531	129655	192186	3413 87	5628 75	9042 62

Province.	Firewood (not including wood from private forests for railway fuel supply) Cubic Yards. P. D.	Cubic Yards. P. P.	Cubic Yards. Total.	Tons. P. D.	Tons. P. P.	Tons. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.	Charcoal Tons. P. D.	Tons. P. P.	Tons. Total.	Bushels. P. D.	Bushels. P. P.	Bushels. Total	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total Rs. c.
Western° ...	4720	—	4720	—	—	—	6672 67	—	6672 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	6692	2554	9246	—	—	—	9891 70	4952 28	14843 98	609	1174	1783	—	—	—	140 7	214 52	354 59
Northern ...	—	—	—	209	2480	2689	632 55	12400 0	13032 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	5660	5660	—	—	—	—	4756 64	4756 64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	709	709	—	417	417	—	2607 70	2607 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	6721	103	6824	—	—	—	9517 11	104 80	9621 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—°	—°	—	—°	—°	—	94 92	94 92	—	—	—	499	194	693	109 69	48 78	158 47
Uva ...	805	1621	2426	—	—	—	1927 50	2825 25	4755 75	—	—	—	1387	3049	4436	454 86	938 13	1392 99
Sabaragamuwa ...	1462	—	1412	—	—	—	1836 85	—	1836 85	—	—	—	284	—	284	42 60	—	42 60
Total ...	20350	10647	30997	209	2897	3106	38478 38	27744 59	58222 97	609	1174	1783	2170	3243	5413	747 22	1201 43	1948 65

Province.	Bamboo and Cane. No. P. D.	No. P. P.	No. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.	Total Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Total Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Total Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western° ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6672 67‡	—	6672 67‡
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	20495 97	13213 38	33709 35
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11823 72	20645 1	32468 73
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	41384 85	9331 82	50716 67
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	428 0	428 †	12744 67	31571 81	44316 48
North-Western ...	—	299	299	—	29 65	29 65	21717 73	19543 84	41261 57
North-Central ...	—	—°	—°	—	1 5	1 5	8993 52	45460 35	54453 87
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	15233 5	13902 44	29135 49
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	19034 34	459 42	19493 76
Total ...	—	299	299	—	458 70	458 70	158100*52	154328 7	312228 59

* No details. † Minor produce. ‡ From Railway Fuel Supply only.

Form 9.—Timber and other Produce removed from the Forests on Payment of Royalty.

TIMBER.

Province.	Trees. No. P. D.	Trees. No. P. P.	Trees. No. Total.	Trees. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Trees. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Trees. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Warichchies. No. P. D.	Warichchies. No. P. P.	Warichchies. No. Total	Warichchies. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Warichchies. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Warichchies. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Shingles. No. P. D.	Shingles. No. P. P.	Shingles. No. Total.	Shingles. Value. P. D. R. c	Shingles. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Shingles. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Cubic Feet. No. P. D.	Cubic Feet. No. P. P.	Cubic Feet. No. Total.	Cubic Feet. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Cubic Feet. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Cubic Feet. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	447	32030	32477	1199 0	9152 42	10351 42
Northern ...	414	139	553	1385 37	104 45	1489 82	67944	11261	79205	298 87	50 6	348 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	1230	1230	—	535 28	535 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	42710	8420	51130	2486 31	9639 39	12125 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	†	†	†	—	646 94	646 94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	†	†	†	104 82	104 82	—	†	†	—	506 52	506 52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	8204	1457	9661	1146 30	222 10	1368 40	41218	7830	49048	181 9	39 14	220 23	—	3934	3934	—	23 60	23 60	36299	9021	45320	6575 5	7151 27	13726 32
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	1736	1736	—	476 99	476 99	—	824	824	—	35 70	35 70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15190	15190	—	1489 32	1489 32
Total ...	51328	12982	64310	5017 38	11729 97	16747 95	109162	19915	129077	479 96	631 42	1111 38	—	3934	3934	—	23 60	23 60	36746	56241	92987	7774 5	17793 12	25567 6

FIREWOOD.

Province.	Tons. No. P. D.	Tons. No. P. P.	Tons. No. Total.	Tons. Value. P. D. R. c.	Tons. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Tons. Value. Total Rs. c.	Cubic Yards. No. P. D.	Cubic Yards. No. P. P.	Cubic Yards. No. Total.	Cubic Yards. Value. P. D Rs. c.	Cubic Yards. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Cubic Yards. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	187	396	583	267 90	157 31	425 21
Northern	50	62	112	11 75	15 50	27 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	130	130	—	63 15	63 15	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	—	52 36	52 36
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	—	39 1	39 1
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	210	914	1124	157 50	568 50	726 0
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	775	775	—	152 50	152 50
Total ...	50	192	242	11 75	78 65	90 40	397	2085	2482	425 40	969 68	1395 8

CHARCOAL.

Province.	Tons. No. P. D.	Tons. No. P. P.	Tons. No. Total.	Tons. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Tons. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Tons. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Bushels. No. P. D.	Bushels. No. P. P.	Bushels. No. Total.	Bushels. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Bushels. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Bushels. Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1137	1137	—	27 99	27 99
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1368	—	1368	136 80	—	136 80
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1368	1137	2505	136 80	27 99	164 79

BAMBOOS AND CANES.

Province.	No. P. D	No. P. P	No. Total.	Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western* ...	—			—	—	—
Central ...	—	1695	1696	—	32 90	32 90
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	166	166	—	8 32	8 32
North-Western ...	†	†	†	†	7 50	7 50
North-Central ...	—	†	†	—	1 0	1 0
Uva ...	6520	1600	8120	19 56	4 80	24 36
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	10100	10100	—	2 50	2 50
Total ...	6520	13561	20081	19 56	57 2	76 58

OTHER PRODUCE. — TOTAL VALUE.

Province.	Other Produce. Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Other Produce. Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Other Produce. Value. Total. Rs. c.	Total Value. P. D. Rs. c.	Total Value. P. P. Rs. c.	Total Value. Total. Rs. c.
Western* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	177 49	177 49	1466 90	9510 12	10977 2
Northern ...	—	626 0	626 0	1695 99	796 1	2492 0
Southern ...	—	797 53	797 53	—	1332 81	1332 81
Eastern ...	—	1819 17	1819 17	2486 31	11558 2	14044 33
North-Western ...	—	118 10	118 10	—	824 90	824 90
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	651 35	651 35
Uva ...	105 60	7516 60	7622 20	8321 90	15526 1	23847 91
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	604 27	604 27	—	2761 28	2761 28
Total ...	105 60	11659 16	11764 76	13971 10	42970 50	56941 60

* No returns from Western Province. † No details.

Form 10.—Statement of Trees felled during 1892.

Species.		Western Province.*	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total.
I.—PRINCIPAL SPECIES.													
Sapu (Michelia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171
	Green ...	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	171	
		—	21	—	—	—	—	—	150	—			171
Ná (Mesua, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	293
	Green ...	—	—	—	188	—	53	—	—	52	—	293	
		—	—	—	188	—	53	—	—	52			293
Halmilla (Berrya ammonilla) ...	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	608	—	608	—	1,998
	Green ...	—	1	6	50	865	468	—	—	—	—	1390	
		—	1	6	50	865	468	—	608	—			1,998
Satinwood (Chloroxylon Swietenia) ...	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,459
	Green ...	—	4	171	—	2,517	462	—	—	5	—	3,459	
		—	4	171	—	2,517	462	—	—	5			3,459
Gammalu, Nedun, and Tamarind (Pterocarpus marsupium, Pericopsis Moomana, Tamarindus indica)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	27
	Green ...	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	26	
		—	15	—	—	—	1	—	—	11			27
Kumbuk (Terminalia glabra)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	525
	Green ...	—	44	120	—	152	125	—	16	68	—	525	
		—	44	120	—	152	125	—	16	68			525
Palu and Munamal (Mimusops, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,732
	Green ...	—	21	787	45	423	456	—	—	—	—	1,732	
		—	21	787	45	423	456	—	—	—			1,732
Ebony (Diospyros ebenum)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	3,898	—	—	3	3,901	—	3,982
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	2	79	—	—	—	—	81	
		—	—	—	—	2	3,977	—	—	3			3,982
Milla (Vitex altissima)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	974
	Green ...	—	4	—	25	419	235	—	—	291	—	974	
		—	4	—	25	419	235	—	—	291			974
Ramai (Persea semecarpifolia)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,132
	Green ...	—	14	73	—	702	343	—	—	—	—	1,132	
		—	14	73	—	702	343	—	—	—			1,132
II.—AUXILIARY SPECIES.													
Kina and Madol (Calophyllum and Garcinia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	667
	Green ...	—	35	10	165	—	429	—	22	6	—	667	
		—	35	10	165	—	429	—	22	6			667
Mendora and Tumpalai (Vatica, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
	Green ...	—	—	—	45	185	—	—	—	—	—	230	
		—	—	—	45	185	—	—	—	—			230
Dún (Doona and Shorea, spp.) ...	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298
	Green ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	34	244	—	298	
		—	20	—	—	—	—	—	34	244			298
Hora and Hal (Vateria and Dipterocarpus, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	240
	Green ...	—	27	—	41	—	20	—	—	152	—	240	
		—	27	—	41	—	20	—	—	152			240
Pohimbiya (Filicium decipiens)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
	Green ...	—	6	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	26	
		—	6	—	—	—	20	—	—	—			26

* No Return.

Form 10—*continued.*

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.	Total Dry.	Total Green.	Grand Total.
Panakka (Pleurostylia Wightii)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	42	
		—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—			42
Margosa, Lunnmidella, and Hulanhik (Melia spp., and Chickrassia tabularis	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	18	67	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	93	
		—	18	67	—	—	8	—	—	—			93
Huri and Suriya Mara (Albizzia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—		—	—	36	—	—	—	—	36	
		—	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—			36
Ubberiya and Dawata (Caralia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—	—	
	Green ...	—	13	—	137	—	42	—	—	19	—	211	
		—	13	—	137	—	42	—	—	19			211
Damba and Naval (Eugenia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	224	—	—	—	9	—	280	2	—	515	
		—	224	—	—	—	9	—	280	2			515
Mi and Wanami (Bassia, spp.)	Dry ...	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	10	—	31	
		—	—	—	20	—	1	—	—	10			31
Mihiriya and Ta wenna (Dichopsis and Gordonia, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	196	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	236	
		—	196	—	40	—	—	—	—	—			236
Jak and Dol (Artocarpus, spp.)	Dry ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Green ...	—	1	—	35	—	14	—	—	1	—	51	
		—	1	—	35	—	14	—	—	1			51
III.—ACCESSORY SPECIES													
Other Species ...	Dry ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		4	—	
	Green ...	—	286	311	3,679	15	171	—	1,772	20,800	—	27,034	
		—	286	315	3,679	15	171	—	1,772	20,800			27,038
Total ...	Dry ...	—	—	4	—	—	3,899	—	608	3	4,514	—	
	Green ...	—	950	1,845	4,470	5,280	3,013	—	2,274	21,661	—	39,493	
		—	950	1,849	4,470	5,280	6,912	—	2,882	21,664	—		44,007

* No Return.

Table 11.—Abstract showing Total Value of Forest Produce sold during 1892.

Province.	Timber.	Firewood.	Charcoal.	Bamboos and Canes.	Other Produce.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	4,948 70	6,672 67	—	—	—	11,621 37
Central	28 862 20	15,269 19	354 59	32 90	177 49	44,696 37
Northern	21,274 93	13,059 80	—	—	626 0	34,960 73
Southern	46,495 31	4,756 64	—	—	797 53	52,049 48
Eastern	53,406 48	2,670 85	27 99	8 32	2,247 17	58,360 81
North-Western	32,256 95	9,674 27	—	37 15	118 10	42,086 47
North-Central	54,810 77	133 93	158 47	2 5	—	55,105 22
Uva	38,325 30	5,481 75	1,529 79	24 36	7,622 20	52,983 40
Sabaragamuwa	19,616 32	1,989 35	42 60	2 50	604 27	22,255 4
Railway Fuel Supply* ...	—	106,766 58	—	—	—	106,766 58
Total ...	299,996 96	166,475 3	2,113 44	107 28	12,192 76	480,885 47

* Wood from private forests only.

Form 12.—Abstract showing Value of Timber and other Produce in Depôt at the Beginning and Close of the Year 1892.

Description of Timber or other Produce.	Province.	On hand at commencement of the year.							On hand at close of the year.							Difference in Value	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet	Running Feet.	Cubic Yard.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yard.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
I.—TIMBER, INCLUDING CABINET WOODS.								Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Logs	Western*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central	877	6,803	—	—	—	4	7,801 77	16	7,713	—	—	—	—	12,068 7	4,266 30	—
	Northern	898	544	—	—	—	—	9,026 81	1,016	3,366	—	—	—	—	16,851 50	7,824 70	—
	Southern	110	3,073	—	—	—	—	2,990 41	398	8,300	—	—	—	—	9,279 76	6,289 35	—
	Eastern	5533	83	—	—	—	—	68,788 28	3,535	4,577	—	—	—	25	54,304 28	—	14,484 0
	North-Western	20	1,608	—	—	—	—	2,473 87	1,213	5,511	—	—	—	91	19,592 98	17,119 11	—
	North-Central	715	7,837	—	—	—	132	36,642 50	—	9,358	—	—	—	253	38,350 0	1,707 50	—
	Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	2,165	—	—	—	—	1,594 50	1,594 50	—
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	8,153	19,946	—	—	—	136	127,723 63	6,284	30,990	—	—	—	344 25	152,041 9	38,801 46	14,484 0
Sleepers	Western*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	—	—	—	—	—	549 0	549 0	—
	Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,035	—	—	—	—	—	3,472 37	3,472 37	—
	North-Western	495	—	—	—	—	—	1,426 25	264	—	—	—	—	—	876 25	—	550 0
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa	—	2,709	—	—	—	—	2,472 0	—	8,690	—	—	—	—	3,752 0	1,280 0	—
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	495	2,709	—	—	—	—	3,898 25	1,505	8,690	—	—	—	—	8,649 62	5,301 37	550 0
Other sawn timber	Western*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central	—	—	59,736	21,077	—	—	10,327 48	—	—	84,078	21,811	—	—	10,627 86	300 38	—
	Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern	—	14,617	23,745	—	—	—	21,061 22	—	12,100	21,360	—	—	—	19,340 86	—	1,720 36
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	908	—	—	—	—	—	44 95	44 95	—
	North-Western	1,427	1,200	150	100	—	—	1,760 53	6,970	3,379	10,984	7,680	—	—	10,607 90	8,847 37	—
	North-Central	498	93	—	—	—	—	1,525 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,525 86
	Uva	—	181	6,895	229,012	—	—	10,337 91	—	337	17,752	181,489	—	—	8,188 76	—	2,149 15
	Sabaragamuwa	—	2,402	—	—	—	—	3,646 25	—	2,377	—	—	—	—	3,772 2	125 77	—
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	1,925	18,493	90,526	250,189	—	—	48,659 25	7,878	18,193	134,174	210,980	—	—	52,582 35	9,318 47	5,395 37

I.—Timber, including Cabinet Woods—*contd.*

Small round timber	Western*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central	4	—	—	—	—	—	15 16	72	—	—	8,296	—	—	316 40	301 24	—
	Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern	2,050	—	—	—	—	—	71 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 75
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	0 25	0 25	—
	North-Western	158	—	—	—	—	—	219 48	4,379	—	—	—	—	—	763 97	544 49	—
	North-Central	60,342	—	—	—	—	—	3,985 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,985 45
	Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	62,554	—	—	—	—	—	4,291 84	4,452	—	—	8,296	—	—	1,080 62	845 98	4,057 20
Warichchies and uman sticks	Western*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central	3,258	—	—	—	—	—	124 83	1,652	—	—	—	—	—	17 95	—	106 88
	Northern	5,237	—	—	—	—	—	415 68	4,779	—	—	—	—	—	225 47	—	190 21
	Southern	82	—	—	—	—	—	2 68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 68
	Eastern	5,073	—	—	—	—	—	1,108 1	29,697	—	—	—	—	—	783 51	—	324 50
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,810	—	—	—	—	—	1,376 96	1,376 96	—
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva	1,385	—	—	—	—	—	18 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 75
	Sabaragamuwa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	15,035	—	—	—	—	—	1,669 95	66,938	—	—	—	—	—	2,403 89	1,376 96	643 2
Shingles	Western*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central	32,035	—	—	—	—	—	390 18	84,365	—	—	—	—	—	997 55	607 17	—
	Northern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,750	—	—	—	—	—	716 25	716 25	—
	Sabaragamuwa	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 0
	Central Depôt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	37,035	—	—	—	—	—	420 18	132,115	—	—	—	—	—	1,713 60	1,323 42	30 0
	Total of I.	125,197	41,148	90,526	250,189	—	136	186,663 10	219,172	67,873	134,174	219,276	—	344·25	218,471 17	56,967 66	25,159 59

* No return.

Abstract showing Value of Timber, &c., in Depôt.—*continued.*

Description of Timber or other Produce.	Province	On hand at commencement of the year							On hand at close of the year.							Difference in Value.	
		No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yard.	Tons.	Value	No.	Cubic Feet.	Superficial Feet.	Running Feet.	Cubic Yard.	Tons.	Value.	In favour of the year.	Against the year.
								Rs. c.							Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
II.—Firewood and Charcoal.																	
Firewood	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	745	—	1,256 0	—	—	—	—	635	—	1,251 25	—	4 75
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	1,210	6,050 0	—	—	—	—	—	1,004	5,020 0	—	1,030 0
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	750	—	753 0	753 0	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	371	1,393 13	—	—	—	—	1,694	—	2,427 50	1,034 46	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	28	—	28 0	—	—	—	—	103	—	102 0	74 0	—
	North Central ...	—	—	—	—	200	—	200 0	—	—	—	—	150	—	50 0	—	150 0
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	440	—	1,388 75	—	—	—	—	417	—	917 50	—	471 25
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	1,413	1,581	10,315 88	—	—	—	—	3,918	1,004	10,521 34	1,861 46	1,656 0
						Bushels							Bushels				
Charcoal	Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	·25	7 33	—	—	—	—	—	1,081·5	492 71	485 36	—
	Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Uva ...	—	—	—	—	130	—	39 57	—	—	—	—	405	—	132 87	93 30	—
	Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	284	—	42 60	42 60	—
	Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total ...	—	—	—	—	130	·25	46 92	—	—	—	—	689	1,081·5	668 18	621 26	—
	Total of II. ...	—	—	—	—	Cub. yds. 1,413 Bushels 130	1,581·25	10,362 80	—	—	—	—	Cub. yds. 3,918 Bushels 689	2,085·5	11,189 52	2,482 72	1,656 0
III.—Bamboo, Cane, and other Minor Produce.	North-Western ...	95	—	—	—	—	—	†202 28	195	—	—	—	—	—	‡270 67	68 39	—
	Total of III. ..	95	—	—	—	—	—	202 28	195	—	—	—	—	—	270 67	68 39	—
	Grand Total Value ...	125,292	41,148	90,526	250,189	Cub. yds. 1,413 Bushels. 130	1,717·25	197,228 18	219,367	67,873	134,174	219,276	Cub. yds. 3,918 Bushels. 689	2,429·75	229,931 36	59,518 77	26,815 59

* No return.

† Includes Rs. 154·73, value of minor produce.

‡ Includes Rs. 214·12, value of minor produce.

Form 14.—Summary of Revenue credited in the Treasury during the Year 1892.

Province.	I. Timber and other Produce removed from Forest by Government Agency. (a) Timber.	(b) Firewood.	(c) Bamboos and Canes.	(d) Minor Produce.	Total.	II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers. (a) Timber.	(b) Fire-wood.	(c) Bamboos and Canes.	(d) Minor Produce.	Total.	III. Drift, Waif, and confiscated Produce.	IV. Miscellaneous. (a) Fines and Forfeitures.	(b) Refunds.	(c) Other Sources.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	1,767 15	8,995 5	—	—	10,762 20	—	—	—	—	—	320 12	40 0	—	158 0	198 0	11,280 32
Central ...	21,447 31	14,750 2	—	—	36,197 33	11,240 77	347 75	32 90	128 37	11,749 79	61 26	611 17	—	476 74	1,087 91	49,096 29
Northern ...	17,825 18	13,032 55	—	—	30,857 73	1,838 75	27 25	—	626 0	2,492 0	75 0	112 50	—	27 60	140 10	33,564 83
Southern ...	33,699 88	4,756 64	—	—	38,456 52	535 28	—	—	486 32	1,021 60	311 21	282 47	—	—	282 47	40,071 80
Eastern ...	35,953 74	2,529 33	—	—	38,483 7	12,125 70	91 14	8 32	1,805 17	14,030 33	122 29	246 50	—	—	246 50	52,882 19
North-Western ...	31,669 95	9,623 21	29 65	—	41,322 81	478 51	54 36	7 50	30 0	570 37	303 49	86 0	—	150 12	236 12	42,432 79
North-Central ...	54,197 82	253 39	1 5	—	54,452 26	611 34	39 1	1 0	—	651 35	—	289 40	366 15	—	655 55	55,759 16
Uva ...	23,099 94	6,585 87	—	—	29,685 81	12,569 54	690 34	13 50	7,637 10	20,910 48	7 48	360 26	—	183 63	543 89	51,147 66
Sabaragamuwa ...	13,793 80	1,836 85	—	—	15,630 65	2,002 1	152 50	2 50	—	2,157 1	604 27	422 25	—	611 4	1,033 29	19,425 22
Railway Fuel Supply	—	106,766 58*	—	—	106,766 58*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106,766 58*
Total ...	233,454 77	169,129 49	30 70	—	402,614 96	41,401 90	1,402 35	65 72	10,712 96	53,582 93	1,805 12	2,450 55	366 15	1,607 13	4,423 83	462,426 84

* Private wood only.

Form 15 *a*.—Summary of Expenditure disbursed on Conservancy and Works (A) during the Year 1892.

Province	I. Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency. (a) Timber.	(b) Firewood.	Total.	II. Timber removed from Forests by Purchasers.	III. Drift, Waif, and confiscated Produce.	IV. Purchase of Live Stock, Stores, & Tools.	V. Communications and Buildings. (a) Roads and Bridges.	(b) Buildings	(c) Other Works.	Total.	VI. Settlements, Demarcations, Planting, Survey, &c. (a) Demarcation.	(b) Surveys and Working Plans	(c) Compensation for Land and Rights.	(d) Sowing and Planting.	(e) Settlements and other Works.	Total.	VII. Miscellaneous (a) Refunds.	(b) Law and other Charges	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs. c	Rs. c	Rs. c.	Rs c	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs c.
Western ...	3727 26	5505 34	9232 60	—	—	527 61	—	—	152 67	152 67	—	—	—	615 48	—	615 48	—	—	—	10528 36
Central ...	17706 95	13044 89	30751 84	136 32	12 8	404 37	2079 75	839 90	1 0	2920 65	272 28	—	1317 93	12057 48	—	13647 69	—	—	—	47872 95
Northern ...	11264 81	7569 1	18833 82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18833 82
Southern ...	24487 92	—	24487 92	—	—	51 75	248 75	122 80	—	371 55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 29	5 29	24916 51
Eastern ...	21966 84	3121 0	25087 84	—	86 63	957 81	13 32	200 0	—	213 32	—	—	—	890 93	236 76	1127 69	18 95	—	18 95	27492 24
North-Western ...	29581 48	7343 58	36925 6	—	46 50	187 20	59 61	1901 62	36 32	1997 55	412 37	—	—	3060 21	31 20	3503 78	—	20 40	20 40	42674 49
North-Central ...	20031 14	158 7	20189 21	—	—	343 34	—	300 8	—	300 8	140 0	—	—	—	—	140 0	—	26 25	26 25	20996 88
Uva ...	16923 77	3701 36	20625 13	—	—	300 0	32 0	218 39	—	250 39	—	—	—	2083 41	—	2083 41	58 20	—	58 20	23377 13
Sabaragamuwa ...	15996 34	1226 80	17223 14	—	—	—	336 80	230 0	—	566 80	2124 72	232 61	1000 0	2091 65	314 0	5762 98	—	—	—	23546 92
Central Depôt ...	785 37	—	785 37	—	—	7 55	—	—	777 25	777 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1570 17
Railway Fuel supply...	—	99180 31	99180 31*	—	18 56	—	—	—	50 0	50 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99249 87
Conservator's Office ...	—	—	—	—	—	159 47	—	—	450 0	450 0	—	8970 80	—	—	—	8970 80	—	—	—	9580 27
Total ...	162471 88	140850 36	303322 24	136 32	163 77	2993 10	2770 23	3812 79	1467 24	8050 26	2949 37	9203 41	2317 93	20799 16	581 96	35851 83	77 15	51 94	129 9	350646 51

* Private wood only.

Form 15 *b*.—Summary of Expenditure on Establishments (B) during the Year 1892.

Province.	I. Salaries. (*a*) Superior Staff.	(*b*) Subordinate Staff.	Total.	II. Travelling Allowances.	III. Contingencies. (*a*) Stationery.	(*b*) Sundries.	Total.	Total.	Grand Total. Expenditure. (A and B).
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	3,250 0	7,051 84	10,301 84	2,004 25	—	—	—	12,306 9	22,834 45
Central ...	6,424 64	5,251 0	11,675 64	3,316 10	89 24	136 75	225 99	15,217 73	63,090 68
Northern ...	3,500 0	1,530 0	5,030 0	1,981 37	62 24	—	62 24	7,073 61	25,907 43
Southern ...	6,000 0	2,912 24	8,912 24	1,964 2	65 65	—	65 65	10,941 91	35,858 42
Eastern ...	5,852 44	3,773 38	9,625 82	2,874 41	150 72	—	150 72	12,650 95	40,143 19
North-Western	4,998 38	3,540 0	8,538 38	2,141 53	133 35	48 75	182 10	10,862 1	53,536 50
North-Central	3,000 0	2,190 0	5,190 0	1,320 82	41 85	—	41 85	6,552 67	27,551 55
Uva ...	3,291 62	3,393 50	6,685 12	2,365 75	97 1	38 10	135 11	9,185 98	32,563 11
Sabaragamuwa	3,000 0	1,315 0	4,315 0	2,513 67	52 82	—	52 82	6,881 49	30,434 41
Central Depôt	—	1,440 0	1,440 0	—	—	—	—	1,440 0	3,010 17
Railway Fuel Supply	2,237 50	1,980 0	4,217 50	969 15	71 25	111 82	183 7	5,369 72	104,618 59
Conservator's Office	20,407 16	2,670 67	23,077 83	3,155 41	109 86	132 92	242 78	26,476 2	36,056 29
Total ...	61,561 74	37,047 63	99,609 37	24,606 48	873 99	468 34	1,342 33	124,958 18	475,604 79

Form 16.—Summary of Outstandings due to the Department at Close of the Year 1892.

Province.	I. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Government Agency. (*a*) Timber.	(*b*) Firewood.	(*c*) Bamboos and Canes.	(*d*) Minor Produce.	Total.	II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers. (*a*) Timber.	(*b*) Firewood.	(*c*) Bamboos and Canes.	(*d*) Minor Produce.	Total.	III. Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	IV. Miscellaneous. (*a*) Fines and Forfeitures	(*b*) Refunds.	(*c*) Other Sources.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	3,274 11	—	—	—	3,274 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,274 11
Central ...	1,709 81	2,491 79	—	—	4,201 60	1,966 0	25 15	—	115 25	2,106 40	3 46	—	—	0 75	0 75	6,312 21
Northern ...	1,821 0	—	—	—	1,821 0	97 95	—	—	—	97 95	—	—	—	—	—	1,918 95
Southern ...	12,260 15	—	—	—	12,260 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,260 15
Eastern ...	11,322 84	78 37	—	—	11,401 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,401 21
North-Western	4,110 84	9 0	—	—	4,119 84	—	—	—	—	—	0 83	—	—	—	—	4,120 67
North-Central	1,054 32	18 0	—	—	1,072 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,072 32
Uva ...	3,349 47	396 25	—	—	3,745 72	3,033 15	427 8	10 86	45 10	3,516 19	—	249 34	—	—	249 34	7,511 25
Sabaragamuwa	7,561 47	42 60	—	—	7,604 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,604 7
Railway Fuel Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	46,464 1	3,036 1	—	—	49,500 2	5,097 10	452 23	10 86	160 35	5,720 54	4 29	249 34	—	0 75	250 9	55,474 94

Form 17 *a*.—Summary of Outstandings due by the Department on Conservancy and Works (A) at Close of the year 1892.

Province.	I. Timber, &c., removed by Government Agency. (*a*) Timber.	(*b*) Firewood.	Total.	II. Timber, &c., removed from Forests by Purchasers.	III. Drift, Waif, and Confiscated Produce.	IV. Purchase of Live Stock, Stores, Tools, &c.	V. Communications and Buildings. (*a*) Roads and Bridges.	(*b*) Buildings.	(*c*) Other Works.	Total.	VI. Settlements, Demarcations, Sowing, and Planting. (*a*) Demarcations.	(*b*) Surveys and Working Plans.	(*c*) Compensation for land and Rights.	(*d*) Sowing and Planting.	(*e*) Settlements.	Total.	VII. Miscellaneous. (*a*) Refunds.	(*b*) Law and other Charges.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	3 80	638 36	642 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 50	—	62 50	—	—	—	704 66
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	1,902 73	—	1,902 73	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	25 0	246 88	—	—	75 0	—	321 88	—	—	—	2,249 61
Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
R'way Fuel Supply	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conservator's Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,906 53	638 36	2,544 89	—	—	—	—	—	25 0	25 0	246 88	—	—	137 50	—	384 38	—	—	—	2,954 27

Form 17 *b*.—Summary of Outstandings due by the Department on Establishments (B) at Close of the Year 1892.

Province.	I. Salaries. (*a*) Superior Staff.	(*b*) Subordinate Staff.	Total.	II. Travelling Allowances.	III. Contingencies. (*a*) Stationery.	(*b*) Sundries.	Total.	Total.	Grand Total of outstanding due by Department (A and B).
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	704 66
Northern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central ...	—	—	—	135 0	—	—	—	135 0	135 0
Uva ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa ...	—	—	—	288 0	—	—	—	288 0	2,537 61
Central Depôt ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Fuel Supply ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conservator's Office ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	423 0	—	—	—	423 0	3,377 27

Appendix A.—Statement showing abundance of Seed Crop and Seedlings.

Species.		Western Province.	Central Province.	Northern Province.	Southern Province.	Eastern Province.	North-Western Province.	North-Central Province.	Province of Uva.	Province of Sabaragamuwa.
Walu-kina ...	Calophyllum bracteatum ...	No Report.	—	—	No Report.		No Report	—	No Report.	G M
Kina ...	Do. Walkeri ...		G B	—		—		—		—
Ná ...	Mesua ferrea ...		—	—		—		—		G G
Madol ...	Garcinia echinocarpa ...		—	—		—		—		—
Mihiriya (hill) ...	Gordonia zeylanica ...		—	—		—		—		—
Hora ...	Dipterocarpus zeylanicus ...		—	—		—		—		M M
Mendora (swamp)	Vatica Roxburghiana ...		—	—		—		—		B B
Tumpalai ...	Vatica obscura ...		—	—		G ?		—		—
Dun (red) ...	Doona zeylanica ...		—	—		—		—		G G
Dun (white) ...	Do. trapezifolia ...		G G	—		—		—		—
Tiniya ...	Do. congestiflora ...		—	—		—		—		G G
Hal ...	Vateria acuminata ...		—	—		—		—		B B
Halmendora ...	Stemonoporus zeylanicus ...		—	—		—		—		B B
Hal-milla ...	Berrya Ammonilla ...		—	—		M M		G B		F ?
Satinwood ...	Chloroxylon Swietenia ...		G G	G ?		G G		—		? F
Margosa ...	Melia indica ...		—	—		G ?		—		—
Mora ...	Nephelium Longana ...		—	—		G ?		G F		—
Nedun ...	Pericopsis Moonana ...		—	—		—		—		F B
Kumbuk ...	Terminalia glabra ...		—	—		B B		—		G M
Mí ...	Bassia longifolia ...		—	—		—		F F		M ?
Palu ...	Mimusops hexandra		B ?	B ?		B B		G F		—
Ebony ...	Diospyros Ebenum ...		B ?	G B		—		G B		—
Calamander ...	Do. quæsita ...		—	—		—		—		B B
Milla ...	Vitex altissima ...		—	G ?		G B		G B		G ?
(Ranai) Wewarana	Persea semecarpifolia ...		G ?	G ?		G ?		G F		—

N.B.—G stands for Good.
F do. Fair.
M do. Moderate.
B do. Bad.
? do. No report given.

The first letter stands for seed crop, and the second for reproduction of the year

Appendix B.—Statement showing the Comparative growth of Trees planted on the Clearings in the Province of Uva.

Month and Year Planted.	Size.	December, 1889. Height.	December, 1889. Girth, 6 ft. from Ground.	December, 1890. Height.	December, 1890. Girth, 3 ft. High.	December, 1891. Height.	December, 1891. Girth, 3 ft. High.	December, 1892. Height.	December, 1892. Girth, 4 ft. High.*
	JUDGE'S HILL PLANTATION.								
	Sapu S., *Michelia Champaca* L.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Dec. 1888 ...	Largest ...	6 6	0 6	13 6	0 9	20 8	1 3	29 0	1 6
	Smallest ...	2 0	—	—	—	7 6	0 6	10 6	0 8½
	Grevillea robusta. The Silken Oak of Australia.								
Dec. 1888 ...	Largest ...	8 6	0 5	17 6	0 7	25 6	0 10	31 0	1 3
	Smallest ...	2 0	—	—	—	12 11	0 3½	24 6	0 8½
	Casuarina.								
Dec. 1888 ...	Largest ...	9 0	0 5	15 2	0 6	24 0	0 9	32 0	1 1
	Smallest ...	1 6	—	—	—	12 10	0 3½	21 0	0 7
	Flamboyant.								
Dec. 1888 ...	Largest ...	—	—	17 6	0 11	24 8	1 9	43 0	2 5
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	11 9	0 5	15 6	0 10½
	Pithecolobium Saman.								
Dec. 1888 ...	Largest ...	—	—	18 8	0 10	18 3	1 2	26 0	1 10
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	9 6	0 4½	15 6	0 9½
	Pihimbiya S., *Filicium decipiens*, Thw.								
Dec. 1888 ...	Largest ...	—	—	5 11	0 2	13 0	0 5½	13 6	0 5½
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	7 7	0 2½	8 0	0 3
	Iron Bark, Eucalyptus robusta.								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 6	0 7*
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 6	0 6*
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0	0 4½*
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 6	0 5*
	Lunumidella S., *Melia dubia (planted at stake).*								
Dec. 1890 ...	Largest ...	—	—	—	—	7 8	0 4½	24 6	1 4½
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	2 10	0 2½	16 6	0 9
	OF THOSE ON THE STRIP ABOVE THE ROAD AT ENTRANCE.								
	Sapu, Michelia Champaca.								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	—	—	2 11	—	7 7	0 5½	18 6	0 11
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	5 6	0 3½	10 0	0 5½
	Grevillea robusta. The Silken Oak of Australia								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	—	—	6 0	0 1½	15 8	0 5	21 6	0 8½
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	11 0	0 2	17 0	0 5½
	Kahata S., *Patna Oak, Careya arborea (self-sown plants).*								
	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 6	1 0½†
	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0	1 1†
	Kos S., *Jak, Artocarpus integrifolia (planted at stake).*								
Dec. 1891 ...	Largest ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 6	0 3½‡
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10	—‡
	ELADALUWE PLANTATION, BADULLA.								
	Sapu S., *Michelia Champaca.*								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	—	—	3 5	0 4½	10 6	0 6	19 6	0 11
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	4 7	0 3	11 0	0 5½
	Grevillea robusta. The Silken Oak of Australia.								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	—	—	7 3	0 4½	22 0	0 9	25 6	0 10
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	10 8	0 4	21 0	0 6½

* I give the dimensions of the four which are growing on this plantation.
† This is the first year that these plants have been measured.
‡ Most of those which grew up were attacked by cattle, and even those which are left are stumps, the tops of which have been devoured by them.

Month and Year Planted.	Size.	December, 1889. Height.	December, 1889. Girth, 6 ft. from Ground.	December, 1890. Height.	December, 1890. Girth, 3 ft. High.	December, 1891. Height.	December, 1891. Girth, 3 ft. High.	December, 1892. Height.	December, 1892. Girth, 4 ft. High.
	Kos S., Jak, Artocarpus integrifolia (planted at stake).	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft in.	ft. in.	ft in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	--	--	5 10	—	12 0	0 6	18 0	0 8¾
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	4 10	0 3	6 6	0 3¼
	Lumumidella S., Melu dubia (plants).								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	—	--	14 6	0 8	28 0	1 6	36 6	1 7½
	Smallest ...	—	--	—	-	24 0	1 0	28 0	1 2½
	Pithecolobium Saman								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ..	—	--	4 0	--	8 0	0 6	13 0	0 9
	Smallest ...	—	--	—	—	4 10	0 3	10 0	0 4¾
	Iron Bark, Eucalyptus robusta								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	—	—	4 9	0 1½	10 8	0 6	17 0	0 10*
	2	--	--	--	—	—	—	12 6	0 7*
	3	—	—	—	—	8 8	0 4	11 6	0 6*
	Milla S., Vitex altissima (planted at stake).								Girth at stool.
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest† ...	--	—	2 9	—	5 6	—	8 0	0 11
	Smallest‡ ...	--	—	—	—	2 3	—	7 0	0 5¾§
	Suriya, Wal S., Albizzia odoratissima (self-sown plants).								
	Largest ...	--	—	—	—	-	—	19 6	1 1¾
	Smallest ...	--	—	—	—	—	--	10 6	0 5
	Arala S., Terminalia Chebula (self sown plants).								
	Largest ...	—		--	-	--	—	21 0	1 4½
	Smallest ...	-	—	—	—	--	—	18 0	1 1½
	HAPUTALÉ PLANTATION.								
	Iron Bark, Eucalyptus robusta								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	--	—	16 10	0 4¼	28 0	1 3	32 0	1 8
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	22 0	0 10	20 0	0 8‖
	Black wood, Acacia Melanoxylon.								
Dec. 1889 ...	Largest ...	--	--	15 0	—	25 0	0 10	40 0	1 2
	Smallest ...	--	-	--	—	20 0	0 9	15 0	0 4
	Iron Bark, Eucalyptus robusta.								
Dec. 1890 ...	Largest ...	--	—	—	—	16 0	0 7	22 0	1 1
	Smallest ...	—	—	--	—	9 10	0 4	5 0	0 6
Dec. 1891 ...	Largest ...	—	—	--	—	—	—	12 0	0 8
	Smallest ...	--	—	—	—	—	—	5 0	—
	Grevillea robusta.								
July, 1892 ...	Largest ...	—	--	-	—	—	—	7 0	0 2
	Smallest ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0	—

* These are the only three growing on this plantation.
† Length of bole, 1 ft. 2 in.
‡ Length of bole, 1 ft. 6 in.
§ These plants are the results of a handful of seed which the Forest Ranger planted as an experiment. Plants which were reared in beds and transplanted proved a failure.
‖ The smallest measured this year is evidently a plant which was put in to supply a vacancy.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR 1892.

CONTENTS.

1.—Staff.
2.—Pérádeniya Gardens.
3.—Hakgala Garden.
4.—Henaratgoda Garden.
5.—Anurádhapura Garden.
6.—Badulla Garden.
7.—Interchange of Plants and Seeds.
8.—Additions to the Collections.
9.—Notes on Economic Plants.
10.—Herbarium and Library.
11.—Receipts from Sales.
12.—Expenditure.

1.—STAFF.

THE Director was absent on leave for seven months (14th April to 17th November), and for four months of that period was occupied in London in arranging for the Ceylon Section at the Imperial Institute the collections (made for the purpose) of Raw and Commercial Samples from the Colony. A Catalogue of these exhibits was drawn up and printed in London.

Mr. Clark, the Head Gardener, returned from a year's leave on 10th February.

In response to an application at the commencement of the year, Government agreed to the formation of a new class of *employés* under the title of "Upper Gardeners." These posts are intended to attract youths of some education who desire to qualify as skilled gardeners, and so be fitted to take superior places in private employ. Three posts of this class were accordingly made, on an ascending scale of pay, and suitable appointments made to them. At present the senior is employed at Pérádeniya and the two juniors at Hakgala.

2.—PERÁDENIYA GARDENS.

Roads and Paths.—These require constant attention, but no extensive work was undertaken during the year, though several short pieces were repaired. New culverts, on a larger scale than those in use hitherto, have been built in several places, and the margins of the Main Drive re-turfed. The River Drive, extending round the Gardens, is now in bad order in places, and will have to be taken in hand during the coming year.

Buildings.—The Director's house underwent very necessary and extensive repairs during my absence on leave, and is now a much more comfortable dwelling. But I regret to find that none of the other pressing repairs reported by the District Engineer, as required in the other houses, have as yet been attended to. Nor have I any assurance yet that the building occupied by Mr. Clark is to be superseded—as I have so often urged—by a more suitable dwelling.

Water Supply.—A great improvement in this has been effected by the substitution in the Garden of open distributing channels of brick and cement in place of the ditches hitherto existing, which allowed much leakage and loss of water. We have also relaid in places the piping which brings water to the Garden from the stream on Pérádeniya tea estate, and our whole water supply is now in good working order.

Improvements.—A large old gravel pit, long disused and become a receptacle for rubbish, was cleared out, levelled, and planted with Guinea grass; a large quantity of old stumps and rotten trees was removed from the Arboretum; and both the Ferneries were replanted. The floor of the Conservatory was re-cemented properly levelled, and drained, and six more trellis work arbours for climbing plants were set up.

Cultivation.—The collection of rattans (*Calamus*, *Plectocomia*, &c.), consisting of many species (mostly unfortunately without names), has been brought together into one part of the Garden. These prickly climbers require the support of large trees to attain their full growth and to produce flowers and seeds, and, except when quite young, are unsuitable for growing with other palms.

The young palmyra palms in the avenue have benefited by the dry season, and have made a little better growth during the year.

The Herbaceous Ground is one of the least satisfactory parts of the Garden, and I am aware that much more attention should be given to it. But, as a matter of fact, there are in the Tropics very few truly herbaceous plants, and most of the perennials planted here have grown into large bushes or shrubs requiring to be constantly pruned down to a reasonable size.

The collection of ornamental plants in pots has now become so large that the Conservatory is overcrowded, and increased accommodation is necessary. I purpose, therefore, during the coming year, to construct a new Conservatory for future additions, and a site has been selected in the hollow below the present one. To obtain space here several trees had to be cut down, the only one of any interest among them being a large specimen of *Cedrela Toona*. This was I believe planted in 1852, and was in a dying state; the trunk measured 9 ft. 6 in. in circumference at a yard from the ground, and I have had a section of it formed into a chair for the verandah of the Museum, where it forms a companion to the one made from the mahogany tree referred to in my last report (p. 15).

New Plants in Flower.—Among the plants which flowered for the first time in the Gardens during 1892 may be mentioned :—*Dombeya* (*Astrapæa*), *Wallichii*, *Ailantus moluccana*, *Momordica mixta*, *Gonolobus grandiflorus*, *Streptosolen Jamesonii*, *Thunbergia Dregeana*, *Petrea erecta*, *Eucharis Stevensii*, *Aponogeton distachyum*, and the following Orchids :—*Cattleya Schrœderiana*, *C. guttata*, var. *Leopoldi*, *C. maxima*, *C. Boweringiana*, *C. Dominyana*, *C. Harrisoniana*, *C. Sanderiana*, *Catasetum Bungerothii*, *Cœlogyne asperata*, *Trichopilia suavis*, *T. coccinea*, *Angræcum articulatum*, *Vanda cœrulea*, *V. tricolor*, *Miltonia spectabilis*, *Oncidium Kramerianum*, *O. Papilio*, *Bifrenaria aurantiaca*, *Epidendrum odoratissimum*, *Aerides Savageanum*, *Dendrobium tortile*, var. *roseum*, *D. Falconeri*, *Saccolabium violaceum*, *Lockhartia elegans*, *Maxillaria leontoglossa*, *Cypripedium Ainsworthii*. The show of *Cattleyas* was particularly good.

Weather.—The year 1892 was as exceptional as its predecessor, but in a quite different way. The rainfall, though in amount not far from the average, was distributed in a very unusual manner. January, usually one of our driest months, registered no less than 8·35 in., the first week giving almost incessant rain, and 2·58 in. falling on 5th. March was very dry, with cold nights (on the morning of 8th March the temperature at 6 A.M. was only 59° F.), and April very much more so than usual; and the most characteristic feature of the year was the want of the usual copious south-west monsoon rains. We had a fortnight's drought from 6th to 20th May, and again from 6th to 20th July, June giving 8·01 in. From 23rd August to 16th September there was again an almost complete want of rain. But October and November were very wet, the former giving the very high figure of 20·90 in., 3·40 in. falling on 17th; they were followed by December with less than half the average fall, the usual dry season setting in very early.

The following table gives the figures for the year and the average of the previous 8–9 years :—

Rainfall at Péradeniya.

	1892. Rainfall	1892. Rainy Days.	Average. Rainfall.	Average. Rainy Days.	
January	8·35	15	1·77	4	Eight years, 1884–91
February	2·72	10	1·56	3	
March	·84	3	4·98	8	
April	5·14	12	9·78	13	
May	7·30	12	9·34	11	
June	8·04	12	9·77	20	
July	8·44	14	7·29	16	
August	7·80	19	6·44	15	Nine years, 1883–91
September	4·02	12	6·64	14	
October	20·90	22	11·93	19	
November	11·40	21	9·52	16	
December	4·26	11	8·61	12	
Year ...	89·23	163	87·63	153	Eight years, 1884–91

Visitors.—The beauty of the Gardens and the interest of their contents are becoming more and more recognised, and few travellers who can spare time leave Ceylon without paying a visit to them. During the year 1892 no less than 1,966 such visitors entered their names in the book kept at the Lodge for the purpose. I find the labels to the trees very much appreciated, and hope to greatly increase their numbers on a general system; but this involves much expense, and can be only done gradually.

The third edition of my little Hand-Guide to the Gardens, published in 1890, is already exhausted, and a new one is urgently called for. This will be undertaken as soon as I can find time for the work, and I hope to improve it by a somewhat fuller treatment of the subject.

3.—HAKGALA GARDEN.

Progress is being steadily made in the improvement and upkeep of this interesting Garden every year; but several matters continue to retard its development.

A water supply, in spite of efforts to afford it, is still a desideratum, the new reservoir being at the present time completely useless. Its construction was "completed" by the Public Works Department at the end of April, but on being filled it was found to leak badly. Efforts to stop the leaks were made in May, July, and August, but on each occasion without success, the cause apparently being the existence of springs in the floor of the reservoir. It is hoped that a further and successful effort will soon be made. A further expenditure will then be necessary to convey the water to the various parts of the Garden where it is needed. I applied for a vote for this purpose during the year, but (owing to my absence in England) my application was received too late for consideration with the Estimates. I shall renew the application, and trust that it will be granted, such means of distribution being a necessary part of a proper water supply to the Garden.

In my last Report I mentioned the need for substituting a permanent building in place of the dilapidated shed employed for the accommodation of the horses and carriages of the numerous visitors to the Garden. This is now more than ever necessary, as during the recent wet weather it has completely collapsed. Before this happened an estimate for a new permanent building had been called for and submitted by the Public Works Department, but this was on such a scale as to ensure its rejection, and a very small sum only has been added to our vote for the renewal of the old shed. This no longer exists, and the sum now allowed will not be sufficient to build such a new one as is required. In such a climate it is essential that none but permanent buildings properly roofed be erected; they are certainly the cheapest in the end, and relieve our small votes of a constant annual drain for repairs, new thatch, &c.

Another drawback to the proper cultivation of the Garden is the difficulty of obtaining manure. This is indeed felt in all the Gardens. The supply from the coach-shed below the Garden was about 70 loads in 1892, but will probably cease altogether during the next year when the Háputalé Railway is open. We shall then be entirely dependent on that produced by the few Garden bullocks and the cattle and pigs of the Superintendent. In regard to this I may call attention to the suggestion contained in Mr. Nock's Report for last year (p. 5).

The principal new work in the way of building done during the year has been the erection of quarters for the two Upper Gardeners. A small house has been built on the patana, consisting of three rooms and a verandah. The roof is supported on eight stone pillars, and is of sawn timber and shingled. All the materials and labour were supplied out of the Garden vote.

The Foreman's quarters require a shingled roof and a new chimney, and there are slight repairs needed at the back of the Superintendent's bungalow.

The following are extracts from Mr. Nock's Report for the year :—

Carriage Drives and Paths.—In January the large quantity of 24·07 inches of rain fell, which washed away the gravel wholesale in many places, and much labour was spent in repairs. Additional damage and labour was also caused in November from very heavy rain.

Besides these repairs, 93 yards of the main drive opposite the flower garden was remade and metalled, and 760 yards of paths were renewed. A handy garden roller for such work is a great desideratum.

After the heavy rains the bridle path leading down to Gerendi-hella, which is 643 yards long, and which had become very much worn and overgrown, was drained and put in thorough repair, as well as the old path leading from the potting shed to the new reservoir.

A new path, 4 feet wide and 430 yards long, with a gradient for the most part of 1 in 15 and the steepest part 1 in 12 (which is only for a short distance), has been formed leading from the thermometer cage along the top of fernery and winding round through the old *Cinchona succirubra* plantation, and part of the old China tea plantation to the new reservoir. This path affords an easy way up to the reservoir, and opens up land that will be very useful for planting up with surplus ornamental trees.

Another new path, 5 feet wide and 97 yards long, was made from near the Foreman's quarters leading to the Upper Gardeners' quarters, and others in the new part of fernery and near the propagating pit; the total length of new paths made this year being 687 yards.

The paths in rose garden and by propagating house and office were remade, the length being 132 yards.

Fernery.—Large additions and alterations were made to this part of the garden during the year.

Commencing from near the thermometer cage, raised rock beds on each side of the path have been formed for a distance of 170 feet and an average breadth of 9 feet. Edging stones were laid on each side of the path, and drains made where required. These beds have been planted with mixed ferns, *Begonias*, &c. An oblong rock-bed was also formed towards the south end of this path and planted entirely with foreign ferns.

The undergrowth was grubbed up (leaving all the natural forest trees) from the space between the top of the old fernery and the new path to the reservoir, narrow paths and drains made through it, and the whole planted with ferns, *Begonias*, orchids, and such-like plants, the greater number of which were collected from the jungle in the neighbourhood. The length of paths made measured 400 feet and of drains 249 feet; the space newly added, which is very irregular, being about 950 square yards.

Large quantities of supplies were set out, and indigenous orchids were collected and planted in the ground or fixed to the forest trees A large number of those attached to the trees in former years have become established, and for the most part have flowered well.

Nurseries.—The imported weed, *Oxalis violacea*, has become a real pest, and is most difficult to eradicate on account of its numerous bulbils, which are reproduced in a very short space of time. To give an idea of the rapidity with which this plant propagates itself, I have counted as many as 32 bulbils at one root, and the plant was probably not more than six weeks old. When it is considered that each young bulbil is only about an eighth of an inch in diameter, the difficulty in picking them out will be understood. During the year no less a quantity than 138 bushels of these, including the stalks and leaves, have been collected and burned. But it is impossible to eradicate it from among nursery stock, and the lower part of the nursery ground has been given up for the present.

One of the main works during the year has been the formation of a new nursery and trial-ground. The site chosen for this is a short distance from and below the reservoir, in such a position that, with little cost, a supply pipe can easily be run into it. There being plenty of rocks and stones on and about this site, a wall was built all round it, which, besides being permanent, will afford room for the trial of a few wall fruit-trees. The wall is 324 feet long, and varies in height from 5 to 7 feet. The soil has been trenched 20 inches to 2 feet deep all over, and the paths and borders laid out. Some distance from the wall, on the exposed sides, a row of *Cryptomeria japonica* has been planted 6 feet apart, and behind these a row of *Acacia decurrens*, var. *normale*. These will grow quickly and form a wind-belt, and are, I think, far enough away not to hurt the nursery by the roots running in.

The area enclosed, 730 square yards, is not large, but it will be a very useful addition to our limited nursery ground. All the work of blasting rocks, building the wall, &c., was done by the Garden coolies.

During the early part of December 546 scions of pears, plums, and apples were grafted into stocks of the common plums and pears, and a few apple stocks: those grafted last year united well, and the majority have been distributed.

1,424 pans and boxes of seeds were sown, 59,154 seedlings pricked out or transplanted, 70,020 cuttings of various garden plants and shrubs were put in nursery or propagating house, and 7,552 plants were potted.

Borders, Shrubberies, &c.—I regret that I have again to report that scarcity of manure has prevented us from giving the necessary cultivation to the plants in the shrubberies, and the growth of many have been very poor in consequence

64,414 plants and seedlings of ornamental trees and shrubs, general garden plants and annuals, were set out during the year for the supply and upkeep of the garden. This is considerably in excess of last year, which is accounted for partly by the addition to the fernery, but chiefly to the bad weather at the beginning of the year, which killed off large quantities of succulent plants, and to the ravages of the black grub among the bedding-out plants in November and December.

750 plants of English oak and 100 *Eucalyptus* were set out on the patana on the south side of the garden, and most of these have grown, but as the plants were not fenced they have been damaged by cattle and elk.

The undergrowth was cut down for a short distance from each side of the new path to nursery; 145 holes, 18 inches wide, were got out at equal distances of 12 feet apart and planted with a large number of trees and shrubs. Round each one a little fence was erected in order to protect them from elk which frequent this part of the garden.

In the unsightly corner of the Drive under the large *Ficus* tree a rock bank was formed and planted with ferns, *Begonias*, and other suitable plants.

A quantity of good soil was carted to the hollow on the upper side of the Drive, exactly opposite the top of the lower pond. This was filled up to nearly the level of the Drive and planted in the same way as the rock-bed above named.

One hundred square yards of the rough lawn just below the *Azalea* bed was taken in hand in April. The rough turf taken off it was used in turfing the bank between the office and godowns. This plot was filled up to the level, made quite even, and planted with 10,000 roots of a Japanese lawn grass, *Arundinella anomala*, obtained in 1890.

Another patch of 60 square yards adjoining this was served in the same way in July, and planted with roots of *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. This, though it may not make a very good lawn grass, will, on account of its dense fibrous roots, form a first class turf for potting, a material very difficult to be obtained in this country.

A flight of six steps was constructed at the lower end of the short steep path to the north of the office, and the path raised to make an easier gradient.

The large *Azalea* bed was found to be very much injured by the roots of *Conifers* and *Acacias*. A deep trench was dug all round it and the bed liberally manured, and many of the stunted plants have started into fresh growth.

All the plants in the long border opposite the flower garden were lifted, and a retaining wall 120 feet long was built at the back to raise it well above the turf verges. This border was planted up in scroll fashion, with 35 kinds of showy flowering plants.

In October retaining walls to the length of 117 yards, and an average height of 2 feet, were made at the back of the new borders in the body of the garden, so that they now slope towards the path instead of away from it as before. The four borders have been planted with showy annuals and herbaceous plants. About the centre of these borders there were several large boulders, and this part has been formed into rockeries on each side and planted with suitable rock plants.

New turf verges, measuring 276 running yards, and 12 inches wide, were laid down along the side of new paths, and 76 square yards of turf on the banks at back of office and near propagating pits.

Six-thousand three hundred labels of various sizes were made by the garden carpenter, and all were employed in the temporary and permanent labelling of the plants in the garden and pot plants.

Black Cutterpillars.—These insects have been much more destructive this year than usual. Hand-picking seems to be the only effectual means of destroying them. In this way hundreds were caught nearly every morning during the months of November and December. Burrowing just underneath the surface of the ground they attack the young plants and bite them through at the collar, and in this way large quantities of plants have been destroyed. The only way to prevent this is by placing round each plant small pieces of tin or zinc, 2½ to 3 inches in diameter and 2 to 3 inches in depth, and fastening them together by a small clip formed by the edges being bent back so as to slip into one another.

Cattle.—Two out of the five garden bulls (which have been useless for some time, except for making manure) died during the year from old age. At the end of the year most of the cattle in the place got a bad attack of foot-and-mouth disease, but, as last year, soon recovered after being treated with Jeye's disinfectant. The animals were made to stand for fifteen minutes with their hoofs and fetlocks in a strong solution of this fluid, and the roofs of their mouths were well syringed with a weaker solution of the same.

Herbaceous Ground.—A good deal of work was done this year in the way of manuring and re-planting the beds, labelling the plants, and planting out supplies and additions. This continues to be an attractive part of the garden. Hardly a week passes but some interesting plants come into flower.

Rose Garden.—No new varieties were added. The plants received much the same attention as last year and have done fairly well, but the majority are now seven and eight years old, and it will soon be necessary to put in a fresh stock. The paths were repaired. The gladiolus among the roses have been particularly good this year, both as regards quantity and quality.

Visitors.—The number of visitors for the year was 1,087, a large decrease on last year. This is partly accounted for by the main road being blocked for some time by a large slip on the Nuwara Eliya side of the garden gates, and by the unusually wet weather in January and February, July, and November. The greatest number in any one month this year was 178 in April.

Weather.—Exceptionally heavy rain fell in January, February, July, and November, each month's total exceeding that recorded during the last ten years, while March, June, September, and December showed much less than the average (December especially), as will be seen in the following detailed account. The total rainfall was 16·75 in. above the average, and the number of rainy days exceeded the average by eleven.

January.—On the first ten days of the year the large quantity of 17·92 inches fell, and, added to the 1·13 which fell on the 31st of December, we get 19·05 for eleven successive days. This, as may be expected, did great damage. It caused a very large slip on the public road near the 52¼ milestone, or quarter of a mile from the entrance gates on the Nuwara Eliya side. This completely blocked the road and stopped all traffic. By midday of the 8th it was sufficiently cleared to allow of a carriage to pass, but during the night of the 8th a second and larger slip occurred about 100 yards on the garden side of the first one. About 75 yards of the hillside fell on to and over the road. There were trees 30 to 40 feet high standing upright in the middle of the road. By the 12th it was sufficiently cleared to allow of wheeled traffic to pass, but it was some weeks before all was cleared away.

A large crack, which could be traced in an irregular line round about an acre of land above the fernery, and extending up to the west corner of the *Eucalyptus* plantation, occurred about the same time as the slip on the road. Had the heavy rain continued, it is probable that this land would have moved forward, but the lay of the land is such that it will never be likely to move rapidly. Heavy rain also fell on the 16th, 17th, 19th, and 20th: from that to the end of the month it was fairly fine. The total rainfall was 17·97 in. above the average of eight years, and it fell on ten days above the average of ten years.

The wind was light or moderate all through the month, and was generally from the east, north-east, and south-east.

February was another record breaking month as regards rainfall: 6·54 inches fell, against an average of 2·60. The number of rainy days was sixteen against the average of nine. On the 23rd 1·53 inch fell in 45 minutes. This was followed in the evening by loud peals of thunder and very frequent and strong flashes of lightning. The temperature was generally very low. The maximum in air was only 66·5, which occurred on the 28th.

The wind was, as usual for this month, very light, and the direction the same as in January.

March.—The weather this month was remarkable for hot sunny days and cold nights. Sharp frost occurred a little above the garden at Sita Eliya on the mornings of the 8th, 9th, and 10th, and slighter ones on several other dates.

The minimum thermometer in air fell below 50·0 on sixteen occasions and three times below 45·0. The rainfall was only 1·23 inch, and the rainy days four, against an average of 4·13 inches on nine days respectively.

The direction of the wind was again the same as February, and generally light or moderate.

The flight of butterflies in great numbers, and chiefly white in colour, began here at noon on the 22nd and continued until the end of the month, the direction of their flight being direct from north to south.

April.—With the exception of the 2nd and 3rd it was fine until the 15th, when heavy rain fell, and also on the next day. It was then fine again until the 23rd and 24th, when it rained heavily. The remaining part of the month was fine. The rainfall, 6·40, was a little under the average, and the number of rainy days was also below the average, being eleven against sixteen.

The direction of the wind was very unsteady, staying in no quarter for many days together. The force was light or calm until the 18th, when it blew strong from the north-west, and the next day it was as strong from the south-west and west, where it continued for four days. It was then light for a couple of days, then strong from north-east and north-west for three days, when it slowed down to very light at the end of the month.

May.—With the exception of two or three little showers no rain fell until the 9th, when the wind turned to the south-west and heavy rain fell, 1·48 being registered on the morning of the 10th. Heavy rain also fell on 18th, 19th, and 23rd. The beginning and ending of the month was very fine and bright. The rainfall (7·33 inches) was 2·25 inches below the average, and the rainy days (fourteen) three short of the average.

The wind was light from the east and south-east until the 9th, when it blew strong from the south-west for three days. It then became very light for three days, the direction being from the east. On the 16th it turned to the south-west again and blew strong, and continued to do so from the same quarter, until the end of the month, the force being very strong on the 26th and 27th.

June.—The weather this month was remarkable for the absence of the usual burst of the south-west monsoon, both as regards wind and rain. The drought continued all through the month. The rainfall was only 2·13 against the average of 7·74, and although rain fell on twenty-one days—two days above the average—it was so light that on thirteen days it only registered ·04 or less.

The wind was pretty steady from the north-west, west, and south-west, but the force was very variable. On the three first days it was strong, then moderate for three days, then six days strong, when it became quite calm, and was light, moderate, or calm until the 27th. The 27th was strong, 28th light, 29th strong, and 30th quite calm.

July.—Unlike last year this month was very wet; last year only 3·76 was registered against 13·15 this year. This is the highest yet recorded for July, and is more than double the average for this month, which up to this year was only 5·67. The number of rainy days was twenty-one against nineteen, or two above the average.

The wind was generally very strong or strong all through the month. It was, however, moderate on the 13th and 14th, and was curiously almost calm on the 15th, but it blew very strong again the next day. The direction was steady from the south-west, west, and north-west, with the exception of the 15th, when what little wind there was came from the east.

August.—This month was remarkable for very cold strong winds and a general low temperature; the highest temperature in the air was only 67·5, and the adopted mean temperature only 60·5. The rainfall and rainy days were slightly over the average, being 5·60 inches and nineteen days against an average of 4·49 inches and eighteen days.

The wind was fairly moderate until the 21st, when it became very strong, and continued strong or very strong until the end of the month. The direction was chiefly from the north-west and west, then curiously enough it blew lightly from the north all day on the 9th.

September.—This month opened fine, and continued so until the 17th From then until the end of the month it was wet, rain falling on every day except the 23rd and 24th; heavy rain falling on 19th, 20th, and 21st. The temperature of the air was also very low this month, and until towards the end of the month it was really very cold in the mornings and evenings. The rainfall, 4·83 inches, was 1·25 inch under the average, and the number of rainy days was one less than the average

The wind was very steady from the north-west all through the month, but the force was very variable, being strong on the two first days, then light, very light, or moderate until the 9th. It then blew strong for a couple of days, and was moderate again until the 18th, on which day it blew very strong, being extra strong on the 20th; it then fell to moderate or light for the rest of the month.

October was a very dull wet month, there being only six days without rain. The rainfall for the month was 7·97, heavy rain falling on 10th, 11th, 24th, and 25th. This was 2·50 under the average of 10·47, but the number of days on which rain fell was two above, being twenty-four days against twenty-two days.

The wind, as last year, was very variable both in direction and force. It varied from north-west to east until the 23rd, when it turned to the south-west and west for the remainder of the month. The force up to the 20th was generally light, moderate, or calm, being five times calm in the mornings and ten times at the afternoon readings. From the 20th to the end of the month it blew quite strong.

November.—The weather this month was abnormally wet, the total rainfall being 18·47 against an average of 9·24. The highest hitherto recorded for this month was 13·40 in 1887. It is thus seen that the rainfall was almost exactly double the average, and 5·07 inches over the highest record. The rainy days numbered twenty-three, against the average of twenty. Heavy rain fell on 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 24th, and 27th.

The direction of the wind was steady from the east and north east except on the two first days, which was from the south-west, and the force other than these two days, when it was moderate, was generally very light. It was calm on four days in the mornings and thirteen days in the afternoons.

On the 8th of this month, between 6.30 and 6.45 P.M., a smart shock of earthquake was felt here.

December was remarkable for very low temperature and the absence of wind. The rainfall, too, is in great contrast to that of last year. The fall last year was 22·88 inches against 8·38 inches only this year This is 6·51 below the average, which is 14·89. The number of rainy days was exactly the average, viz., twenty-two.

The wind was light all through the month, and on four days—13th, 15th, 20th, and 22nd—it was quite calm. The direction was chiefly from the north-east and east, but it was twice in the south-west in the mornings, 8th and 20th, and once in the afternoon.

The total rainfall for the year was 106·09, which fell on 215 days, being 16·75 above the average fall of eight years, but only one above the average of total rainy days.

The following table shows the monthly rainfall and averages from July, 1883, to the end of 1892, and the number of days on which rain fell during the eleven years 1882 to 1892:—

		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1892 ...	Rainfall...	24·07	6·54	1·23	6·40	7·33	2·13	13·15	5·60	4·83	7·96	18·47	8·38	106·09
	Days ...	25	16	4	11	14	21	21	19	15	24	23	22	215
1891 ...	Rainfall...	8·54	4·20	8·50	6·22	18·53	7·14	3·76	2·70	5·87	22·85	7·46	22·88	118·65
	Days ...	10	15	10	16	22	17	16	16	13	30	13	26	205
1890 ...	Rainfall...	6·34	4·47	·88	15·91	3·98	4·78	4·75	4·16	3·52	5·98	8·97	7·23	70·97
	Days ...	14	11	8	20	8	11	14	19	15	19	18	15	172
1889 ...	Rainfall...	7·25	1·55	7·06	12·21	15·01	4·55	8·50	4·02	10·37	4·25	7·69	5·88	88·34
	Days ...	10	3	15	20	18	16	20	14	20	10	16	18	180
1888 ...	Rainfall...	·26	·0	5·11	9·84	8·79	15·53	·96	2·03	6·96	10·04	11·62	18·93	90·07
	Days ...	4	0	11	16	28	23	8	11	14	19	22	19	175
1887 ...	Rainfall...	4·89	3·67	1·21	7·48	8·20	4·45	5·05	3·32	6·43	10·04	13·40	33·77	101·91
	Days ...	16	11	7	19	17	27	16	15	20	24	23	29	224
1886 ...	Rainfall...	11·30	2·66	3·28	3·43	9·13	7·60	8·18	8·45	6·79	9·61	6·97	9·03	86·43
	Days ...	21	9	9	15	18	17	24	19	20	21	18	20	211
1885 ...	Rainfall...	5·56	2·42	3·12	4·16	8·52	15·57	4·77	3·47	3·21	10·60	8·03	12·71	83·14
	Days ...	24	5	12	12	19	26	18	11	14	26	23	25	215
1884 ...	Rainfall...	4·67	1·85	3·90	3·02	4·48	2·23	3·09	4·33	8·32	14·07	9·81	15·47	75·24
	Days ...	17	7	9	12	12	11	17	22	20	25	19	25	196
1883 ...	Rainfall...	—	—	—	—	—	—	11·96	7·96	3·27	6·80	9·24	7·83	47·06*
	Days ...	22	11	8	18	18	23	22	25	14	22	24	19	226
1882 ...	Days ...	10	16	6	12	15	18	31	31	27	27	20	22	235
Average Days† ...		17	9	9	16	17	19	19	18	17	22	20	22	204
Average Rainfall‡		8·10	3·09	3·81	7·61	9·33	7·11	6·42	4·60	5·96	10·22	10·17	14·21	91·20

The greatest pressure of the wind registered was 3·328 lb. per square foot on the 20th of September, this being equal to 25·80 miles an hour, against only 18·00 miles on 4th and 5th June last year.

The mean daily horizontal movement of the air for the year was 90·58 miles, against 97·31 miles last year. The windiest month this year was July, with a mean daily horizontal movement of 216·10 miles, against 239·74 miles in June last year. The calmest month was December, with a mean of 27·33 miles, against 31·00 miles in January the year before.

* Of half a year. † Average of eleven years. ‡ Average of nine years, January to June, and ten years, July to December.

The barometric pressure and temperature of the air for the year is given in the following table :—

Barometric Pressure (5,581 *ft elevation*).

1892.	Mean.	Range.
January	24·558	·248
February	24·533	·202
March	24·517	·212
April	24·504	·290
May	24·510	·205
June	24·462	·226
July	24·445	·382
August	24·465	·248
September	24·494	·252
October	24·491	·299
November	24·502	·186
December	24·641	·159
The 12 months...	24·510	·477
Highest reading...	24·682 on Jan. 21	
Lowest reading...	24·205 on July 2	

Temperature of the Air.

1892.	Mean.	Range.
January	58·1	21·5
February	60·7	21·0
March	63·1	29·5
April	64·7	25·5
May	65·3	23·5
June	63·9	16·5
July	60·9	16·5
August	60·5	6·8
September	60·8	8·0
October	60·3	15·5
November	61·0	15·5
December	58·7	8·0
The 12 months...	61·5	31·5

Maximum temperature of air, 73·5 on April 29 and May 2

Minimum temperature of air, 42·0 on Jan. 13

The highest temperature in the sun's rays was 142·0 on the 6th May, against 148·8 on March 22 last year.

The lowest on grass was 37·0 on the 13th January, against 33·8 on March 1 the year before.

The mean amount of cloud was 6·7, against 6·3 last year. The cloudiest month was January, with a mean of 9·2, against October and December last year with a mean of 8·5. The brightest month was March, with a mean amount of cloud of 3·1, against August last year with a mean of 5·0.

4.—Henaratgoda Garden.

This branch maintains its character as a well-managed experimental garden, and is full of plants of economic interest, most of which are doing well.

The year appears to have been here an unusually dry one, especially the latter half of it. The actual rainfall for June was precisely the same as in 1891, but it mostly fell on one day, the 27th, when the enormous quantity of 9·39 was registered.

The rainfall for the year was as follows :—

Rainfall at Henaratgoda, 1892.

	Fall.	Days.		Fall.	Days.
January	3·69	13	July	1·43	8
February	5·05	8	August	1·51	11
March	·49	4	September	1·24	6
April	9·92	13	October	17·22	23
May	2·50	10	November	14·48	15
June	14·30	16	December	2·42	3

Total for year, 74·25 in. on 130 days.

A little progress was made in labelling, some 60 more of the interesting plants having had painted tickets placed to them, and more will be shortly done in this direction.

The garden was visited by 81 persons during the year, against only 34 the year before, and as a Government resthouse is now in course of erection near the Railway station, I expect that this rich little garden will soon attract more visitors.

5.—Anurádhapura Garden.

The year was a dry one, a total of only 47·46 in. of rain falling, and of this 10·32 in. fell in the first two and 20·46 in. in the last two months, leaving only 16·68 in. for the remainder of the year. Of this 8·73 in. fell in April, 2·78 in. in August, and 2·63 in. in October, so that the remaining five months were practically rainless. But as there is now generally available a fair supply of water from Tissa tank, the plants have not suffered.

We have had the use of the greater part of the annual Provincial vote for experimental gardens this year, and have been able to purchase a pair of bullocks, new tools, flower-pots, &c., and to put the cooly lines in repair. But I have not yet been able to tile the conductor's cottage.

The remarks made last year on the growth of plants in this garden may be repeated. Cacao of the Forastero variety was fruiting fairly well at the end of the year, shaded by *Erythrina umbrosa* ; sandalwood trees, about 12 ft. high, are again flowering, and the young teak growing well (seven years old, 19 in. in circumference at a yard above ground). The new mahogany *(Swietenia macrophylla)* and Jamaica cedar *(Cedrela odorata)* both do well here. Now that these and other trees are growing up the place is becoming a beautiful spot, and forms an additional attraction to the town. The conductor continues to do his work with diligence, and keeps the garden in very good order.

6.—Badulla Garden.

The total rainfall for the year was 108·60 in., but as no less a quantity than 47·02 in. of this fell in the month of January, the year was by no means generally a wet one. July was as usual very dry with 0·41 in., and November very wet with 14·29 in.

The garden progresses satisfactorily, and is now a great ornament to the town. We have a regular water supply, and the plants are all making as good growth as can be expected. We much need manure ; none was obtained from the town this year, with the exception of a few cartloads in October.

The gates at the west entrance have been removed, so as to include the strip of land added to our bounds (as mentioned in my Report for 1890), and the Public Works Department have built new pillars for them.

A new dwelling for the conductor (as stated in my last Report) is urgently needed, and should not be longer delayed.

At the request of Government a large nursery of twenty beds was formed in June for the rearing of seedling trees (the seed being supplied from Péradeniya) suitable for planting in the grounds of the new Civil Hospital, Badulla. A number of these were successfully raised and planted out in their places in October, the cost of this being met by the Civil Medical Department.

7.—Interchange of Plants and Seeds.

The great majority of the plants which we now receive from other Botanic Establishments are duplicates of what we already possess, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain kinds which we still want for Pérádeniya and Henaratgoda, though these are numerous. Our exchanges during the past year have been thus smaller than usual.

Wardian cases and boxes were received from the Botanic Gardens at Kew (2), Paris, Brisbane, the Agri-Horticultural Society of Rangoon, and W. Bull & Co. of London; and packets of seeds from the following: the Botanic Gardens of Kew, Cambridge, Edinburgh, St. Petersburg, Calcutta, Bangalore, Madras, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, Melbourne, Brisbane, Harvard University, Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, Trinidad, and British Guiana; and from H. Fox, Esq., England; T. Hanbury, Esq., La Mortola, Italy; and Messrs. Reasoner, Florida.

In the Colony itself my thanks are due to the following, who have sent seeds and plants to the Gardens:—Lady Havelock, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Cross, and Miss B. Layard; Captain Pirie, A.D.C., and Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.; and Messrs G. Alston, H. M. Alwis, D. F. Browne, R. Bovill, P. D. G. Clark, H. D. Deane, C. Drieberg, E. E. Green, J. R. Greve, A. J. Kellow, R. M. Knight, C. Lieschiug, C. Pole-Carew, J. H. Starey, W. B. Tringham, A. Tatham, E. J. Thwaites, and J. Wickwar.

We have sent out from the Gardens Wardian cases to the Botanic Gardens of Kew and Brisbane, to the State Nurseries, Cairns, Queensland, and to Messrs. Sander of St. Albans; and packets of seeds to the Botanic Gardens of Kew, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, Trinidad, and British Guiana; to A. Whyte, Esq., Nyassa, British Central Africa; W. Bull, Esq., London; and T. Christy, Esq., London.

Plants and seeds of various useful and ornamental plants were supplied on application *gratis* to the following officials and public places:—Pavilion, Kandy; Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya; the Government Agent, Anurádhapura; the Assistant Government Agents, Kégalla and Mátalé; the Director of Public Works; the District Engineers of Kandy and Maradankadawala; the Civil Hospital, Badulla; the District Medical Officer, Balangoda; the Municipalities of Kandy and Galle; the Postmasters of Galle, Avisawella, and Pussellává; the Police Court, Hatton; the Resthouse, Adam's Peak; and the Station Masters at Mátalé, Henaratgoda, and Watagoda.

8.—Additions to the Collections.

Owing to what is remarked upon in the preceding section our additions (at least as regards Pérádeniya) are less numerous than in past years. We now possess here the great majority of tropical species of economic value, and the additions are chiefly such as are of botanical interest or cultivated for their beauty.

Our vote for purchases has been expended on seeds and plants bought of Messrs. Cannell & Co., Swanley, Kent; Messrs. Laing & Co., Forest Hill, London; and Messrs. Haage & Schmidt, of Erfurt.

(a)—*Pérádeniya, &c., Gardens.*

Dicotyledons.

Anona montana. (Trinidad.)
Monodora Myristica, Dun. W. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
Caryocar nuciferum, L. Brit. Guiana, &c. (Kew.) "Butter-Nut."
Abutilon Avicennæ, Gaertn. N. Asia, &c. (Kew.) "Chinese Jute."
Sterculia rubiginosa, Vent. Malay Pen., Java (Singapore.)
Dombeya mollis, Hook. Native country not known. (Brisbane.) Figured in Bot. Mag. t. 4578.
Shorea Talura, Roxb. Malabar. (Kew.)
Heteropterys purpurea, H.B.K. W. Indies. (Grenada.)
Impatiens mirabile, Hk. f. Langkawi I., Sumatra. (Penang.) A very curious species, figured in Bot. Mag. t. 7195.
Millettia, sp. Cent. America. (C. Drieberg.) Sent as "Madre de Cacao."
Cæsalpinia vernalis, Champ. Hongkong. (Hongkong.)
C., sp. Peru. (P. D. G. Clark.)
Bauhinia, sp. Sierra Leone. (Kew.)
Pithecolobium, sp. Porto-rico, Eggers. (Kew.)
Rubus, sp. Peru. (P. D. G. Clark.)
Davidsonia pruriens, F.M. Queensland. (Bull.)
Gustavia, sp. S. Vincent (Kew.)
Cereus Jamacaru, Hort. Vindob. Trop. America. (Id.)
Pilocereus Consolei. (Id.)
P. ptiliophorus, Todaro. (Id.)
Ixora eximia, illustris, salmonea, and *venusta*, Hort. Bull. (Bull.)
Styrax suberifolia, H. & A. S. China. (Hongkong.)
Lucuma, sp. Peru. (P. W. D. Clark.)
Allamanda violacea, Gardn. Brazil. (Kew and Brisbane.) Figured in Bot. Mag. t. 7122.
Strychnos Ignatii, Berg. Philippine Is. (Kew.) The source of Ignatius' Beans, much used in the manufacture of strychnine. Figured in Vidal, Plant. Vasc. Filip. (1886), tt. 1 & 2.
Streptosolen Jamesonii, Miers. Ecuador. (Cannell.)
Bowkeria triphylla, Harv. Cape Colony. (Bull.)
Columnea Schiedeana. Mexico. (Kew.)
Paulowilhelmia speciosa, Hochst. Trop. Africa. (Bull.)
Oxera pulchella, Lab. New Caledonia. (Kew.)
Aristolochia saccata, Wall. Assam, Khasia, &c. (Bull.)
Piper tiliæfolium. (Kew.)
Ficus Cunninghamii, Miq. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Macrozamia Paulo-Gulielmi, F.M. Queensland. (Brisbane.)

Monocotyledons.

Orchids.

Dendrobium Brymerianum, Rchb. f. Burma. (Rangoon.)
D. canaliculatum, R. Br. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
D. dixanthum, Rchb. f. Burma. (Rangoon.)
D. Falconeri, Hook. Assam and Khasia. (Rangoon.)
D. scabrilingue, Lindl. (*D. hedyosmum*, Batem.) Burma. (D. F. Browne.)

D. luteolum, Batem. Burma. (Id.)
D. Phalænopsis, Ftzg., var. *Schroederianum*. N. Australia and New Guinea. (Bull.)
D. Smillie, F.M. Queensland. (D. F. Browne.)
D. teretifolium, Br. Queensland. (Id.)
D. tortile, Lindl., var. *roseum*. Burma. (Id.)
Eria canaliculata. (Id.)
E. Fitzalani. (Id.)
Phajus Bernaysii, Rowl. Queensland (Id.)
Lissochilus, sp. Sudan. (Paris.)
Cymbidium albuciflorum, F.M. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Vanda cærulea, Griff. Khasia. (Bull.)
V. Kimballiana, Rchb. f Native country unknown. (Bull.)
Cypripedium amandum (Hybrid *C. insigne* + *C. venustum*). (Bull.)

Kæmpferia, sp. (Kew.)
Tapeinochilus pungens, Miq. Queensland, Ceram I. (Brisbane)
Billbergia zebrina, Lindl. Brazil. (Kew.)
Dyckia floribunda, Griseb. Argentina. (Kew)
D. princeps, Lem. Central Brazil. (Kew.)
Sansevieria lanuginosa, Willd. S. India. (Kew.)
Crinum pedunculatum, Br. E. Australia, Fiji, &c. (Brisbane.)
Hæmanthus Kalbreyeri, Baker. W. Trop. Africa. (Bull.)
Eucharis Stevensii, Hort. (Bull)
Agave Bennettii. (Kew.)
A. Franzosinii. (Kew.)
A. heteracantha, Zucc. Texas. (Kew.) "Lechaguilla."
A. potatorum, Zucc. Mexico. (Id.)
A. utahensis, Engelm. Utah and Arizona. (Id.)
A., sp. Tortola. (Id)
Furcræa albispina, Todaw. (Id.)
F. altissima, Hort. (Id.)
F. gigantea, Vent., var. *Willemetiana*, Roem. Antigua. (Id.)
Asparagus decumbens. (Id.)
Aspidistia lurida, Gawl. E. Himalaya, China. (Id.)
Gasteria cheilophylla × *spiralis*. (Id.)
G. dicta, N. E. Br. Cape. (Id.)
G. disticha, Haw., var. *angustifolia*, Haw. Cape (Id.)
G. triangularis (Id.)
G. verrucosa, Haw. Cape of Good Hope. (Id.)
Aloe dichotoma, L. f. Namagua land. (Id.)
A. Hanburyana, Naud. Cape of Good Hope. (Id.)
Dracæna Lindeni, Hort. (Bull.)
Dichorisandra thyrsiflora, Mikan. Brazil. (Kew.)
Tradescantia decora, Hort. Bull. Brazil. (Bull.)

Palms.

Drymophlœus appendiculatus, Becc. New Guinea. (Kew.)
Ptychoraphis augusta, Becc. Andaman Is. (Kew.)
Socratea exorrhiza, Mart. N. Brazil. (Id.)
Geonoma Schottiana, Mart. Brazil. (Id.)
Brahea nitida, Hort (Id.)
Thrinax Morrisii, Anguilla I., W. Indies. (Antigua)
Cocos oleracea, Mart. Brazil. (St. Petersburg.)

Philodendron quercifolium, Hort. Trop. America. (Bull.)
Anthurium lucidum, Kunth. Brazil (Id.)
Arundinaria, sp. (Calcutta.)
Cephalostachyum capitatum, Munro Sikkim, Khasia. (Calcutta)

(*b*)—*Hakgala Garden.*

DICOTYLEDONS

Clematis Flammula, Linn. S. Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
C. crassifolia, Benth Hongkong. (Hongkong.)
Thalictrum sibiricum, L. W. Asia. (St. Petersburg.)
T. lucidum, Linn. Europe. (Edinburgh.)
Anemone sylvestris, L. Europe. (Cambridge.)
Nigella hispanica, L. Spain. (Cambridge.)
Aquilegia hybrida, Sims. Siberia. (Queen's Cottage.)
Magnolia grandiflora, L. N. America and China. (R. Bovill.)
M. odorata. (Melbourne.)
Papaver Rhœas, L., var. *Hookeri*, Baker (Kew.)
Bocconia cordata, Willd. China. (St. Petersburg.)
B. macrocarpa. (St. Petersburg.)
Eschscholtzia crocea, var. *alba*. (Queen's Cottage.)
Fumaria densiflora, D.C. Europe. (Kew.)
Barbarea vulgaris, var. *variegata*, Hort. (A. C. Jacobs.)
Cardamine resedifolia, L. Europe. (Cambridge.)
Alyssum saxatile, var. *variegata*, Hort. (Edinburgh.)
Hesperis fragrans, Fisch. Cent. Asia. (Edinburgh.)
Erysimum grandiflorum, Bieb. Caucasus. (St. Petersburg.)
Iberis Lagascana, D.C. Spain. (St. Petersburg.)
I. amara, L. Europe. (Cambridge.)
I. Garrexiana, All., var. *superba*. Pyrenees. (Edinburgh.)
Camelina sativa, Crantz. Europe, &c. (Kew.)
Reseda Phyteuma, L. S. Europe. (Edinburgh.)
Polygala virgata, Thunb Cape. (T. Hanbury.)
Gypsophila elegans, Bieb. Crimea. (St. Petersburg.)

Lychnis Fuscoana, P. & M. China. (Paris.)
L. Viscaria, L. Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
Hypericum elegans, Step. North Asia and Bohemia. (Dublin.)
Lavatera lusitanica, L. Portugal. (T. Hanbury.)
Malva rotundifolia, L. Europe. (Paris.)
M. sylvestris, L. Europe, &c. (St. Petersburg.)
Sida mollis, Ortog. Peru. (T. Hanbury.)
Abutilon Avicennæ, Gaertn. N. Asia, &c. (Kew.)
A. vexillosum, Morren. Brazil. (T. Hanbury.)
Malope trifida, Cav. N. Africa. (Kew.)
Sterculia platanifolia, L. China. (Harvard University.)
Dombeya natalensis, Sonder. Natal. (Melbourne.)
Tilia mongolica. (Harvard University.)
Tropæolum peregrinum, Jacq. et Lin. New Grenada. (Paris.)
Ruta bracteosa, D.C. Sicily. (Melbourne.)
R. crithmifolia, Moric. E. Europe. (Melbourne.)
Correa speciosa, Aiton. Australia and Tasmania. (Melbourne.)
Ilex serrata, Thunb., *variegata*. Japan. (L. Boehmer.)
Colletia horrida, Willd. Chili. (T. Hanbury.)
Pomaderris ligustrina, Sieb. New South Wales. (Melbourne.)
Hovenia dulcis, Thunb. Japan. (L. Boehmer.)
Ceanothus africanus, Willd. S. Africa. (Melbourne.)
Coriaria myrtifolia, L. Mediterranean. (T. Hanbury.)
Podalyria argentea, Salis. Cape of Good Hope (Melbourne.)
Lupinus mutabilis, Sweet. Mexico. (Cambridge.)
L. varius, L. Europe. (Kew.)
Genista multibracteata, Tausch. (T. Hanbury.)
Scorpiurus vermiculata, L. Mediterranean region. (T. Hanbury.)
Medicago sativa, L., var. Peru. "Alfalfa." (P. D. G. Clark.)
Trifolium hybridum, var. *elegans*. (Paris.)
Melilotus officinalis, Des. Europe and Asia. (Kew.)
Lotus corniculatus, L. Europe. (Kew.)
Indigofera decora, Lindl. China. (Melbourne.)
Baptisia australis, R. Br. N. America. (Kew.)
Sutherlandia frutescens, R. Br. Cape. (T. Hanbury.)
Astragalus cicer, L. Europe. (Paris.)
Lathyrus macrorhizus, Wimm. Europe. (Kew.)
L. sylvestris, L. Europe. (Paris.)
Var. Wagneri, L. S. Europe. (Kew.)
Edwardsia chilensis, Miers. Chili. (H. & S.)
Kennedya macrophylla, Lindl. et Bonth. New South Wales. (Melbourne.)
Calycotome spinosa, Link. S. Europe, N. Africa. (T. Hanbury.)
Cercis siliquastrum, L. S. Europe and Asia. (Melbourne.)
Acacia acanthocarpa, Willd. Mexico (T. Hanbury.)
A. dodonæifolia, Willd. Queensland. (T. Hanbury.)
A. Cyclopis, Cunn. West Australia. (Cambridge.)
A. elata, A. Cunn. New South Wales. (Melbourne.)
A. Farnesiana, Willd. Australia. (Melbourne.)
A. Drummondii, Lindl. W. Australia. (Cambridge.)
A. longissima, Wendl., var. *elegans*. N. S. Wales and Victoria. (H. & S.)
A. myrtifolia, Willd. New South Wales, &c. (St. Petersburg.)
A. pendula, A. Cunn. Queensland. (Melbourne.)
A. cyanophylla, L. West Australia. (T. Hanbury.)
A. subulata, Bonpl. New South Wales. (T. Hanbury.)
A. spectabilis, var. *excelsa*. Queensland, &c. (H. & S.)
A. juniperina, Willd. Australia and Tasmania. (Paris.)
A. verniciflua, A. Cunn. New South Wales. (Melbourne.)
A. verticillata, Willd. Tasmania. (Cambridge.)
Rosa Besseriana, Schrenk. Turkestan. (T. Hanbury.)
Pyrus Cydonia, L. S. Europe. "Quince." (L. Boehmer.)
Raphiolepis japonica, Sieb. & Zucc. Japan. (L. Boehmer.)
Francoa rupestris, Poepp. Chili. (H. & S.)
Heuchera hispida, Pursh. United States of America. (Kew.)
H. Drummondii, Hort. (Edinburgh.)
Sempervivum californicum. (H. Cannell & Sons.)
Echeveria metallica. Mexico. (H. Cannell & Sons.)
Sedum Maximowiczii, Regel. Japan. (Cambridge.)
Echeveria (Pachyphytum) Hookeri. Mexico. (H. Cannell & Sons.)
Eucalyptus maculata, Hook. New South Wales and Queensland. (Melbourne.)
Heeria rosea, Schl. Mexico. (Melbourne.)
Pleroma sarmentosa, Hk. fil. Peru. (Melbourne.)
Clarkia integripetala. (Queen's Cottage.)
Œnothera tenella, Cav. Chili, N. America. (Kew.)
Tocsonia manicata, Juss. S. America. (Melbourne.)
Loasa tricolor, Lindl. Chili. (Edinburgh.)
Cucurbita malifornia verrucosa. (T. Hanbury.)
Begonia Franconis. (St. Petersburg.)
B. Pearcei. Bolivia. (T. Hanbury.)
Opuntia Ficus-indica, Mill. S. America. (T. Hanbury.)
Mesembryanthemum edule, L. Cape of Good Hope. (T. Hanbury.)
M. spectabile, Haw. Cape of Good Hope. (T. Hanbury.)
Eryngium coeruleum, Bieb. Asia Minor. (T. Hanbury.)
E. pandanifolium, Cham. Brazil. (T. Hanbury.)
Anethum graveolens, L. "Dell." Europe. (H. & S.)
Cruciancella stylosa, Trin. Persia. (Paris.)
Dipsacus Fullonum, Mill. S. Europe. (Haage & Schmidt.)
D. ferox, Lois. Spain. (Edinburgh.)
Scabiosa atropurpurea, L. Mediterranean. (T. Hanbury.)
Solidago canadensis, L. "Golden Rod." N. America. (St. Petersburg.)
S. odora, Ait. S. United States. (St. Petersburg.)
Aster augustifolius, Jacquin. Cape of Good Hope. (Melbourne.)

Olearia argophylla, F. Mull. Australia. (Melbourne.)
Helipterum roseum, Benth. Australia. (Kew.)
Cosmos, sp. (R. Bovill.)
Helianthus argophyllus, Torr. Texas. (St. Petersburg.)
Bacria chrysostoma, F. et M. California. (Kew.)
Dahlia gracilis, Ortg. Mexico. (T. Hanbury.)
D. Merckii, Lehm. (Cambridge.)
Achillea nobilis, L. Europe (St. Petersburg.)
Pyrethrum Parthenium, Willd. Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
Anthemis Bourgaei, B. et K. Spain. (Edinburgh.)
Tanacetum niveum. (Cambridge.)
Artemisia Absinthium, L. Europe. (Edinburgh.)
A. Dracunculus, L. S. Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
Senecio aureus, Less. Cape. (T. Hanbury.)
Calendula maritima, Guss., var. *pleno*. Sicily. (St Petersburg.)
Dimorphotheca annua, Less. Cape. (Kew.)
Chrysocoma Coma-aurea, L. Cape. (T. Hanbury.)
Lonas inodora, Gaertner. Sicily. (Kew.)
Crepis dealbata. (Cambridge.)
Siphocampylus bicolor, D. Don. Cent Mexico. (H. & S.)
Lobelia fulgens, Hum. et Bonpland. Mexico. (H. & S.)
Campanula elegans, R. et S. Siberia. (Cambridge and Edinburgh.)
Statice Fortunei, Lindl. China. (Haage and Schmidt.)
S. suffruticosa, L. S. Russia. (T. Hanbury.)
Armeria plantaginea, Willd. Cent. and S. Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
A. Welwitschii, Boiss. Spain. (T Hanbury.)
Cyclamen hederæfolium, Hort. S. Europe. (Cambridge.)
Corynocarpus laevigatus, Forster. New Zealand. (Melbourne.)
Forsythia suspensa, Vahl. Japan. (Kew.)
Notelaea ligustrina, Vent. Vict. and Tasmania. (Melbourne.)
Gomphocarpus arborescens, R. Br. Cape. (T. Hanbury.)
Echium violaceum, L. Austria. (St. Petersburg.)
E. sericeum, Vahl. Egypt. (T. Hanbury.)
Anchusa capensis, Thunk. Cape. (H. & S.)
A. sempervirens, L. S. Europe. (Edinburgh.)
Myosotis palustris, Roth., var *alba*, Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
M. semperflorens. (St. Petersburg.)
Ipomæa Bronsoni (H. & S.)
Solanum acanthocarpum. (T. Hanbury.)
Balbisii, Dun. S. Africa. (T. Hanbury.)
Streptosolen Jamesoni, Miers. Ecuador. (H. Cannell & Sons.)
Datura (*Brugmansia*) *Knightii*. Hort. (Melbourne.)
Cestrum nocturnum, L. Jamaica, Cuba, &c. (Melbourne.)
Nicotiana virginica, Agardh. N America. (T. Hanbury.)
Schizanthus pinnatus, var. *nanus*. (St. Petersburg.)
Salpiglossis variabilis, Hort. Chili. (H. & S.)
Calceolaria mexicana, Benth. Mexico. (Edinburgh.)
Alonsoa Warscewiczii, var. *carnea*. (St Petersburg.)
A. caulialata, Rz. et Pav. Mexico, &c (T. Hanbury.)
Maurandia antirrhiniflora Willd. Mexico. (St. Petersburg.)
M. semperflorens, Ortg. et Jacq. Mexico. (St. Petersburg.)
Veronica Beccabunga, L. "Brooklime" Europe (Paris.)
V. incana, L. S. Europe, &c. (Paris.)
Bignonia Tweediana, Lindl. Buenos Ayres (T. Hanbury and Melbourne.)
Mackaya bella, Harv. S Africa. (T. Hanbury.)
Verbena candidissima. (H. & S.)
Duranta inermis, L. Cuba, Jamaica. (T. Hanbury.)
Lavendula multifida, L. Spain, Portugal, and N. Africa. (T Hanbury.)
L. dentata. L S. Europe and N. Africa. (H. & S.)
L. Stœchas, L. Mediterranean Coasts. (T. Hanbury.)
Origanum gracile, C. Koch. Asia Minor. (St. Petersburg.)
Westringia rosmariniformis, Smith. Victoria, &c. (T. Hanbury.)
Satureia hortensis, L. S. Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
Salvia Candelabrum, Boiss. S Spain. (T. Hanbury.)
S. gigantea, Desf. Italy, Asia Minor. (T. Hanbury.)
Stachys coccinea, Jacq. S America. (H & S.)
Leucas martinicensis, R. Br. Trop. Africa and America. (Paris.)
Phlomis fruticosa, L. Italy. (T. Hanbury.)
P. viscosa, Poir. Syria, Asia Minor. (T. Hanbury.)
Ballota fœtida, Sims. Europe. (St. Petersburg.)
Prunella grandiflora, L. Europe, Caucas. (H. & S.)
Atriplex Halimus, L. Mediterranean. (T. Hanbury.)
Cinnamomum Loureirii, Nees. Japan. (L. Boehmer.)
Hakea suaveolens, R. Br. W. Australia. (Melbourne.)
Euphorbia clandestina, Jacq. Cape. (T. Hanbury.)
E. Schimperiana, Hochst. (T. Hanbury.)
Morus alba, var. *stylosa*. Japan. (L. Boehmer.)
Salix alba, L. Europe. (Melbourne.)
S. viminalis, L. England. (Melbourne.)
S. purpurea, Willd. Britain. (Melbourne.)
Callitris (*Frenela*) *australis*, R. Br. Tasmania. (Melbourne.)
C. (*F.*) *robusta*, var. *verrucosa*, Benth. Victoria, &c. (Melbourne.)
Thuja occidentalis, var. *Wareana*, Hort. (St. Petersburg.)
Cupressus excelsa, Scott. Gautemala. (Melbourne.)
C. Lindleyi, Klotsch. (Paris.)
C. sempervirens, var. *horizontalis*, Miller. Candia and Persia. (Melbourne.)
C. californica, Carr. California. (T. Hanbury.)
Cephalotaxus drupacea, Sieb. et Zucc. China and Japan. (L. Boehmer.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Canna floribunda. (Edinburgh.)
Iris ochroleuca, L. Levant, &c. (T. Hanbury.)

I. pallida, Lam. Italy, Greece. (T. Hanbury.)
I. sogdiana, Bunge. Central Asia. (T. Hanbury.)
I. versicolor, L. North America. (Kew.)
I. virginica, L. North America. (T. Hanbury.)
Tigridia Pavonia, grandiflora alba. (E. J. Thwaites.)
Gladiolus sulphureus. (Kew.)
Antholyza æthiopica, Sims. North Africa. (Melbourne.)
Watsonia densiflora, Baker, var. *alba.* Natal. (Natal.)
Tritonia fenestrata, Ker. Cape of Good Hope. (H. & S.)
Libertia grandiflora, R. Br. New Zealand. (Edinburgh.)
Zephyranthes Treatiæ, S. Wats. Florida. (H. Cannell & Sons.)
Eucharis Mastersii, Baker. New Grenada. (H. Cannell & Sons.)
Hæmanthus albo-maculatus, Baker. Natal. (Natal.)
Agave xalapensis, Roezl. Mexico. (T. Hanbury.)
A. filifera, S. Dyk. Mexico. (T. Hanbury.)
A. mexicana, Lam., var. *picta.* Mexico. (T. Hanbury.)
Hemerocallis Middendorffiana, Trant. North Asia. (St. Petersburg.)
Geitonoplesium cymosum, A. Cum. "Shepherd's Joy." New South Wales, &c. (H & S.)
Arthropodium minus, Br. Victoria, Tasmania. (St. Petersburg.)
Dracæna autana, Cum. New Zealand. (T. Hanbury.)
Chamærops humilis, L. Mediterranean. (T. Hanbury.)
C. excelsa, Thunb. China and Japan. (Melbourne.)
Isolepis gracilis, H. B. K. Brazil. (H Cannell & Sons.)
Aponogeton distachyon, Sims. Cape. (Howard Fox.)
Anthoxanthum gracilis, Bev. Crete. (Kew.)
A. Puelii, Lecoq. et Lamotte. Europe. (Paris.)
Arundinaria spathiflora, var. *aristata*, (J. S. Gamble.)
Briza gracilis, Hort. (Kew.)
Poa glauca, L. Europe. (Kew.)

FERNS, &c.

Alsophila Leichardtiana, F. Muell. New South Wales and Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Lomchitis pubescens, Willd. Trop. Africa, &c. (Paris.)
Pteris tremula, R. Br. Australia, &c. (Paris.)
Ceterach officinarum, Willd. S. Europe. (Paris.)
Asplenium rutæfolium, Kunze. Cape, &c. (L. Boehmer.)
A. Trichomanes, Lin. Europe. (Paris.)
Aspidium proliferum, Br. Australia. (L. Boehmer.)
A. viridescens, Baker. Japan. (L. Boehmer.)
Osmunda regalis, L. Europe, &c. (T. H Chapman and D. F. Browne.)
Selaginella, sp. (L. Boehmer.)

Also numerous florists' flowers under the genera *Camellia*, *Abutilon*, *Pelargonium*, *Fuchsia*, *Dahlia*, and *Chrysanthemum*.

9.—NOTES ON ECONOMIC PLANTS.

Under this head I find but little of novelty to report for the past year. My absence from the Colony partly accounts for this, but the tea industry has now so overshadowed all other cultivations that there is little room for trial or experiment with smaller products on estates, and thus little stimulus to investigate them here. To continue, however, the records of past years in these reports, I give, as usual, particulars of the principal cultivations, premising that much of what follows is derived from sources generally available.

Tea.—As I anticipated would be the case, the increase in the export was a great falling off from that recorded for the past few years. The export for 1892 was 71,153,657 lb., *i.e.*, less than 3,000,000 lb. above that for 1891. A generally dry season had much to do with this, whereas in 1891 we experienced a remarkable and continuous rainfall, which caused an exaggerated yield. The average price obtained in the London market was about 9½*d.* per lb., a very slight diminution on the previous year.

It is satisfactory to read in the statistics of tea consumption in England that of every 100 lb. consumed in 1892, 84 lb. were of British growth, viz., 53 in India and 31 in Ceylon, only 16 lb. being the produce of China. One also sees with pleasure the great increase of nearly 2,000,000 lb. in the direct export of our tea to Australia, viz., 5,166,154 lb. against 3,210,598 lb. in 1891; and one feels that we may reasonably expect that the costly advertisement at the forthcoming Exhibition in Chicago will lead to a large sale in the future in America. We urgently need this; for while there is no reason to fear any drawback to continued success as far as cultivation and manufacture are concerned, there is a real danger of over-production; and its consideration as a possibility, by no means remote, makes it my duty earnestly to recommend those concerned to devote some portions of their land to other cultivations. In the low-country especially much caution should be exercised in opening further land in tea estates.

Coffee.—There is a melancholy interest in noting that the total export of this was but 43,143 cwt., *i.e.*, less than half the quantity of the previous year. There was a moderate increase in Liberian coffee, 979 cwt. against 894 in 1891; and I feel sure that the culture of this product ought to be very greatly extended in the low-country, where it is likely to prove more profitable than tea.

Cacao.—It is with regret that I note a considerable diminution in the export for the year of this product, only 17,327 cwt. against 20,532 cwt. in 1891; and it is to be hoped that this is a merely temporary fluctuation. There are several possible causes: the dry season was against a heavy crop, and the general failure of the south-west monsoon stopped the formation of fruit from the first show of flowers; the rising popularity again of the "Old Red" kind probably somewhat lessened quantity. Cacao also suffers from many enemies, and much crop is destroyed by squirrels and other animals, which are more numerous in some seasons than others.

I have continued a gratis distribution, through the Assistant Government Agents of Mátalé and Kégalla, of seeds of cacao to the poorer villages of those districts. As this is a matter in which His Excellency the Governor, as well as myself, takes much interest, I may here offer a few remarks on the subject in continuation of those of the last two years. Towards the end of the year Government called for reports from the Government Agents of the Central and Sabaragamuwa

Provinces, and from these it would appear that but little success has been met with in most districts. But in the Kégalla District, where, as I mentioned in my last Report, the distribution has been made personally and with care and discretion by the Assistant Agent, the results have been very satisfactory. Mr. Davidson writes to me: "The cultivation of cacao is being taken up readily in the villages of Four Kóralés ..... Out of 1,816 pods distributed to date [February, 1893], the history of all of which is being kept, a very high percentage are growing well." In the Ratnapura District the climate appears to be too wet for successful cacao growing.

As regards Kandy the pods seem to have been distributed entirely to Raṭémahatmayás and a few Kachchéri clerks (not at all the sort of people it was desired to benefit), and it is stated that the poor villagers in Pata Héwáheṭa did not like to take the seed, thinking that they would be called upon to pay for it. Failure is generally reported, and the last lot of 100 pods which I sent in December were returned to me as "not required."

In Mátalé South cacao trees may now be seen growing in many native gardens, which it is supposed are the result of the large quantity of seed distributed. In this district the subject is unfortunately rather complicated by the great prevalence of stealing cacao-pods off the trees on estates and selling them to the small village shopkeepers. It is to be feared that too many villagers prefer this means of obtaining cacao pods to growing them, and that the few trees round their cottages are often used as a pretext to account for the possession of stolen pods. Still I do not regard this as a sufficient reason for ceasing to encourage cultivation by the free gift of seed; it is to be hoped that means may soon be found to show the people that it is more to their interest to grow cacao than to steal it.

In response to a request from the Queensland Government a case of 4,000 seeds was sent to the State Nurseries at Cairns in that Colony.

Cinchona.—It is astonishing to observe that the export of bark for 1892 (6,793,320 lb.) actually exceeded that for 1891 by more than a million pounds. As cinchona trees seem nowhere now numerous, it is difficult to understand whence all this quantity has been derived; and one is driven to suppose that much of it is bark that has been for some time stored at Colombo in the expectation of better prices or reduced freight.

Indiarubber.—Para Rubber (*Hevea*). Our plantation at Henaratgoda supplied the Forest Department with 30,000 seeds for the extension of the experimental plot in Sabaragamuwa, and about 16,000 more seeds were sold to private purchasers.

A further bleeding was made this year of the tree at Henaratgoda which was tapped in 1888 and 1890. The mode of procedure was the same as on those occasions, and the amount of dry rubber obtained was 2 lb. 13 oz. This tree is now fifteen years old, and has a circumference of 6 ft. 5 in. at a yard from the ground. Its yield has been as follows:—

In 1888	...	...	...	...	1 lb. 11¾ oz.
In 1890	...	...	...	...	2 lb. 10 oz.
In 1892	...	...	...	...	2 lb. 13 oz.

giving a total of 7 lb. 2¾ oz. in six years. The tree is in vigorous health, and in no respect the worse for the treatment. The interval of two years between the tappings allows the bark to completely heal over the incisions. I have sent home 2 lb. of the rubber that its present market value may be ascertained.*

Panama Rubber (*Castilloa*).—This is not so promising in Ceylon as *Hevea*. The largest tree at Henaratgoda is but 3 ft. 7¼ in. in circumference, and its yield of rubber is here much less than that of *Hevea*. We had occasion in March to cut down a tree at Pérádeniya—a healthy male specimen which had been planted as a cutting in 1882, and had a circumference of stem of about 3 ft. 7 in.—and the opportunity was taken to obtain from it as much rubber as possible. The result was very disappointing: very little "milk" could be obtained, and this consisted chiefly of a black watery fluid in which was suspended a white flocculent matter which did not solidify. From this a small quantity of caoutchouc spontaneously separated, but we could not get half a pound from the whole tree. The little obtained, however, appears to be of first-rate quality, very pure and elastic, but has a very dark colour. This result is much the same as that at Henaratgoda recorded in my last Report.

Cubebs.—Three of the plants from Buitenzorg were planted out at Henaratgoda and two at Pérádeniya against *Erythrina* trees in March, but they make scarcely any growth. Two have produced flowers, but unfortunately the plants prove to be male.

Gambir.—The plants at Henaratgoda have flowered well, but little seed was matured owing, I think, to their being in too shaded a situation. This can be easily remedied, and I hope to form a nursery of seedlings soon.

I may call attention to a very useful and nearly exhaustive account of this product by Mr. Ridley, Director of Gardens and Forests at Singapore, which was published as No. 2 of the "Agricultural Bulletin of the Malay Peninsula," dated February, 1892.

Kola-nut.—I suspect the climate of south-west Ceylon will prove too wet for this. Two trees at Henaratgoda are now 28 ft. high, and have never flowered, and I believe the only ones in this country which have produced fruit are four on an estate in Mátalé. These were planted in 1876, and first flowered in 1883. They continue to blossom profusely, but rarely set any fruit. This year, however, they yielded 18 lb. of seeds, which were sent home for report, and Mr. T. Christy, of London, informs me that he finds them to contain a large percentage of the "Kola-red," to which principle much of the sustaining power of this food is ascribed.

Caryocar nuciferum.—Seeds of this, the "Souari" or Butter-nut of British Guiana, were received from Kew in 1891, but as none had germinated by the end of the year, it was not included in last year's notes. The large seed has an extremely hard woody shell, and it was advised to assist germination by the removal of a part or the whole of this. All the seeds treated this way

* The Report of Messrs. Hecht, Levis, & Kahn, dated 7th February, 1893, on the sample is as follows, and most encouraging:—"The quality of this Rubber is very good indeed, and the curing of the same seems to have been effected in the proper manner. This quality would be easily saleable, and we estimate its value to-day as being about 2*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb., according to whether the Rubber would be dry or damp. It would be easily saleable in *large quantities*." [Note added 14th March, 1893.]

were lost, falling a prey to rats and other rodents, which no doubt found these oily seeds much to their liking. But I am glad to report that of the seeds sown in their natural state three have in due course germinated at Péradeniya and one at Henaratgoda, and have made healthy seedlings. This tree gives a valuable timber, besides the food afforded by the large nut-like seed.

Fruit Trees at Hakgala (Apples, Pears, Plums, and Peaches).—Mr. Nock reports :—

The plants made very good growth during May and June. At the end of June those from Japan looked particularly well; probably this was due to the dry weather which prevailed all through the month. The strong cold winds of August put a stop to this promising growth, and the fruits which had set on many of the apples and plums were nearly all destroyed. However, one of the Japan plum trees ripened a single beautiful fruit of remarkable size and delicious flavour. It measured 6½ in. in circumference, and had a flavour between the green-gage and apricot. So that, when they get used to the climate, and with a favourable season, we may reasonably expect them to do well. The English blackberries fruited fairly well, but the American varieties only flowered sparsely and ripened very few berries.

I may here mention that Mr. A. J. Kellow, of Albion estate, has grown some remarkably fine apples this year. His plants are of the same ages and varieties as some of those we have here. The estate is about 200 to 300 ft. lower down and well sheltered, the soil particularly rich and free, and the climate, though the estate is only two miles away, is much drier. One tree, a "Kentish Fillbasket," bore eighteen very fine fruits—the largest measured 12½ in. in circumference and weighed 12 ounces.

Strawberries at Hakgala.—The Superintendent reports :—

In February packets of six of the best and hardiest varieties of strawberries—viz., "President," "Waterloo," "Sir Charles Napier," "Crescent Seedling," "Vicomtesse Hericut de Thury," and another with the name lost—were received through the Royal Gardens, Kew, and from the Royal Horticultural Gardens, London. They were at once sown, and seedlings of each variety were raised. These were planted out in October in specially prepared beds in the new nursery, and at the end of the year have grown into fine bushy plants showing abundance of flowers, and promise, should the weather be favourable, to give a good crop. A few plants flowered in seven months from the time of sowing. If these prove to be productive, they can easily be propagated and distributed in quantity. We have also received a few plants of a good fruiting variety from Mr. Reginald M. Knight, of Annfield, Dikoya, which are having a trial in the same beds.

Pineapples.—In answer to a request from Mr. Medley Wood, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Natal, 4,000 shoots of the large pine grown here under the name of the "Kew Pine"—the real name of which I believe to be the "Smooth Cayenne"—were forwarded to that Colony at the commencement of the year. Owing to a series of unfortunate delays *en route* the consignment reached Natal in but poor order, but Mr. Wood reports that between a half and three-quarters will grow. Though these large pines are much thought of elsewhere, yet so little are they cultivated in Ceylon that it was a matter of some difficulty to make up the number sent. Mr. Wood informs me that a large trade in fruit is springing up at Natal with the Transvaal gold-fields.

Lucerne or Alfalfa (Medicago sativa).—Mr. Clark, of Péradeniya, brought back with him from the Peruvian Andes seeds of this valuable fodder, which were sent to Hakgala at once, and Mr. Nock now reports on it :—

The weather being wet when the seed was received it was not sown until the 12th of March; it germinated quickly and freely, but bad weather kept it back until July and August, when it began to grow fast. By the 7th of September it was 18 inches to 2½ feet high, and beginning to flower. On this date, six months after sowing, I made the first cutting, taking the best square yard I could find: it produced exactly 5 lb. weight of green fodder. On the 7th of November this same space was again cut. The produce of green fodder was again 5 lb. At the end of December another cutting was taken off, which for the third time gave 5 lb. Thus, one square yard produced 15 lb. of green fodder, or equal to 4 lb. of dry, in nine months. This yield is equal to a little over 32 tons of green fodder, or 8½ tons of dry fodder to the acre, which is up to the highest yields in England; the average for that country being 3 to 5 tons. This is most satisfactory, but it must be stated that the soil in which it is growing is exceptionally good, and has been liberally dressed with lime. Lucerne is essentially a lime-loving plant: it is useless to attempt its cultivation in land poor in this mineral without adding it abundantly. Mr. Clark informed me that this variety appeared to him to be more hardy and robust than that generally grown in Europe; and this may be so, as I have tried seeds from England on several occasions without success. It should be sown in shallow drills 8 to 10 inches apart, and cut as soon as it shows signs of flowering. When established in Ceylon, in good soil, I believe that at least six cuttings a year could be obtained.

English Oak.—It is worth putting on record that one of the young oaks raised from seed received from Kew at the end of 1883, at Hakgala, has this year produced acorns. When ripe these were gathered and sown, and three of them have germinated. The parent tree is 16 ft. high with a stem girthing at the base 18 in., and 9 in. at a yard from the ground, perfectly healthy and growing well.

10.—Herbarium and Library.

General Herbarium.—There have been no additions to this during 1892, but a commencement has been made in mounting and properly arranging the specimens, which have all been hitherto loose in paper, and no further arranged than roughly into genera.

Ceylon Herbarium.—The specimens and drawings of *Anonaceæ*, which had been lent to Dr. King of Calcutta, were returned by him, and have been put back in their places. The whole of the Ceylon species will be figured in his forthcoming monograph of the Order.

In January and February I made a short collecting tour in the Kuruwiti kóralé of Sabaragamuwa, where I had the advantage of the guidance and companionship of Mr. F. Lewis, the Assistant Conservator of Forests for the Province. This is botanically the most interesting portion of the Island, the great majority of those species which are peculiar to Ceylon being here congregated together. From this cause it has attracted much attention from botanists, and the late Dr. Thwaites and his collectors especially investigated it so assiduously as to leave comparatively few discoveries to be made by their successors.

During my absence from Ceylon the Garden plant-collectors have been collecting in Dolosbage, Ambagamuwa, Hunasgiriya, and Doluwekanda, &c., and Mr. Nock went to the Adam's Peak range in October.

Mr. W. de Alwis, the Draughtsman, made twenty-six finished drawings of Ceylon plants and twenty-five of foreign orchids flowering in Péradeniya during the year. He has also had the general charge of the Herbarium.

"*Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon.*"—It is with much satisfaction that I am able to record that His Excellency the Governor in Council has granted a liberal subsidy towards the publication

of this book. In my Report for 1890, page 13, I gave a brief account of what I desired to do; and during my recent visit to London I made inquiries as to methods and cost of publication. As a result arrangements have been made by which the book will be issued in four parts, and the appearance of the first may be expected almost immediately. I am especially pleased that the liberality of Government has also rendered it possible to publish, as illustrations to the text, a selection from the beautiful and accurate coloured drawings formed during the course of many years by the Draughtsmen of the Gardens; 25 of these will accompany Part I. I regret only that the various claims on my time, inseparable from the position I hold, render me unable to issue the whole book at once, but I fully expect that there will be no longer intervals than a year between the parts.

Library.—The following books and publications have been received by the Library during the year, almost entirely by gift or presentation, and my thanks are hereby tendered to the various donors :—

Veitch, Manual of Orchidaceous Plants, Part 8. 1892.
Hooker, J. D., Flora of British India, Part 18. 1892. (*Presented by the India Office.*)
Pierre, Flore Forestiére de la Cochin-Chine, Parts 16 and 17. (*Presented by the French Government.*)
King, Materials for Flora of Malay Peninsula, Part 4. 1892 (*Presented by Author.*)
Mueller, F. von, Second Systematic Census of Australian Plants. 1889. (*Presented by Author.*)
Imperial Institute Series, India. Handbooks of Commercial Products, Nos. 1–3. 1892. (*Presented.*)
Trimen, Catalogue of Ceylon Exhibits in the Imperial Institute. 1892. (*Presented.*)
Ridley, On Gambir (Agric. Bulletin of Malay Peninsula, No. 2). 1892. (*Presented by Author.*)
Acta Horti Petropolitani, Vol. XI., Part 2. 1892. (*Presented.*)
Annals of Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Vol. III. 1892. (*Presented.*)
Annales du Jard. Bot. de Buitenzorg, Vol. X., No. 2. 1892. (*Presented.*)
Hooker's Icones Plantarum, Ser. 4, Vol. I., Part 4: Vol. II., Part 1: Vol. III., Parts 1 and 2. 1892. (*Presented by the Bentham Trustees.*)
Cronemeyer, Systematic Catalogue of Plants in the Gardens of La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy (T. Hanbury). 1889. (*Presented.*)
Treub, 'sLands Plantentuin te Buitenzorg. 1892. (*Presented by Author.*)
The Missouri Botanic Gardens, Vol. for 1891. 1892. (*Presented.*)

And the annual volumes of the following periodical publications :—

Botanical Magazine.	Journal of Botany. (*Presented.*)
Chemist and Druggist. (*Presented.*)	Kew Bulletin. (*Presented.*)
Gardeners' Chronicle. (*Presented.*)	Nature.
Illustration Horticole. (*Presented.*)	Pharmaceutical Journal. (*Presented.*)
Indian Forester.	Tropical Agriculturist.

The Library has also received the Annual Reports, Bulletins, &c., of the Botanic Gardens in the various Colonies, in India, and at home, as in previous years.

11.—Receipts from Sales.

The sale to the travelling public still goes on, but there is very little demand in Ceylon itself. We made up 13 Wardian cases and 24 boxes of Ceylon Orchids for export during the year—a severe tax on the small gardening staff, and the revenue from which to Government is quite insignificant.

It is difficult to understand the persistency of this demand on the part of travellers. The native plants of Ceylon are very few of them suitable for garden culture; the Orchids especially, in a horticultural point of view, are, as a rule, very poor; and as for the ornamental plants generally cultivated here, they can all be readily obtained from any plant-merchant or nurseryman at home (whence indeed they have mostly been derived), being in no way special to this Island.

The whole receipts for the year were :—

	Sales. Rs.	c.	Number of Purchasers.
From Pérádeniya ...	2,364	64	426
" Hakgala ...	551	6	94
" Henaratgoda	138	90	36
" Anurádhapura	45	43	36
" Badulla ...	60	34	42
	3,160	37	634

And the estimated value of the plants and seeds supplied gratis is :—

	Rs.	c.
From Pérádeniya	359	74
" Hakgala	715	0
	1,074	74

12.—Expenditure.

The whole actual cost of this Department for 1892 is shown under the following heads :—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Salaries ...	—		21,957	0
Gardeners' and Labourers' wages :—				
Pérádeniya ...	7,499	96		
Hakgala ...	3,999	99		
Henaratgoda ...	2,200	0		
Anurádhapura ...	1,199	61		
Badulla ...	1,499	56		
			16,399	12

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Stationery ...	79	91		
Postage and telegrams ...	66	4		
Pots, tools, books, freight, &c.	3,492	39		
Purchases of plants and seeds	439	35		
Travelling and collecting ...	1,985	86		
Upkeep of racecourse ground	116	59		
			6,180	14
Total ...			44,536	26

HENRY TRIMEN, F.R.S.,
Director.

Pérádeniya, February 22, 1893.

THE COLOMBO MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM FOR MARCH TO DECEMBER, 1892.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE total number of visitors for the year amounted to 103,954, of whom 94,180 were natives, 7,632 strangers, and 2,143 European residents. This is the largest number that has ever visited the Museum, and is in excess of that for 1890 by about 2,000.

THE GROUNDS.

In my last report I expressed a hope that the long-promised water supply having been laid on, I should have been able to keep the lawns green during the dry season. I am sorry, however, to say that owing to the deficiency in pressure at the standpipes it is found impossible to keep so large an extent of ground sufficiently watered. I should have preferred the system of watering adopted at Kew, which is accomplished by the use of movable hand pumps, to drawing the water from fixed standards through a hose, the great length of which renders it practically unmanageable. In former years I repeatedly asked the Committee to vote one of these machines, and I am glad to say that they have at last ordered one from England, which will arrive early next year. This is the more important, as I am given to understand that the supply of water provided by the Municipality is likely to be much restricted during the dry season. As, however, the Museum possesses an ample water supply of its own, one or two hand pumps will obviate any inconvenience from this cause.

NEW FURNITURE.

Four new book-cases have been placed in the Reading Room. These complete the furniture of the building as originally designed by its Architect.

THE LIBRARY.

The first part of the Catalogue of the Colombo Museum Library has been published this year. It consists of an alphabetical list of Páli, Sinhalese, and Sanskrit manuscripts, followed by an index of subjects arranged according to the Catalogue of the late Maha Mudaliyár L. de Soysa. These headings are as follows :—

		Number of Works.
1.	Religious Works	30
2.	Commentaries	42
3.	Miscellaneous Prose	34
4.	Historical Works	54
5.	Glossaries	27
6.	Grammatical Works	35
7.	Poetical Works	26
8.	Dictionaries	6
9.	Medical Works	7

In preparing this Catalogue I have to acknowledge with best thanks the assistance of Siri Sunanda, Buddhist Priest, in verifying the manuscripts, and of Mr. L. C. Wijesinha, Mudaliyár, the learned translator of the *Mahawansa*, and Weliwittiya Dharmaratna Unnánse, who spared no pains in the classification of the olas and in the preparation of the alphabetical index. As I explained in my last report, the arrangement of these works upon the shelves is quite independent of any system, either alphabetical or otherwise, size being the only guide to their position; but as each carries a pressmark corresponding with one in the Librarian's private Catalogue, readers can be served with any work they require without delay, and it is not necessary for the Library staff to be acquainted with the languages in which they are written.

Mr. Joseph, who acted as Librarian from January to April, left Part II. of the Catalogue, containing the printed works, in a very advanced stage, and I had hoped by this time it would have been published. The system on which this part was constructed was the same as that of Part I., and for the same reason—viz., that the peons who have to serve the readers with books, or, indeed, for that matter the Librarian himself, cannot be acquainted with all the varied languages in which they are printed. As I pointed out in my last year's report, this system avoids all the difficulties connected with the insoluble problem of the classification of books. I consider that revolutionary as this system appears to be at first sight it is quite perfect for a small and varied Library like that of the Museum, nor do I see why it should not be applied to libraries of any size.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF THE COLLECTION.

With regard to this subject I pointed out in my last report that the changes sanctioned by the Committee would require some years for their completion. The removal of the reptiles from the East Gallery left a number of shelves available for the exhibition of fish. These I have not been able to fill up, as I was recalled whilst making the usual expedition in March and April from collecting these and other marine forms to go to the Maldives. Some of the more important species of reptiles have been re-exhibited in special stands on the tops of the table cases.

MAMMALIA.

The specimens of wild boar have been removed from exhibition in order that the small elephant might be protected by glass. Glass floor cases will have to be provided eventually for this specimen, and also for the elk and dugong, but it is useless to go to the great expense which this will entail until an extension of the building enables me to remove the skeletons of the larger mammalia.

Good specimens of a male and female flying-fox have been exhibited, and a skeleton of this species is in course of preparation. Fresh specimens of the river cat, shot in Slave Island, and presented by Mr. Ingrams, have been mounted.

BIRDS.

The taxidermist was entirely employed during the earlier part of the year in mounting the numerous new additions mentioned in my last report. Three more groups of birds, with their nests, eggs, and natural surroundings, have been exhibited: they are the red-wattled lapwing, white-breasted water-hen, and the brown-headed barbet. The principal additions have been the clamorous reed warbler (three specimens from Tissamaharama), an old male and a young female of Bligh's very rare whistling thrush, a male of the common water-hen (collected in the Southern Province), and a black-headed white ibis acquired by purchase.

The eggs and nest of the bungalow swallow and an egg of the yellow-wattled lapwing, from the Northern Province, have been purchased.

REPTILES.

The only additions of importance this year have been a second specimen of 35, *Calotes liolepis*, from the Kandy District, and No. 86, *Tropidonotus ceylonensis*, from Nuwara Eliya. The Assistant Government Agent, Chilaw, presented a fine specimen of 121, *Enhydrina valakadien*. This is the first time this species has been recorded from Ceylon.

FROGS.

The only additions of importance to this part of the collection have been a specimen of No. 20, *Rhacophorus fergusonii*, and a fine species from Nuwara Eliya, which I have as yet been unable to identify.

FISH.

A species of blenny and a sea-perch were obtained at Mali, neither of which I have been able to identify; they are both probably new to science. A handsome species of chætodon was collected off the Myimba rocks, which is new to science, and also a beautifully red-spotted species of Micropus, which may, however, prove to be only a variety of *M. zeylansis*. The greater part of my time this year has been devoted to preparing a list of fish recorded from Ceylon, and re-numbering and re-bottling the duplicate specimens, so that they may be available for students.

INSECTS.

Next to the Fish Catalogue the re-exhibition of the butterflies has engaged my attention. This work was completed as far as the end of the *Lycænidæ*, which concludes the third volume of M. de Nicéville's "Butterflies of India." There being no standard work on the *Papilionidæ* yet published, I have contented myself for the present with exhibiting some of our handsomer species, so amply spaced as to reserve room for the whole family when the next volume of M. de Nicéville's work appears. Having received towards the end of the year Colonel Watson's *Hesperiidæ Indicæ*, I took the opportunity of re-exhibiting this family in accordance with it, and the labels are in the hands of the Government Printer. In order to allow for these changes the greater part of the moths have been removed from exhibition. I trust to be able to re-exhibit them early next year, as Part IV. of the *Lepidoptera Heterocera* in the British Museum, by Mr. G. F. Hampson, will be published about the end of February. This work will be entirely devoted to the moths of Ceylon, and will contain a systematic list of all recorded species. It is founded principally upon the collections made by Mr. E. E. Green, who has kindly promised to present the Museum with examples of as many of the new species described by Mr. Hampson as possible.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

In addition to the groups illustrating the habits of the birds, I have attempted to show some of the curiosities of our marine fauna in the same way. One of the cases contains a fine example of the oysters that encircle the Mylimba rocks within tide marks; a second contains a mass of sand tubes formed by an annelid, one of the *Sabellidæ* family. This was collected on the shore of Dodanduwa, and is apparently very local. A third case contains a piece of a ledge of rock, found at high water mark, on which hundreds of our common black sea-urchins (*Stomopneustis variolaris*) had formed their burrows.

FOSSILS.

A fine specimen of a fossil clam (*Tridacna*) was obtained at Waal Point, about six feet above high water mark. Living specimens of the same species are not uncommon on the coral reefs which surround the coast. This is an interesting addition to the other examples of raised beaches exhibited in the fossil case.

MINERALS.

A specimen of kaolinite from the Gangaboda pattu, presented by Mr. S. P. A. Daniel, is the only addition made to this part of the collection during the year. I have to offer my best thanks to Mr. Armitage for identifying a large number of our specimens of rocks. The curious piece of stone presented to the Museum in 1889 by Mr. T. J. Grigg was kindly taken to England for identification by Major General Yerbury, and has been returned with the following report by Mr. F. A. Busher: "The accompanying specimen is not organic, as it at first sight appears, but consists of stalagmatite, interspersed with some peculiar loose rock. It has probably come from the walls or floor of some cave."

CEYLON PRODUCTS.

The figure of a Siphalese girl, on which an antique bridal dress was displayed, has been sent to Chicago. This course was authorised by the Committee, on condition that another dress of the same kind could be obtained, and that another figure should be provided at the expense of the Special Commissioner for Ceylon, World's Columbian Exposition. It was only after much inquiry I succeeded in obtaining a dress of the same period, with which the possessors were most reluctant to part. I had some difficulty in deciding which dress should be retained for the Museum, but on carefully comparing the two, on the figure itself, I came to the conclusion that the last purchase was by far the most quaint and interesting, and I consider the Museum has decidedly gained by the exchange. The Committee also authorised the removal of a model of a pearl-fishing boat, the Ceylon Commissioner providing the funds necessary to replace it. The only object absolutely lent for exhibition at Chicago from the exhibited collection is a silver dágaba, containing a model of the sacred tooth. This was done at the Commissioner's earnest request by special order from His Excellency the Governor: its value is amply covered by a guarantee for Rs. 800; and as it is only modern Galle work, it could be easily replaced at any time.

A number of specimens, however, have been purchased from the Museum funds and lent for exhibition at Chicago, which will not be entered on the books until returned. These are all objects which, if lost or injured, we shall be able to obtain again. A great number of objects were brought to the Museum for sale, as soon as it became generally known that large collections were being made for the Chicago Exhibition; and I took the opportunity of purchasing a second series of specimens, to be retained for the Museum, thus avoiding the chance of irreparable loss by the removal of many curious antiques from the country.

As the lists of objects purchased or collected appended to my Administration Reports are never printed, I shall take the opportunity of making some remarks on the principal purchases under both the above heads:—First, with regard to the objects that have been lent to "Group 28, Jewellery and Ornaments." The Museum has contributed a few specimens of tortoise-shell work (a manufacture scarcely represented in the Museum at present), also some good specimens of calamander and ebony boxes. To "Group 29, Antique and Modern Carvings," has been contributed an elephant carved in ebony, very superior in workmanship to those brought from Galle, and which shows to what a high standard of excellence Siphalese art may attain. Our collection of musical instruments has been completed by the purchase of a drum, horn, and flageolet; and the list of articles illustrative of Buddhism may be considered complete on the return of seven small ivory, six bronze, four brass, and one sandalwood Buddha, a brass and a very curious antique wooden dágaba. As it was doubtful when the collection of products of the palmyrah palm from Jaffna would arrive, I packed the Museum collection for the Ceylon Commissioner, in order to save time. Since then Mr. Twynam's collection has arrived, and I am only waiting for some new fittings to exhibit it in the place of the old one. In addition to the above, sixteen articles in brass and silver have been lent. Cross and longitudinal sections of the woods packed away in the godowns ever since 1887 have been handed over to the Commissioner, who intends to have them French-polished in Chicago and exhibited in the Department of Agriculture. In the second series, viz., those bought and retained in the Museum and now on exhibition, I may especially mention 1,987, a mask used in Buddhist processions, called "mahasóná," representing a monster crushing the head of an elephant; 1,991, a very small elephant tusk mounted as an offering, as far as I can learn almost unique; 1,992, a very fine Buddha carved in ivory; 1,995 and 1,996, bride and bridegroom's cloths, good examples of the embroidered work still in use in the interior of the low-country; 1,999, 2,041, 2,042, three curious old Dutch tortoise-shell combs, one so contrived as to form a bouquet-holder; 2,008, mother-of-pearl box; and 2,009, a spice box formed out of a chank-shell, and handsomely mounted in silver.

In a small glass case (2,025) I have placed four ivory sitting figures, representing the last king of Kandy, his prime minister Ehalapola, a Kandyan chief, and the high priest of Adam's Peak of that time. They are said to be really portraits, but in any case they are very curious and quite unlike ordinary Siphalese carvings. 2,026, an ivory plaque, and 2,028, an ivory pipe, are handsome additions to the ivory case, but the finest of all the objects in ivory is a tortoise-shell box covered with open carved work of that material. Of the silver articles, the principal are a silver cup (2,031) to hold sandalwood, and Nos. 2,016 and 2,017, two antique Kandyan chatelaines. The latter are very much admired by all classes of the community, and have been asserted by some competent native judges to be 500 years old—the design may probably date back as far.

By far the most remarkable object added to the collection this year is the so-called devil-dancer's rattle, which was most kindly purchased for the Museum by Mr. Radley. It consists of a massive head of ivory, elaborately carved, fitted on a beautifully lacquered stick.

With regard to the work done for the Chicago Exposition I consider that the Museum has benefited as much by the registers on our files, as by the specimens actually obtained. There are over 2,000 entries, and although some are already represented in the collection, and a number of other specimens, such as the lace and modern embroidery, collected by Lady Havelock, will never be required, there yet remain a sufficient number of objects to be represented to fill another room, the size of the present Ceylon Products Room. I was especially struck by the great variety of matting and basket work made in different parts of the Island. To fully exhibit this would be quite impossible, as so large an exhibition of the same character would be devoid of interest, but if the building is extended at any future time typical specimens will have to be carefully selected. Another series of much interest were the models made by natives, illustrating their manufactures and customs, such as the model of a lime-kiln, pottery works, pyre decorated for the cremation of

Buddhist priest, swing used for festivals, and a pandal. All these and many more can be easily obtained for the Museum. A duplicate of our model of a native hut was one of this series, and I took great pains in making a complete collection of all the articles in daily use amongst the Sinhalese villagers, to be shown along with it, so as to have an exhibit completely illustrating the daily life of the people. Thanks to the experience thus acquired, it will be an easy matter to fill another Ceylon Products Room.

On my return from the Maldives I devoted one-half of the Ceylon Products Room to the exhibition of the Maldivian collections: one presented many years ago by Mr. H. C. P. Bell; another by H. H. Ibrahim Didi, the Grand Vizier to the Ceylon Government, which was exhibited at the Indian Colonial Exhibition in 1886; and a third, which I had been instructed to purchase for the Ceylon Commissioner. A few months later on a very fine collection, presented to the Ceylon Government by the late Sultan, arrived. This was privately exhibited to His Excellency the Governor and Members of the Committee in the Antiquities Room, and then carefully packed to be sent to Chicago. His Highness the Sultan's collection consisted of 223 specimens, and the purchased collection of 270. These two collections can by no means be said to be duplicates of each other; so numerous are the articles made by the people of the Maldives, and so varied in design, that it is scarcely possible to obtain true duplicates. For instance, in the case of the very beautifully lacquered stands in black and yellow for holding the pillows on which the lace is made, seeing them shown widely apart, any two might be thought to be identical, but if placed together the patterns are at once seen to be quite different, and the same remark applies to most of their art products. It would be a great loss to the Museum if these collections cannot be returned wholly or in part. I have forwarded a list to the Government—a copy of which has been sent to the Chicago Commissioner—of such objects in the two collections as I consider would together form a fairly representative exhibition of Maldivian products. It would be much better if the two could be returned intact.

There are a number of objects in the Sultan's collection, the loss of which would be quite irreparable. These are the magnificently lacquered spears of state and the musical instruments, which are only allowed to be used in the Sultan's palace, to say nothing of the very beautiful collection of models of boats, and the jewellery, which, although of much the same pattern amongst all classes, was given by the Sultan made in the finest gold. There were also two beautiful knives, evidently the private property of the Sultan.

Antiquities.

A very interesting collection of beads, coins, and other articles from Anurádhapura need not be further noticed here, as they have been fully reported upon by the Archæological Commissioner. The large stone Buddha from the same place, regarding the discovery of which Mr. Bell has given full particulars in his "First Progress Report," has arrived.

An inscribed stone has been received from the Government Agent of the Northern Province, which was discovered by Mr. Fowler, the Assistant Government Agent, at a little thatched temple near Mullaittivu. Offerings were laid on this stone, which is said to be of peculiar interest.

Two antique jars, discovered by Mr. Robertson, have been received from Hambantota. Mr. Robertson reports that "he found them placed in an upright position in a stone room, a little more than half way up to the top of the rock, on which formerly stood a dágaba. A flight of steps much worn, and in some places almost obliterated, leads up to the top, and the jars were supposed either to contain water to refresh the weary pilgrims climbing to the top, or to store the beverages for the resident priest referred to in the short description of this dágaba in the *Mahávansa*, chapter XXII. The appearance of the rock and its locality and name agree with the description given in this work. If the jars were placed there at the time the dágaba was built, they must be about 2,000 years old. Their wonderful state of preservation is due probably to their isolated position on a high rock and being protected by a covering."

Whilst collecting at Hambantota in 1877 I found in the compound of the great dágaba of Tissamaharáma a beautiful piece of carving in limestone of a man standing in the jaws of a monster and forcing the upper jaw upwards with one hand. I have made many attempts to procure this for the Museum, and thanks to the kindness of the Assistant Agent there, Mr. C. A. Murray, it has been at last forwarded. I am sorry to say, however, that during its fifteen years' exposure it has been much damaged, and the face is almost obliterated. I have not yet been able to obtain any information as to what is the mythological subject represented. A restored copy of it was made in wood, under the direction of Mr. Pole-Fletcher, for the Ceylon Court at Chicago.

The Sigiri Frescoes.

The drawings made by Mr. Alexander Murray, C.E., from the frescoes at Sigiri, have been very handsomely framed by the Public Works Department and hung on the staircase.

Accounts of these remarkable figures will be found in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: one by Mr. Rhys Davids in Vol. VII., Part II, 1874; and another by Mr. T. H. Blakesley, Vol. VIII., 1875.

Coins.

The additions to the coin collection this year have been—321, one stuiver, Holland, 1725; 379, the same coin, 1730; 380, one stuiver, Trincomalee, 1789; and 377, a 4-stuiver piece, English, 1814. I have devoted a great deal of time to the re-arrangement and re-labelling of the coin case, as it was necessary to introduce the new specimens which have been acquired of late years. The space allotted to them is now completely filled, but is only sufficient to contain the coins to the date 1813, all dates later than that being withdrawn from exhibition. When we receive the collection of Maldivian coins promised by Mr. Bell, I expect we shall require fully double the space at present occupied by them.

Publications.

The report on the collections of Reptilia and Batrachia in the Colombo Museum, although dated respectively October, 1891, and August, 1890, were only really published this year. The

Reptile Catalogue records 133 snakes and 38 frogs, nearly all of which are more or less well represented in the collection. The list of Beetles, which records 1,193 species, is merely an index to the great work of Gemminger and Harold, for the use of students. How far this large number of species is at present represented in this collection it is impossible for me to say.

TRANSPORT.

From March 25 to April 29 I was engaged in a voyage to the Maldives for the purpose of collecting Maldivian specimens for the Chicago Exposition. The remainder of the year I have only been absent a few days at a time: Maturata in January; on two short trips in the Western Province in July and September; and in the Kurunégala District in August.

The Taxidermist was stationed in March at Kalutara. In June he visited Hambantota, in August Nuwara Eliya, and in December Dambulla.

EXPENDITURE.

The cost of the Colombo Museum for 1891 was as follows :—

	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Salaries	—		12,299	87
Other Charges :—				
Purchase of Books	1,321	17		
Binding Books	177	2		
Petty expenses	741	85		
Stationery	118	56		
Maintenance of Grounds	1,279	58		
For specimens	2,536	82		
Preparing, preserving, and mounting specimens ...	1,681	91		
Pay of Collectors	367	19		
For the preservation and translation of Dutch Records	39	23		
Travelling Allowance to Staff	1,564	14		
			9,827	47
Salaries (unexpended)	0	13		
Other Charges (unexpended)	462	53		
			462	66
Total voted ...	—		22,590	0
Special expenditure :—				
Furniture	480	0		
Furniture (unexpended)	520	0		
			1,000	0

Colombo Museum,
July 10, 1893.

A. HALY,
Director.

REPORT ON THE LIBRARY OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM FOR 1892.

Mr. Gerald Joseph, Assistant Secretary of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, acted for six months and twenty-three days as Librarian.

ACCESSIONS.

The number of volumes added to the Library was 381. Of these, 250 volumes belong to the Library of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and 128 volumes belong to the Government.

READERS.

The number of visits to the Reading Room recorded was 999. The number of tickets issued was thirty-nine to readers newly admitted and forty-nine in lieu of old tickets renewed.

BOOKS ISSUED.

Two hundred and sixty-four volumes were issued for reading in the Library. This does not include the books of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which are consulted by the readers frequently, and which are issued to the Members of the Society for home reading.

OLA MANUSCRIPTS.

One hundred and nine ola manuscripts were issued in the Library for reference and reading during the year. Three new manuscripts were obtained for the Government Oriental Library, viz.:—

Amarakósa Sanné, a work on Medicine; 439 palm leaves, 15 in. by 2½ in., from 8 to 12 lines to a page. Purchased.

Manorathapurani, a Commentary on the Anguttaranikaya; 544 palm leaves, 21½ in. by 2½ in., 8 lines to a page. Purchased.

Vajayanti, a treatise on the Arts of Painting, Sculpture, &c.; 236 palm leaves, 15 in. by 2½ in., 10 lines to a page. Copied.

A copy of the Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Oriental Library at Kandy was procured through the Government Agent of the Central Province.

BOOKS

Four new bookcases to fit the blank space in the eastern wall of the Reading Room have been received.

DONORS

The following is a list of donors to whom the Museum is indebted for additions to its Library, viz. :—

The Ceylon Government.
The Trustees of the Indian Museum.
The British Association for the advancement of Science.
The Trustees of the British Museum.
The Bombay Natural History Society.
The Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.
Mr Gerard Joseph
Dr. Adolph Bastian
Mudaliyar Tudor D N. de A. W. Rajapakse.
Mr Frederick H M. Corbet.
The Bureau of Education, U. S. A.
The Smithsonian Institution.

Colombo Museum,
January 7, 1893.

F. H. M. CORBET,
Librarian.

COLOMBO WATERWORKS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER FOR 1892.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report of the working of this Department for the year 1892.

LABUGAMA RESERVOIR.

2. The rainfall for the year amounted to 157·72 inches, being 6·18 inches (or 3·7 per cent.) less than the average rainfall for the thirteen years 1880 to 1892. Rain fell on 200 days, or 5 days less than the average.

3. The quantity of water actually received into the reservoir was equivalent to a depth of 102·44 inches on the drainage area of 2,380 acres, being 64·9 per cent. of the total rainfall.

4. Two new scouring sluices arrived from England in April, together with their headstocks, and the girders and floor-plates for the headstock floor, guide brackets, &c.

5. As the sluices are very strongly constructed, the weight of each amounts to about 5 tons, and it was considered necessary to strengthen some of the bridges on the Labugama road before transporting them.

6. The load was also reduced by removing the covers and sluice doors.

7. Meanwhile the headstocks, girders, floor-plates, &c., were sent up, as well as a number of 20-inch pipes, a 20-inch valve, and materials for constructing a tramway.

8. The tramway was laid so as to convey all the heavy materials from the side of the road near the cooly lines at Labugama to the tailbay and culverts.

9. A 20-inch pipe was laid in the east culvert and joined to the 36-inch pipe leading from the large scouring sluice in the strainer well, a valve being placed on the 20-inch pipe at the lower end of the culvert.

10. This measure was necessary in order to pass surplus water, while the pipes in the west culvert were blocked, during the erection of the new sluices.

11. The laying of the pipe in the east culvert and the erection of headstock floors were completed in June, but the repairs to the bridges were not completed by the Public Works Department till the end of September.

12. One sluice was despatched from Colombo on October 5 and reached Labugama on the 10th, where it was at once unloaded, the truck being sent back to Colombo for the second sluice.

13 On October 18, when the second sluice was loaded ready for transport, the river rose and flooded the Ratnapura road. It was therefore necessary to retain the sluice in Colombo until the flood subsided.

14. The sluice was ultimately despatched on November 22 and reached Labugama on the 26th.

15. Had the services of the Government diver been available the sluices might have been erected before Christmas. He was, however, employed in the harbour, and was unable to proceed to Labugama till January 24, 1893.

16. I will, however, complete here the report of this work.

17. After the pipes leading from the forebay to the two scouring sluices in the washing well had been blocked the diver returned to Colombo.

18. The erection of the new sluices was then taken in hand and completed by February 21.

19. The diver was again employed on February 22 in removing the plugs from the pipes.

20. When this had been done the sluices were under the normal pressure, which they will in future have to bear.

21. The doors are watertight and work satisfactorily, and I anticipate that the sluices will be found to give much better results than the old ones.

22. I have pleasure in stating that great credit is due to Mr. Gibson, the Inspector at Labugama, for the careful way in which the work has been done.

23. Holes were found in several places in the old sluices and their connecting castings.

24. These holes appear to be due to air-blows in the castings, and they have probably been exposed by the removal, through corrosion, of the surface of the iron.

25. The holes have been filled with iron rust cement, which will, I hope, prevent their further extension. It will be necessary, however, to employ the diver again next year in order to enable me to examine them.

26. The water-weed described in my Administration Report for 1889 (paragraphs 13 to 15) was cleared away during 1892 to a depth of about 16 ft. below present spill level.

27. The water in the reservoir being drawn down lower than it had previously been, afforded an opportunity of examining the weed in places where it had been growing unchecked from the first.

28. From this examination it appears that the weed does not extend upwards, but that it spreads horizontally along the bottom, about two feet only at the end floating in the water in a vertical position.

29. I am of opinion that, although the weed may spread so as to ultimately entirely cover the bottom of the reservoir, it will not be in any way objectionable.

30. The weed should, however, be cleared away from time to time from the sides of the reservoir near top water level, in order to prevent it from decaying in the air when the water happens to be drawn down.

MAIN PIPE.

31. During the month of February three cases of leakage occurred on the line of main pipe, entailing stoppages of such length that it was necessary to restrict the town supply in order to prevent the service reservoir from being unduly drawn down. Particulars of the hours during which the supply was suspended will be found under the head of "City Service."

32. The leaks all occurred on the Labugama road: one was due to a burst pipe and two to defective joints.

33. The immediate cause was probably connected with settlement of the ground due to the exceptionally heavy rainfall in the latter part of 1891.

34. Two more defective joints and some other minor repairs were effected during the rest of the year, but these did not interfere with the regular supply to the town.

35. The delivery of the main pipe diminished during the year from 2,820,000 gallons a day to about 2,670,000 gallons.

36. As doubt has been expressed in certain quarters as to the cause of this diminution in the delivery of the main pipe, I may state that the inner surface of a piece which was cut out in February, 1892, was covered with small hemispherical excrescences of a spongy substance, which I believe to be chiefly, if not entirely, composed of oxide of iron or rust.

37. Similar excrescences can be seen on the ironwork in the strainer well at Labugama whenever the water is drawn down, and they were found in many places on the cast iron columns at the service reservoir when it was emptied for cleaning and repairs.

38. On removing the rust, a very small indentation or centre of corrosion is found on the surface of the iron under each hemisphere.

39. I know of several cases in which water pipes in other places have been affected in this way, and I have myself examined the inner surface of a large main in Manchester and found it to be completely covered with a substance similar in appearance to that found in the pipe from Labugama.

40. In the Manchester main, which had been in use for thirty or forty years, the hemispheres were the size of billiard balls.

41. This gradual incrustation of the inner surface of the pipe must of necessity diminish its delivery both by restricting the area of the waterway and also by increased frictional resistance.

42. The amount of decrease in the delivery is ascertained at Maligakanda, where the water flows into the service reservoir over a knife-edged gauge or weir.

43. Where the water flowing through pipes contains a considerable proportion of carbonate of lime or other salts in solution, producing the quality commonly known as "hardness," the iron is not affected, and the pipes would not become incrusted as described above.

44. The pipe from Labugama can be cleared by means of an ingenious apparatus, specially designed for the purpose, which can be obtained from England, but this operation would entail too long an interruption of the supply to admit of its being undertaken before a second pipe has been laid.

SERVICE RESERVOIR.

45. The service reservoir was emptied at the latter end of November in order to allow of its being cleaned out and the ironwork painted.

46. During the earlier part of the year slight movements of the walls (especially near the south-east corner) had been observed as in previous years, although the water had never been allowed to rise above 10 ft. below spill level.

47. While the reservoir was empty, however, a comparatively considerable outward movement took place at the points of observation in the north and south walls.

48. As it was evident that this could not be due to the pressure of the water, and as it appeared possible that it might arise from the side thrust of the roof arching, the tie rods connecting the girders of the upper roof were increased in number.

49. Before the fitting of the tie rods was completed the outward movement had ceased, and while the reservoir was being refilled an inward movement set in and continued till the end of December, when the water had risen to about 10 ft. from spill level.

50. This was an additional proof that the movements were not caused by the pressure of the water.

51. While the reservoir was empty some slight additions, recommended by Sir John Fowler, were made to the asphalte lining, and at the same time the cracks in the north and south walls were traced to where they died out.

52. It was found that neither of the cracks continued as far as the floor. This shows that the influence which causes the movements must be looked for at the top of the wall, and seems to confirm the suspicion that it arises from the side thrust of the roof arches.

53. This thrust could be reduced to a minimum by taking off the present concrete arches of the upper roof and substituting a lighter and more flexible material, such as iron plates.

54. This work would, however, be costly, and in the absence of fuller proof of the cause of the movements, Sir John Fowler does not recommend it, and as the movements do not, so far, entail danger either to the stability or watertightness of the reservoir, it has been decided only to make some further additions to the tie rods and to the embankment.

55. I may add here that some further outward movements have taken place during 1893, but they are almost confined to the south-east corner.

56. The watertightness of the reservoir was satisfactorily tested several times in 1892, and again on the night of January 10, 1893, when the reservoir had been refilled after cleaning.

CITY SERVICE.

57. The decreasing delivery of the main pipe necessitated active measures during 1892, in order to enable a regular supply to be continued to the higher parts of the town.

58. As waste at the street standpipes was very common, the handles in many cases being wedged down so as to leave the water running, one handle was removed from each standpost, and the flow from the remaining spout was regulated to about one gallon a minute.

59. In some parts of the town, where water was known to be used very lavishly in houses having separate services, the flow through the service pipe to each house was regulated to about two gallons a minute.

60. A regulation was made by His Excellency the Governor enacting that when a tap was found running to waste the supply to the premises should be discontinued till a fine of Rs. 5 had been paid.

61. For a time the laying on of fresh separate services was discontinued, but subsequently large houses standing back from the road or street were allowed to have one tap each.

62. The wasteful practice of flushing drains direct from the hydrants was discontinued by the Municipal Council, the contractor being required to draw the water into watering carts before discharging it into the drains.

63. These measures had the effect of reducing the consumption from an average of 2,476,000 gallons a day during the first half-year of 1892 to an average of 2,192,000 gallons a day during the second half.

64. The highest daily average for any one of the first six months was 2,600,000 gallons a day in March, and for the second six months 2,344,000 gallons a day in September.

65. The highest consumption on any one day in the first six months was 3,121,000 gallons on March 30, and in the second six months 2,635,000 gallons on September 22.

66. The highest consumption has always hitherto occurred in the dry weather during the first half of each year, and it should therefore be stated here that during 1893 the greatest average daily consumption for one month has only been 2,027,000 gallons (in February), and the highest consumption for one day has been only 2,259,000 gallons (on January 7).

67. The consumption in 24 hours exceeded the delivery of the main pipe on 24 hours in the first six months of 1892, whereas the delivery, though diminishing, has never been exceeded since June 30, 1892, to date.

68. Not only therefore has the average daily consumption been reduced, but also to an even greater extent the maximum, and it must be remembered that it is the excess of the maximum consumption over the supply from Labugama that causes inconvenience.

69. Owing to the interruptions on the main pipe line, mentioned in paragraph 31 of this report, it was necessary to suspend the supply to the town during the daytime as under :—

	Hours.	Minutes.
On February 7 from 1.40 P.M. to 5 P.M.	3	20
Do. 8 from noon to 5 P.M.	5	0
Do. 29 from 11.16 A.M. to 5.40 P.M.	6	24
On March 1 from 11 A.M. to 6.20 P.M.	7	20
Total ...	22	4

70. The night supply was suspended from February 6 to 12, and from February 29 to March 10, the valves at the service reservoir being closed each evening between 7 P.M. and 9 P.M., and re-opened in the morning at about 5.45 A.M.

71. Besides the above-mentioned suspensions it was found necessary on ten days in March and seven days in April to supply the town direct from the main pipe in order to prevent the exhaustion of the reserve supply held in the service reservoir. The town was also supplied direct from the main pipe for the whole of December while the service reservoir was being cleaned.

72. During this time, however, the use of Labugama water for Municipal purposes was discontinued altogether, so that very little inconvenience was caused.

73. Four watering posts were erected in 1892 in different parts of the Fort for supplying the Municipal watercarts.

74. I am of opinion that the number of these posts should be largely increased, and that the drawing of water from the street hydrants should be discontinued. This matter has been referred to in previous Administration Reports.

75. Frost's meters were substituted for nearly all the Kent's meters of three inches diameter (the largest size in use).

76. These meters require cleaning as often as the Kent's meters, but in the larger sizes they are less liable to get out of order, and it is impossible for water to pass them without being registered.

77. Kent's meters are liable to register less than the actual flow whenever they are out of order, and whenever the rate of flow is very small in comparison with the size of the meter.

78. Frost's meters of all sizes are now used, but there are about thirty-seven Kent's meters, varying from half inch to one inch, which with careful attention give very fair results.

STAFF.

79. Mr. Campbell, the Inspector in Colombo, was absent on leave in England from April 27 to September 26, his duties being performed by the rest of the staff.

80. At the close of the year Mr. O'Hara, the Sub-Inspector, left the Department in order to take up a more lucrative appointment in the Straits Settlements.

81. Mr. Samarakoon was appointed Sub-Inspector in Mr. O'Hara's place, and Mr. Ingram succeeded Mr. Samarakoon as Overseer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

82. I annex tables showing the expenditure and receipts of the Department for 1892, and a comparative statement of the amounts due for water supplied for other than domestic purposes.

83. Although the money due for sales of water is collected by the Municipal Council, it should not be forgotten that the information which is necessary before this can be done is prepared by this Department, and that a great part of the time of the staff is occupied in this work alone.

84. The vote of Rs. 23,882 for personal emoluments is not altogether unremunerative, inasmuch as the value of water supplied for other than domestic purposes during 1892 amounted to nearly Rs. 60,000.

85. Although the average daily consumption has been reduced to little more than 2,000,000 gallons a day, or about 15¾ gallons a head, the diminishing delivery of the main pipe (which at the end of 1892 was 2,675,000 gallons, and has now decreased to a little less than 2,600,000 gallons in 24 hours) will shortly create an absolute necessity for still further restrictions, unless a second main pipe be laid from Labugama.

86. Even if preparations for laying a second pipe be begun at once, it is doubtful whether the supply can be increased before considerable inconvenience has been caused by the growing deficiency.

87. A point to which I would invite attention is the preservation of the existing wells in Colombo from which good water can be obtained.

88. The road along which the main pipe from Labugama is laid is frequently flooded, rendering the pipe inaccessible.

89. If a leak were to occur at the beginning of a flood, it might thus be impossible to repair it for several weeks.

90. The town supply during that time would be entirely dependent on the service reservoir, and could not be continued for more than about a week.

91. Under these circumstances water could only be obtained from the existing wells.

92. It is therefore important that the wells from which good water can now be obtained (and fortunately there are several of them in Colombo) should be, as far as possible, preserved from pollution.

H. EWART,
Chief Engineer, Colombo Waterworks.

APPENDIX.

Summary of Expenditure for 1892.

	Amount voted		Amount expended.		Balance.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Personal emoluments	23,882	0	23,609	38	272	62
Travelling allowances	2,760	0	2,727	23	32	77
Materials, stationery, tools, &c.	2,000	0	1,828	67	171	33
General upkeep of works	1,500	0	1,476	49	23	51
Painting ironworks	500	0	492	49	7	51
New sluices for Labugama	19,960	0	17,335	5	*2,624	95
Clearing interior of service reservoir and additions to asphalte lining	2,700	0	1,878	10	821	90
Strengthening bridges on Labugama road ...	400	0	397	2	2	98
Total ...	53,702	0	49,744	43	3,957	57
Construction account	2,117	32	2,117	32	—	
Distinct account for house connections, meters, &c.	5,976	75	5,976	75	—	
Total ...	8,094	7	8,094	7	—	
Grand Total...	61,796	7	57,838	50	3,957	57

* Further expenditure has been incurred under this head during 1893.

Summary of Receipts for 1892.

	Amount. Rs	c.	Total. Rs.	c.
Construction account	—		50	13
House connections	1,550	30		
Meters	1,719	4		
Miscellaneous recoverable expenditure	2,013	6		
			5,282	40
Fines and unexpended balances	—		67	51
Total ...			5,400	4

Money to be collected by the Municipality by Sale of Water.

Period.	Trade Supplies. By Meter. No. of Gallons.	Trade Supplies. By Meter. Amount.	Trade Supplies. Without Meter. For Petty Trade, such as Bakeries, Eating Houses, Buildings, &c.	Trade Supplies. Without Meter. For Horses, Carriages, &c., kept for Sale or Hire.	Garden Watering. Area watered.	Garden Watering. Amount.	Total Amount.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
During 1887 ...	—	—	—	—	10½	363 50	363 50
Do. 1888 ...	11,853,953	31,620 78½	—	—	23	741 50	32,362 28½
Do. 1889 ...	16,003,066	41,694 37	—	—	29	932 50	42,626 87
Do. 1890 ...	16,786,630	45,365 2	—	—	32	1,025 10	46,390 12
Do. 1891 ...	19,837,384	53,765 62	919 46	—	39	1,238 50	55,017 58
Do. 1892 ...	21,419,039	55,769 47	1,766 71	631 68	41	1,312 17	59,477 3

The figures in this table are liable to slight modifications owing to occasional adjustments of charges for water supplied without meter. For purposes of comparison, however, they are sufficiently correct.

Labugama Reservoir Rainfall.

Month.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Ten Years' Average.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Thirteen Years' Average.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January ...	—	5·90	4·35	6·01	7·05	3·67	1.81	8·03	0·92	3·22	3·25	4·42	3·86	3·27	14·14	5·04
February ...	—	11·89	5·55	11·97	6·32	3·06	2·65	2·45	2·28	0·85	—	4·70	14·84	4·39	11·36	5·97
March ...	—	11·32	13·04	5·04	8·69	4·17	8·68	7·42	4·85	7·97	10·75	8·19	19·03	12·09	4·24	9·02
April ...	—	11·82	25·94	17·10	10·18	10·10	13·60	9·36	29·38	10·29	22·72	16·05	21·44	25·35	17·59	17·30
May ...	—	36·30	13·78	22·74	30·28	27·35	9·98	23·19	29·29	28·36	24·79	24·61	22·15	28·83	15·86	24·07
June ...	16·20	4·30	15·76	20·68	22·73	21·71	19·03	18·04	23·14	25·34	7·88	17·86	8·95	18·45	12·64	16·82
July ...	25·07	10·05	2·36	18·76	8·80	6·43	9·67	15·20	9·06	2·58	20·07	10·30	6·34	8·73	6·15	9·55
August ...	7·08	5·98	13·03	15·23	27·97	6·43	7·36	9·27	14·92	5·53	12·64	11·84	5·73	9·43	12·83	11·26
September...	7·55	3·50	13·92	6·20	18·09	13·08	12·01	14·77	5·36	5·03	23·67	11·56	11·21	16·83	6·21	11·53
October ...	17·40	19·25	15·08	25·34	21·39	30·19	19·22	16·08	28·71	24·05	15·81	21·51	22·94	33·75	29·54	23·16
November...	—	21·49	29·41	22·34	14·72	15·36	28·22	6·92	12·37	17·51	10·62	17·89	19·86	18·33	22·14	18·41
December ...	10·30	10·67	18·93	15·68	9·49	13·32	10·90	11·08	14·61	7·29	7·08	11·91	9·24	19·45	5·02	11·75
Total ...	*83·60	152·47	171·15	187·09	185·71	154·87	143·13	141·81	174·89	138·02	159·28	160·84	165·59	198·90	157·72	163·90

* Six months

Twenty-Inch Main Piping and Town Service.

Period.	Leakage and Repairs. Twenty-Inch Main Piping. Burst Pipes.	Twenty-Inch Main Piping. Blown Joints.	Twenty-Inch Main Piping. Repairs to Valves, &c.	City Piping. Iron. 3-inch.	City Piping. Iron. 4-inch.	City Piping. Iron. 5-inch.	City Piping. Iron. 6-inch to 10-in. inclusive.	City Piping. Iron. 12-inch and above.	City Piping. Repairs to Valves, Hydrants, &c.	City Piping. Lead. Standposts.	City Piping. Lead. House Services.	Water Services. No. of House connections & other Services.	Water Services. No. of Street Standposts.	Water Services. Meter Supplies.
Total from beginning of works to end of 1886	4	19	4	74	11	12	17	10	—	—	—	—	Almost all of these were fixed in 1887 and 1888.	—
During 1887	—	6	4	71	7	2	2	—	5	42	3	652		—
Do 1888	—	10	12	9	1	—	2	—	9	49	7	432		24*
Do. 1889	—	4	7	15	1	1	—	—	11	42	5	330		28*
Do. 1890	—	3	10	17	—	—	—	—	13	49	13	389		36*
Do. 1891	—	2	4	8	—	—	—	—	16	67	25	288		43*
Do. 1892	1	4	4	12	2	—	—	—	12	42	11	92		52*
Grand Total ...	5	48	45	206	22	15	21	10	66	291	64	2,183	658	—

* Of different sizes varying from ¼ inch to 8 inches.

Summary of Average Daily Town Consumption and Total Rainfall in Colombo.

Month.	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Rainfall.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Rainfall.	Average Daily Consumption.	Total Rainfall.
		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.
January ...	2,581,368	0·81	2,734,899	1·45	2,538,426	7·39
February ...	2,725,968	4·36	2,758,286	2·81	2,512,709	5·32
March ...	2,690,173	5·34	2,701,442	9·43	2,592,898	1·52
April ...	2,713,481	14·27	2,600,290	5·93	2,420,744	13·92
May ...	2,902,202	6·51	2,488,087	17·65	2,497,729	3·00
June ...	2,885,044	1·87	Town supplied direct from main pipe	9·79	2,296,432	6·62
First Half Year ...	2,749,706	33·16	2,676,588	47·06	2,476,489	37·77
July ...	2,788,428	3·32	2,680,849	4·59	2,330,670	1·10
August ...	2,597,676	0·73	2,742,006	1·65	2,305,789	1·86
September ...	2,653,958	1·50	2,632,188	4·42	2,344,547	1·12
October ...	2,501,905	13·33	2,479,213	35·28	2,041,988	11·98
November ...	2,431,265	12·32	2,606,546	18·37	1,937,376	5·86
December ...	2,405,839	8·47	2,540,954	7·66	Town supplied direct from main pipe	0·86
Second Half Year ...	2,563,178	39·67	2,613,626	71·97	2,192,074	22·78
Whole Year ...	2,656,442	72·83	2,642,245 (on 11 months)	119·03	2,347,209 (on 11 months)	60·55

COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE FOR 1892.

CONDITION OF BREAKWATER.

AFTER carefully levelling over the surface of the Breakwater since the close of the last south-west monsoon, I am able to report that the condition of the work still remains eminently satisfactory. No displacement of any kind or undue settlement has to be recorded.

RUBBLE BERMS AND BAGWORK APRON.

The rubble base has also been carefully sounded over and the results put on paper. It was thus found necessary to strengthen the berms by placing additional concrete bags upon them. A continuous row has been deposited close to the footings of the wall, commencing at 250 ft. and stretching to 2,000 ft. from the junction of the Breakwater with the root work. The total quantity of concrete thus deposited amounts to 1,162 tons, or 166 bags of 7 tons each.

BED OF HARBOUR.

The depth of the harbour has been maintained. Soundings taken over the harbour, with a view to determine what change is taking place, show the complete absence of silting action.

DREDGING OF HARBOUR.

The new hopper-dredger "Triton" arrived at Colombo on September 20, and commenced work on November 17. The quantity of material raised and deposited at sea up to December 31 by this vessel amounted to 26,870 cubic yards.

DREDGER "MERAK."

This vessel, after undergoing repairs on Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co.'s slip, was launched on November 19 last, and her machinery and gear are now being put into position. It is anticipated that she will be ready for work by the end of June

HOPPERS "PERSEVERANCE" AND "INDUSTRY."

The hopper "Industry" has been drawn up on Messrs. Walker, Sons & Co.'s slip, and has been scaled and painted, and the "Perseverance" is now being treated in a similar manner.

DREDGING IN THE INNER HARBOUR.

The dredging in the inner harbour was carried out during the year by the Priestman's grab dredger worked from a barge. The quantity of material thus raised amounted to 16,815 cubic yards, all of which was taken ashore and deposited at the reclamation ground.

MOORINGS.

There are twenty-four mooring buoys in the harbour attached to screw piles. It was originally intended to attach each buoy to one heavy screw pile, but as this fastening was not found to be sufficiently strong, two piles were attached to each buoy. Within the last few years a much larger class of mail ships has frequented the port, and it was thought advisable to still further strengthen the moorings. Accordingly, four of the buoys had two additional screw piles attached to each, making four to each buoy, and during 1892 two more buoys were similarly treated. Berths have now been provided for three of the largest class of steamers in depths of from 30 ft. to 35 ft. of water.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 401,191·82, and the total expenditure from the commencement of the work to Rs. 9,508,107·25.

JOHN KYLE, junior,
Engineer-in-Charge.

Colombo Harbour Works,
March 28, 1893.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1892.

I.—EXPENDITURE.

THOUGH the total expenditure on the Establishment in 1892 was Rs. 2,836·91 beyond that of 1891—Rs. 131,255·51 as compared with Rs. 128,418·57—the expenditure which formed a direct charge upon the Printing Office votes (Rs. 112,411·63) was Rs. 919 below the corresponding figure for 1891 (Rs. 113,330·63). This includes the expenditure on Binding (Rs. 6,463·52), which was Rs. 944·99 in excess of the previous year. It does not, however, include payments of Rs. 3,874·20 by the Public Works Department on buildings, and of Rs. 2,312·39 by the Railway Department for special plant, which did not pass through the books of this Office.

1891. Rs. c.		HEADS OF SERVICE.			1892. Rs. c.
16,657 98	...	Personal Emoluments	Fixed ...	...	15,579 44
7,558 0	...		Provisional	...	8,933 13
34,740 92	...	Other Charges	Contingencies	...	35,418 98
54,373 73	...		Miscellaneous Services	...	52,480 08
2,023 66	...	Votes of the Superintendent of Census		...	8,701 64
7,545 75	...	Advances	Printing ...	...	8,678 72
5,518 53	...		Binding ...	...	6,463 52
128,418 57					131,255 51

Giving credit for cash recoveries credited to revenue (Rs. 26,846·19) and for repayments of advances by other than Government Departments (Rs. 2,087·01), the net cost to Government of the Establishment in 1892 was Rs. 102,322·31, as compared with Rs. 92,652·88 in 1891 and Rs. 100,521·84 in 1890.

While the foregoing table shows the total amount drawn from the Treasury, the following Departmental classification takes into account the expenditure on Printing only (Binding is separately dealt with in section V.), and gives the apportionment between Bookwork and Jobwork:—

1891. Bookwork. Rs. c.	1891. Jobwork. Rs. c.	1891. Total. Rs. c.			1892. Bookwork. Rs. c.	1892. Jobwork. Rs. c.	1892. Total. Rs. c.
8,715 46	6,657 8	15,372 54	...	Superintendence	8,446 59	6,636 71	15,083 30
4,141 48	848 72	4,990 20	...	Proof Reading and Revision ...	4,344 71	2,148 05	6,492 76
16,617 97	3,159 67	19,777 64	...	Composition	17,542 10	4,048 34	21,590 44
3,404 48	6,803 73	10,208 21	...	Machine- and Press-work ...	3,422 03	6,981 48	10,403 51
873 40	4,602 39	5,475 79	...	Warehouse-work	903 58	4,377 28	5,280 86
392 81	612 45	1,005 26	...	Stereotyping	360 18	479 29	839 47
—	1,713 58	1,713 58	...	Ruling	—	1,467 92	1,467 92
1,490 21	1,094 13	2,584 34	...	Clerical Staff	1,555 95	1,212 34	2,768 29
638 66	608 34	1,247 0	...	Casual Expenses	777 98	518 85	1,296 83
225 77	383 96	609 73	...	Leave	333 42	239 72	573 14
36,500 24	26,484 5	62,984 29	...	Total, exclusive of Paper ...	37,686 54	28,109 98	65,796 52
9,484 97	42,555 81	52,040 78	...	Paper	9,911 68	40,028 29	49,939 97
45,985 21	69,039 86	115,025 7	...	Total, including Paper ...	47,598 22	68,138 27	115,736 49
		6,484 50	...	Standing Plant and Machinery ...		...	6,118 27
		576 84	...	Type		...	1,8[illegible] 47
		1,013 63	...	Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture		...	1,083 76
	Rs.	123,100 4				Rs.	124,791 99

These figures show that the work of 1892, so far as it can be gauged by its cost, was in both Branches slightly heavier than that of its predecessor. Taken together, though the printing charges (excluding paper) show an increase of Rs. 2,812·23, the totals including paper exhibit an excess of Rs. 711·42 only.

The proportion which superintendence and general charges (clerks, casual expenses, and leave) bear to the other printing charges (excluding reading) is 49·84 per cent.; in 1891 it was 50·89; in 1890, 52·97. The proportion of reading to composition is 30·07 per cent. as compared with 25·23 and 25·94 in 1891 and 1890.

II.—THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

The increase in the quantity of Bookwork printed each year goes on unchecked, 1892 showing an increase of 229 pages over 1891 (an increase of 548 in new matter and a decrease of 319 in reprints from stereotype), the increased cost being Rs. 1,613·01. The number of pages for the last four years has been 11,418, 12,181, 13,416, and 13,645; the cost Rs. 42,007·02, Rs. 42,946·69, Rs. 45,985·21, and Rs. 47,598·22, respectively:—

Cost. Rs. c.		Pages printed in 1891.			Pages printed in 1892		Cost. Rs. c.
31,891 71	..	8,043	..	Foolscap folio and above	8,616	...	35,390 34
1,074 80	...	236	..	Demy 16o	28	...	234 15
2,675 92	..	1,159	..	Royal 8vo	1,251	...	2,753 41
5,907 91	..	1,756	.	Demy 8vo	1,399	...	3,622 39
3,718 76	..	1,518	.	Crown 8vo	1,481	...	4,038 18
607 10	...	640	...	Foolscap 8vo	640	...	722 82
49 1	...	24	..	Foolscap 12mo	28	.	26 93
45,985 21*		13,416			13,645		47,598 22†

* Composition Rs. 46,617·97. † Composition Rs. 47,642·10.

The increase of 573 pages in foolscap folio was due to the printing of the results of the Census of 1891. The Superintendent's report extended to the equivalent of 778 foolscap pages (three volumes of 72, 606, and 100 pages), of which 691 were very heavy small type tables. It was not merely the heaviest but also, I believe, the most expeditious piece of printing which has ever been turned out in the Island. The first supply of "copy" reached me on May 30, and bound volumes were submitted to Government on August 15; the time thus occupied was 65 working days, the actual type-setting having taken only 51.

Reducing the several sizes of pages to a common standard of foolscap folio, the Bookwork of last year (of which Table I. gives the usual details) shows an increase over 1891 of 420 pages, or 4·18 per cent.:—

1891	...	...	10,039 pages
1892	...	...	10,459 pages.

Besides the ordinary Government work the following new publications were issued during the year:—

Colombo Museum Lists (1) Beetles, (2) Reptilia and Batrachia.
Journals of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society Vol. XI., No. 39; Vol. XII., No. 42.

The following were advanced more or less:—

The Pâli Tîkâ on the Mahâwansa (commenced in 1887).
The Index to the Abhidhanappadîpikâ (commenced in 1889).
Meghadûta Sannaya, a Sinhalese paraphrase of a Sanskrit Poem (commenced in 1890).
Mukhamatta Dipanaya, a Pali Tîkâ on the Kachchâyana (commenced in 1891).

And a commencement was made with:—

A Manual of Uva, by Mr. H. White, C.C.S.
A Manual of the North Central Province (preliminary sheets) by Mr. R. W. Ievers, C.C.S.
A Handbook of the Ceylon Courts at the Chicago Exhibition.
Madhya Wibhagaya, articles in Sinhalese on the Evils of Drinking and Smoking.

For the Public Instruction Department 56,000 primers, readers, &c., were dealt with, against 52,600 in 1892; the number would have been larger, had my *locum tenens* received timely notice of an order which reached him too late in December for it to be possible to comply with its requirements before the close of the year.

The Blue Book for 1891 was completed on May 31, 1892, and the volume of Administration Reports on November 7; the corresponding dates for the completion of the previous year's volumes were June 10 and November 8.

The circulation of the *Gazette* stood at 414 (96 subscribers) at the close of the year, against 416 (93 subscribers) in December, 1891.

III. THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

1891.				1892.
		Printed Forms.		
16,660,122	..	Aggregate number of forms issued	..	16,081,355
Rs. c.				Rs. c.
26,484 05	..	Printing charges ..	...	28,109 98
42,805 81	...	Value of paper* ..	...	40,178 29
69,289 86				68,288 27
86,049 2	...	Value at Price List rates	...	77,503 34
16,749 16	...	Nominal profit	...	9,275 07
		The cost of the following is included in the foregoing:		
500,462	...	Railway tickets printed or overprinted (impressions)		2,370,320
—	...	Telegraph stamps printed ...	...	120,400
1,136,656	...	Stamps, post cards, postal orders, &c., overprinted...		1,821,768
		Line Ruling.		
2,989,978	...	Number of forms ruled ...	...	3,328,326
4,787,597	...	Number of rulings involved ...	...	4,292,082
Rs. 1,713·58	...	Cost	...	Rs. 1,467·32
35·79 cents	...	Average cost per 1,000 rulings ...	...	34·20 cents
		Perforating.		
897,060	...	Number of sheets perforated ...	...	979,026
		Numbering or Paging.		
657,146	...	Number of impressions ...	...	623,406

* Includes estimated value of paper (Rs. 150 in 1892) issued from stocks printed previous to 1888.

Table II. gives details of the issues to individual Departments. The aggregate issues of 1892 were in point of numbers more than half a million below those of 1890 or 1891, which are the two highest on record, and they exhibit a decrease, compared with 1891, in cost of Rs. 1,001·59 and

in value of Rs. 8,475·68 The largeness of the latter figure indicates that during 1892 demands included a larger proportion of the cheaper descriptions of forms than in the preceding year.

Adding the few forms issued to the Superintendent of Census to those furnished in 1890 and 1891, the total number supplied for carrying out the Census of 1891 is ascertained to have been 1,047,422, and their cost Rs. 8,675·16.

The yearly demands for printed forms are subject to very little fluctuation under the system which was introduced in 1887, whereby Public Departments, with one or two exceptions in which work is paid for, receive each year a nominal allowance for printed forms, within the limits of which they are at liberty to indent for authorized standard forms direct upon this Office. Comparing Table II., which gives the usual details of issues to Departments, I notice fluctuations to the extent of Rs. 500 and upwards in the values of forms supplied during 1892, as compared with 1891, in the following :—

Department.	An Increase of Rs. c.	A Decrease of Rs. c.
Agent, Western Province	1,245 83	—
" Central Province	—	676 46
" Southern Province	—	936 04
Public Works	—	2,832 85
Post and Telegraph	675 48	—
Public Instruction	662 97	—
Registration	—	814 06
Railway	—	565 09
Census	—	2,510 75
Prisons	692 49	—
Village Communities, Western Province ...	—	509 02
" " North Western Province ..	—	625 69

Separating Departments into Civil and Judicial, and including Police, Prisons, and Fiscals among the latter, the number and value of forms supplied to each were :—

1891. No.	1891. Value.		1892. No.	1892. Value.
14,283,066	Rs. 70,126·42	Civil Departments	14,278,070	Rs. 62,983·10
2,377,056	Rs. 15,426·66	Judicial Departments	1,806,285	Rs. 13,555·42

The cost of the year's Jobwork having been Rs. 68,288·27, and the amounts debited against or paid by Departments Rs. 77,563·34, the nominal profit was Rs. 9,275·07 (13·58 per cent.) as compared with Rs. 16,749·16 (24·17 per cent.) in 1891 and Rs. 16,260·49 (22·69 per cent.) in 1890.

There were 52 additions, mostly after reference to the Printed Forms Committee, to Standard Forms during 1892, 24 were taken off the files, and amendments or alterations made in 30.

Postage and Telegraph Stamp Printing.—Towards the close of 1891, at the request of the Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs, who required supplies of telegraph labels for 20, 40, 60, and 80 cents, respectively, I submitted type designs and an estimate of cost of printing labels therefrom. The estimated initial cost of obtaining electrotyped facsimiles of these designs was Rs. 305, as compared with two alternative estimates for dies and plates for the ordinary stamps, submitted through the Crown Agents, of £660 and £225 sterling; while the estimated saving in locally printing, gumming, and perforating, and in addition consecutively numbering every stamp, for a year's supply (the rupee then standing at 1*s.* 5*d.*), was Rs. 3,466. Local printing was thereupon decided on, and so far the results have given satisfaction to the Postmaster-General. Of course it may be said that these labels are inferior to those hitherto obtained from an English firm, which has at its command highly skilled workmen and every appliance that ingenuity and long experience can suggest. This cannot be denied; but the question is, Are they sufficient for all practical purposes? The Postmaster-General replies in the affirmative, and considers, further, that the consecutive numbering constitutes a greater precaution against fraud than the English labels afford.

"Service" post cards, similarly printed from electrotyped designs, were introduced during the year, and arrangements were under consideration as the result of which post cards (single and reply) are now being struck off from plates obtained from England. This is possibly a preliminary step to eventually undertaking the printing of postage and revenue stamps, the plates for which, the property of this Government, are in the Crown Agents' hands; but it is necessary to proceed with caution. Until we have appliances to turn out labels of this class which shall bear favourable comparison with those of other countries, I am not prepared to undertake postage stamps. The English stamp printers object to part with any appliances which might indicate to competitors the mode of production they employ, and no assistance can be looked for from them; but it is a question for the consideration of this Government, in view of the large saving that might be effected on the Rs. 20,000 per annum now expended, whether the Government of one of the Australian colonies—New South Wales or Victoria, for instance—should not be approached with a view to an officer from this establishment being sent to see how the work is there carried out and acquire the necessary practical knowledge.

Railway Ticket Printing.—It has in past years been pointed out that the railway ticket machines, which were only utilised when the Railway ran short of imported tickets, stood idle for the greater part of every year, and that all the tickets required for the Railway might be printed at this Office. Early in the year His Excellency the Governor decided that tickets should in future have the fare and the station of destination in both Sinhalese and Tamil printed on them, and when a difficulty was raised by the English printers the order was given that the whole of the ticket printing should be handed over to me. In order to comply with the first decision it was ordered that the stocks of tickets in the Railway Accountant's hands should be overprinted. In addition to this a large stock of tickets of long standing required the printing of a notice on the backs, and for the convenience of the railway officials the second halves of large numbers of return tickets were overprinted with a cross. Altogether the work done is shown by the following figures :—

	Impressions.
Old stock overprinted with fare and destination in vernaculars ...	370,463
Blank tickets printed with notice and cross	1,277,668
New tickets issued	702,189

As three and a half millions of tickets are used annually and each ticket is printed on both sides, requiring two impressions, the figures for the current year should be more than double those of last.

To meet these increased demands, especially as one of the two machines had been in use for 25 years, a third machine was obtained at a cost to the Railway Department of Rs. 1,954·99. Further, to facilitate the changes of type from one ticket to another, and at the same time to render typographical mistakes difficult, I arranged, at a cost of Rs. 357·40, for copper-faced logotypes from England, by means of which the type-setting of the face of each single ticket and of each half of a return ticket is reduced to the putting together of four blocks, plus the figures denoting the fare. By means of these electrotypes, of which 200 varieties are in use, the time lost in the stoppage of the machines when changing from one ticket to another has been minimised, and the cost of printing reduced from 16·67 cents per 1,000 impressions during the last six months of 1892, to 8·59 cents during the first five months of this year.

Tickets printed in England cost latterly Re. 1·67 per 1,000, and small supplies printed here from Re. 1·71 to Re. 1·96. In future the cost per 1,000 is not likely to exceed Re. 1·15, of which the blank tickets cost about 95 cents. The saving in the course of a year on three and a half millions will therefore be something like Rs. 1,750, against which, however, must be set off a portion of the cost of extra counting staff in the Railway Accountant's office, say Rs. 300.

IV.—FOUNDRY.

The expenditure on this portion of the Office was Rs. 1,818·91, subdivided as follows:—

Type-casting	...	Rs. 529·87	Labour ...	...	Rs. 1,084·36
Stereotyping	...	839·47	Materials	...	734·55
Leads and Furniture	...	449·57			

Type-casting.—The usefulness of the type-casting machine was demonstrated while the Census Report was in hand, when there were constant demands for figures, spaces, quadrats, &c., which we were enabled to cast from day to day as supplies in the compositors' cases ran out. Apart from that, it should be recorded that the old-style figures in which the Estimates of 1893 (128 pages) were re-set were our own casting. In all, 1,055 lb. of bourgeois "sorts" were turned out at a cost, as above shown, of Rs. 529·87 (Rs. 357·64 for labour and Rs. 172·23 for material), equal to 50·22 cents per pound. Had they been obtained from England, they would have cost over a rupee a pound. But this is not the chief point: by being able to meet demands at once on the spot, work can be pushed on rapidly, and the saving of time is often of more consequence than the saving of money.

Stereotyping.—The following statement shows there was a smaller demand in 1892 for the stereotyping of Jobwork (that is of printed forms) than during 1891:—

1891.						1892					
No. of Plates.	Weight. lb.		Cost Rs.	c.			No of Plates.	Weight. lb.		Cost. Rs.	c.
594	1,124	...	392	81	...	Bookwork ...	665	1,144	...	360	18
1,360	2,677	...	612	45	...	Jobwork ...	1,018	1,521	...	479	29
1,954	3,801		1,005	26*			1,683	2,665		839	47†

* Labour Rs. 570·60; materials Rs 434·66

† Labour Rs. 519·67: materials Rs. 319·80.

The cost of plates works out at 31·50 cents per pound, compared with 26·44 cents in 1891.

Leads and Furniture.—The demand for these was a little short of that of 1891, and the cost per pound less:—

1891.						1892.		
	Cost.	lb.			lb.			Cost.
Labour ...	Rs. 220·86	231	...	Thin (8 to pica) leads ...	7	Labour ...	Rs.	207·05
Materials ...	489·84	1,548	...	Thick (4 to pica) leads ...	867	Materials ...		242·52
		328	...	Long primer clumps ...	155			
	710·70	777	...	3 and 4 m metal furniture	992			449·57
... 24·64 cents per pound.		2,884			2,021	22·24 cents per pound.		

V.—BOOKBINDING.

The various items dealt with in the Bindery show a substantial increase of work in 1892 and a resulting increase in profit. The following is a summary for the two years:—

1891. Rs.	c.		Expended.		1892. Rs.	c.
3,082	4	...	In labour	...	3,892	8
2,436	49	...	In materials	...	2,967	36
5,518	53				6,859	44*
6,861	67	...	Recoveries	...	8,742	33
1,343	14	...	Profit	...	1,882	89

1891.		Outturn of Work.		1892.
2,005	...	Books full bound	...	2,384
3,238	...	Books half bound	...	3,867
3,794	...	In stiff covers	...	5,188
919	...	In limp covers	...	764
65,068	...	In paper wrappers	...	71,820
75,024				84,023
—	...	Mounted blocks of forms	...	1,100
25,500	...	Envelopes made	...	14,050
—	...	Cloth-lining printed forms, mounting on rollers, &c.	...	2,461

* Of which Rs. 395·92 was not paid till 1893.

Linen dowlas and canvas have in many cases been substituted with advantage for sheep-skin; they have a neat appearance, are strong, and cost less.

VI.—Plant and Material.

Under this head the expenditure of 1892, including Rs. [illegible] charged to the [illegible] Contingencies, was Rs. 9,346·85, as compared with Rs. 8,268·26 in 1891 :—

1891. Rs. c.			1892. Rs. c.
6,494 50	...	Machinery and Standing Plant ...	[illegible]
576 54	...	Type	[illegible]
1,018 63	...	Brass Rule, Leads, and Furniture ...	[illegible]
198 29	...	Repairs to Machinery, &c.	[illegible]
8,268 26			9,346 85

Machinery and Plant.—Additions to plant were made in the shape of a Harris's demy "Fleet" printing machine and a super-royal Albion hand press from the same firm; cost of these cost respectively Rs. 1,847·90 and Rs. 824·14. The "Fleet," as its name implies, is a fast machine: it has been working very satisfactorily at a speed of 2,150 impressions an hour, twice the rate of the other machines. Being very solidly built, it is an admirable type of machine for an office where speed (which is in this case combined with first rate work) is of moment. In 1891 Rs. 5,267·82 was brought to account as the cost of a new engine and boiler; in 1892 a further expenditure of Rs. 218·98 was incurred on this account for certain accessories, while the cost of erection by the Factory Engineer, including connections, involved a sum of Rs. 2,128·59. Additional shafting in the Machine Room cost Rs. 727·30. These several items account for Rs. 5,747·01 out of the sum charged to Machinery and Standing Plant. The balance was made up of sundries not meriting special mention. Further allusion to the improvements carried out during the year will be found in my concluding remarks.

The cost of the third railway ticket machine and ticket electrotypes (Rs. 2,312·39), defrayed by the Railway Department, is not included in the above figures.

Type.—The expenditure included Rs. 1,265·48 for type obtained from England, the chief items being additions to bookwork roman founts (bourgeois, 502 lb., Rs. 594·87; brevier, 256 lb., Rs. 320·20; nonpareil, 130 lb., Rs. 239·62), Rs. 58·12 for Sinhalese "sorts" supplied by a local typefounder, and Rs. 529·87 for type cast in the Office, already referred to under "Foundry."

Rules, Leads, and Furniture.—Rs. 634·19 represents the cost of imported material (chiefly brass rule), Rs. 449·57 the local expenditure in the Foundry.

The following table shows a slight decrease in the work of the Machine Department during the year as compared with 1891, though no falling off when contrasted with the three preceding years :—

Year.	Number of Formes made ready.	Average Impressions taken of each.	Average Impressions taken Daily.			Aggregate Number of Impressions taken during the year.		
			At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.	At Machines.	At Presses.	Total.
1889 ...	7,163	775	17,465	1,526	18,991	5,099,696	445,517	5,545,213
1890 ...	8,587	670	18,280	1,490	19,770	5,319,314	433,449	5,752,763
1891 ...	9,450	635	20,169	1,390	21,559	5,809,660	400,516	6,209,176
1892 ...	9,188	644	18,771	1,240	20,011	5,556,453	367,332	5,923,785

VII.—Cash Recoveries.

The recoveries which have to be placed to the credit of the Office for 1892 amounted to Rs. 26,846·19, a decrease on 1891 of Rs. 6,946·16 :—

1891. Rs. c.				1892. Rs. c.
1,375 75	...	Subscriptions to and sales of *Gazette* ...		1,034 25
2,899 17	...	Unofficial advertisements in *Gazette* ...		3,316 95
1,276 0	...	Advertisements of Fiscals' sales		1,001 1
396 75	...	Subscriptions to and sales of *Supreme Court Circular*		241 47
14,540 75	...	Printing for Railway Department		9,959 36
2,070 82	...	Printing for Estates Branch, Medical Department ...		1,863 25
6,623 71	...	Printing for Road Committees		4,084 62
654 2	...	Printing for Local Boards		140 98
637 6	...	Sales of Sheet Almanacs, Stamp Vendors' forms, &c.		678 47
54 12	...	Sales of Unserviceable Articles		1,500 0
25 6	..	Fines		38 34
1,915 39	...	Profit on Binding Branch		947 22
32,468 60				24,805 97
1,323 75	...	Sales at Record Office of books, &c., supplied by the Government Printer		2,040 32
33,792 35				26,846 19

The apparently large falling of Rs. 4,581·39 in payments by the Railway is due to 1891's recoveries having included Rs. 7,102·90 on account of work executed in 1890, while only Rs. 3,396·86 was carried over from 1891 for recovery in 1892.

The decrease in recoveries from Road Committees was chiefly due to smaller demands for printed forms.

The Rs. 1,500 secured for unserviceable articles was the amount realized at auction by sale of the old steam engine and boiler: the former had been in use since 1868, the latter since 1876.

The apparently diminished profit on Binding is due to the fact that none of 1892's profits were credited until 1893.

VIII.—ESTABLISHMENT.

On the 31st December, 1892, there were 192 employés on the books, as against 184 on the last day of 1891 :—

1891.		1892.
3	Government Printer and Assistants ...	4
5	Readers and revisers	5
4	Reading boys	4
4	Foremen	3
4	Clerks	5
1	Storekeeper	1
69	Compositors and apprentices ...	67
15	Machine-minders and pressmen ...	13
15	Machine and press apprentices and boys ...	18
13	Warehouse men and boys	14

1891.		1892.
9	Line-rulers	7
22	Binders and binding boys ...	31
6	Stereotypers and type and lead casters ...	5
1	Rollermaker and liftman ...	1
2	Engine attendant and firemen ...	3
1	Cooly	1
10	Office boys	10
184		192

The cash transactions of 1892 amounted to Rs. 171,162·06, as against Rs. 176,815·69 and Rs. 171,395·09 in 1891 and 1890, respectively. As an indication of the care with which these transactions were dealt with, it may be mentioned that the Audit Office raised only 15 observations on the accounts, of which six were formal surcharges which had been met in anticipation.

In the course of the year 4,405 letters or memoranda were received addressed direct to the Government Printer, 3,139 were despatched by him, and 5,056 advice notes were prepared. As the last are returned receipted, the number of documents dealt with outwards and inwards numbered 17,656.

The weight of printing paper used in the twelve months was over 80 tons. Of this, 349 packages, weighing 13½ tons, were sent to destination through the agency of the Colonial Store Department, and 4,943 parcels, weighing nearly 8 tons, were distributed through the Post Office. The balance was delivered by cart or cooly to Departments in Colombo.

On 31st March Mr. G. S. Hamer, Second Reader, after seven years' service, retired on gratuity.

On 23rd September Mr. Ebert Fernando, the Sinhalese Foreman of the Machine Department (the "father" of the Office), retired on pension after the completion of forty years of meritorious service. Mr. Fernando's service extended back almost to the appointment of Ceylon's first professional Government Printer (the late Mr. William Skeen); ever energetic and devoted to his duties—the most skilful and the hardest worker in his own branch, always cheerfully responding to any call made upon him—Mr. Fernando was a model to his fellow-employés and one in whose trustworthiness the several Heads of the Office under whom he served always placed implicit reliance. On his severing his connection with them, all ranks united in making him a presentation indicative of the esteem in which he was held.

These retirements gave the opportunity to strengthen the "Reading Room," which, notwithstanding the good reputation the Office has always had for accurate proof-reading, was weak. Messrs. Hamer's and Fernando's appointments were abolished; in their place a Third Assistant, who, while giving his chief attention to proof-reading, should also be available for assistance generally, was granted; and Mr. H. M. Richards, a printer of 13 years' experience in the West of England, who was on the spot, received the appointment.

Instructions were then drawn up under which two distinct sets of readers were provided for: "first-proof readers" (at present three*), immediately responsible to the Assistant Government Printer, who acts as Superintendent of the Composing Department, and "final readers" (the Third Assistant and the Head Reader), responsible to myself. There is also a machine reviser in the Machine Department. Proof-reading now keeps pace from day to day with the composition, and second proofs are dealt with expeditiously; while the Government Printer and his chief Assistant, though still taking most of the reading "for press," are relieved of the burden of proof-reading from copy, which had for years been complained of as interfering with their legitimate functions.

It was decided that the Foreman Binder, Mr. T. S. Thambapillai, after 27 years' service on the Contingent List, should be placed on the Fixed Establishment from January 1, 1893, with a salary rising from Rs. 720 to Rs. 960 per annum.

On 31st October I proceeded to England on privilege leave† and Mr. H. C. Cottle acted as Government Printer in addition to his own duties. To my Assistants and Native Officers I must, as usual, record my acknowledgments; without their loyal co-operation the Office could not sustain the reputation for efficiency which it enjoys.

The Sick Fund.

The contributions to the Departmental Sick Fund for the year ending October 31 were Rs. 1,148·75, and the amount of sick pay drawn Rs. 308·15, as compared with Rs. 1,100 and Rs. 269·90, respectively, in the previous twelve months. The provision for obtaining loans for relief in cases of sickness or difficulty was availed of to the extent of Rs. 882·75. The bonus declared at Christmas was the same as in 1891, viz., 85 per cent. of the amount standing to each contributor's credit on October 31. There were three deaths during the year, and one gratuity of Rs. 75 and two of Rs. 50 were paid to the families of the deceased.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The year 1892 was characterized by several features of interest.

The new Tangyes' horizontal 12 H.P. engine (with feed water heater and duplex boiler feed) and 18 H.P. Cornish boiler were started early in August, and have since been giving the greatest satisfaction, though the expenditure on fuel (wood) has necessarily increased. A new engine house being a necessity, the old lean-to shed was replaced by a larger and substantial building, 26 ft. by 32 ft., at a cost of Rs. 1,800, erected in the centre of the rear of the Old Office. The boiler room on one side is shut off from the rest, and space has been provided on the other for the Foundry. The site of the old shed has provided a much-needed enclosed yard.

* Vernacular proofs are taken by the senior Sinhalese and Tamil compositors. † I resumed duties on May 18, 1893.

Advantage was taken of this opportunity to re-arrange the printing machinery, so as to give increased working facilities; this included the erection of 65 feet of [illegible]-inch [illegible]

On the morning of the 22nd April, as the result of a defect in the drain for carrying off the water from the roofs of the adjacent Government Offices, the Machine Room was flooded during an exceptionally heavy burst of rain, and presented for a time an unwonted spectacle.

The roof of the Old Office was in July renewed with Mangalore tiles at a cost of Rs. 1,[illegible], thus securing not merely an external improvement, but practically a watertight roof. The old half-round tiles used constantly to slide down from the effects of the vibration of machinery, and the Office was as a consequence deluged after every shower of rain.

On the 22nd October H. E. the Governor, Sir A. E. Havelock, K.C.M.G., by appointment paid the Office a visit of inspection. His Excellency on leaving was pleased to express to me in gratifying terms his appreciation of the internal economy and general efficiency of the establishment.

On the 24th October I took part at the Colombo Museum in the series of "Marsh Lectures" held in connection with the proposed Technical Institute, about to be inaugurated. My subject was "The Invention of Typography," and was illustrated, with the aid of a magic lantern, by portraits of eminent printers and enlarged facsimiles of celebrated publications of the 15th and 16th centuries. Sir Arthur Havelock, with Lady and Miss Havelock, honoured the lecture with their presence.

The year was further marked, as already noted, by the taking over of the whole of the Railway ticket printing, and by the initial effort being made in Stamp printing.

I venture before concluding to record two testimonials which have recently reached me from outsiders in regard to this establishment and its work.

While recently in England a London firm communicated to me the following extract from a letter from a printer of standing, who paid a visit to the Office during my absence :—

> They have a fine Printing Office in Colombo, and the composing room is, I think, the finest I have ever seen. They have everything spick and span, and the management reflects the highest credit.

This gentleman is described by his correspondents as one who "*has seen* some A 1 offices, and is reckoned a most exact, telling printer."

The second testimonial was contained in the *Chicago Tribune* of 11th June last, which in the course of an article on the representation of this Colony at "The World's Columbian Exposition" in that city, referring to its "model catalogue, a handsome pamphlet of 150 pages" (to the printing of which Mr. Cottle devoted much personal attention), stated :—

> This work, which was printed in Ceylon.....is as beautiful a piece of typography as could be produced anywhere in the world.

Through the courtesy of the Hon. the Surveyor-General I am able to annex a ground plan the Office showing its interior arrangement, and as an accompaniment I annex some notes on its equipment and capabilities and the system of work which has gradually been developed during the past decade.

GEO. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

I.—BOOKWORK.

Statement showing the Number of Pages printed in the Bookwork Department of the Government Printing Office during 1892, and the Cost incurred.

Name of Work. [* = Brought forward. † = Unfinished.]	No. of Pages. Composed.	No. of Pages. Reprinted from Stereos	No. of Copies printed.	Printing Charges inclusive of Superintendence.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Above Foolscap Folio.						
P. W. D. Seniority List (to December 31, 1891) ...	1	—	62	4 78	1 12	5 90
*Sheet Almanac, 1892	[1]	—	6,850	22 89	25 36	48 25
†Sheet Almanac, 1893	1	—	—	70 84	—	70 84
Railway Time and Fare and Rate Tables	6	—	8,147	303 89	137 17	441 6
Miscellaneous	10	—	—	123 31	68 31	191 62
	18	—	—	525 71	231 96	757 67
Foolscap Folio.						
Gazette with Supplements (weekly)	3,977	—	420	11,137 95	1,987 79	13,125 74
Post Office Daily List	1,180	—	264	1,196 89	606 0	1,802 89
Blue Book, 1891	696	—	150	1,895 34	451 95	2,347 29
Administration Reports, 1891	872	—	315	5,068 95	1,075 83	6,144 78
*Sessional Papers (session of 1890–91)	360	—	300	2,115 18	600 25	2,715 43
† Do. (session of 1892)	228	—	350	1,026 72	267 21	1,293 93
*Supply Estimates, 1892	—	—	102	1 22	1 10	2 32
Do. 1893	128	—	50	355 86	46 72	402 58
Supplementary Estimates, 1892	30	—	40	196 22	7 10	203 32
*†List of Native Words of common occurrence ...	40	—	500	153 40	20 2	173 42
Report on the Census of 1891	778	—	250	4,391 56	675 39	5,066 95
Miscellaneous	309	—	—	1,104 3*a*	159 99	1,264 2
	8,598	—	—	28,643 32	5,899 35	34,542 67
Demy 4to.						
*Supreme Court Circular, Vol. II. (reprint) ...	—	—	150	21 78	14 41	36 19
Do. Vol. IX. (Digest) ...	28	—	—	113 59*b*	18 26	131 85
Register of Books published in Ceylon (reprint from *Gazette*)	[40]	—	50	50 15	15 96	66 11
	28	—	—	185 52	48 63	234 15
Royal 8vo.						
Bills in Council	255	—	—	605 4	123 64	728 68
Legislative Enactments, Vol. I.	2	—	250	3 14	3 93	7 7
† Do. Vol. II., Part VII. (reprint) ...	92	—	100	128 56	2 66	131 22
† Do. Vol. III., Part I. (do.) ...	26	—	100	91 25	1 8	92 33
† Do. Vol. III., Part III. (do.) ...	2	—	100	31 30*c*	1 8	32 38
Do. Vol. V., Part III. (do.) ...	120	—	500	278 14*d*	63 41	341 55
Reprints of Ordinances	74	188	100	232 24*e*	51 70	283 94
Translations of Ordinances	102	—	250	222 53*f*	28 66	251 19
*†Governors' Addresses, Vol. IV.	28	—	200	15 93	1 5	16 98
*†Pâli Tikâ on the Mahâwansa	12	—	—	139 16*g*	—	139 16
*Extract from the Code for Aided Schools, 1892 (Sinhalese)	6	—	300	7 5	11 21	18 26
* Do. do. (Tamil) ...	2	—	300	5 51	9 17	14 68
*Regulations of the Medical Department, No. III. ...	10	—	300	37 93	16 53	54 46
† Do. do. No. IV. (Lunatic Asylum)	18	—	25	29 2	—	29 2
Do. do. (for Lady Doctor) ...	6	—	30	7 23	1 39	8 62
Do. do. Stores	24	—	400	52 86	13 73	66 59
*Manual of Regulations for the Prisons Department ...	36	—	150	23 30	15 62	38 92
*†Mukhamatta Dipâniya (Pâli Tikâ on the Kachchâyana) ...	77	—	500	161 71	37 25	198 96
†Regulations of the Survey Department	44	—	150	146 30	3 69	149 99
†Amended Rules and Regulations for Volunteer Forces ...	48	—	—	39 79	—	39 79
Miscellaneous	79	—	—	99 15*h*	10 47	109 62
	1,063	188	—	2,357 14	396 27	2,753 41
Demy 8vo.						
Ceylon Civil List, 1892	236	—	252	296 64*i*	57 37	354 1
Ceylon Post Office Guide, 1893	228	—	500	206 9	16 44	222 53
*Museum Lists (Beetles)	26	—	100	51 9	12 62	63 71
Do. (Reptilia and Batrachia)	40	—	100	48 69	5 23	53 92
*Museum Book Catalogue	4	—	100	21 37	6 6	27 43
*†Index to the Abhidânappadîpikâ	224	—	1,000	532 66	162 69	695 35
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: †Vol. XI., No. 40, 1890 ...	36	—	—	58 16	—	58 16
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: *Vol. XI., No. 39, 1889 ...	112	—	500	202 66	77 10	279 76
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: *Vol. XII., No. 42, 1891 ...	46	—	500	153 50	59 62	213 12
Journals of Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society: †Vol. XII., No. 43, 1892 ...	88	—	525	304 25	7 57	311 82
*District Manual, North-Central Province (preliminary) ...	90	—	—	201 50	—	201 50
*† Do. Province of Uva	136	—	150	329 86	15 64	345 50
*Megahadûta Sannaya, a Sinhalese paraphrase from Sanskrit	25	—	1,000	25 79	12 27	38 6
†Unmagga Jâtaka (4th edition)	12	—	1,000	19 3	—	19 3
†Catalogue and Handbook of the Ceylon Court for Chicago Exhibition	138	—	12	305 55	8 40	313 95
Public Works Departmental Data for Works ...	82	—	112	218 36*j*	11 5	229 41
Miscellaneous	76	—	—	176 0	19 13	195 13
	1,599	—	—	3,151 20	471 19	3,622 39

Column 3 includes the following for Stereotyping:—*a* Rs. 13·25, *b* Rs. 8·83, *c* Rs. 16·39, *d* Rs. 84·25, *e* 94 cents, *f* Rs. 58·66, *g* Rs. 34·34, *h* Rs. 12·60, *i* Rs. 9·94, *j* Rs. 31·20.

Name or Work. [* — Brought forward. † — Unfinished.]	No. of Pages. Composed.	No. of Pages. Reprint of Some Sheets.	No. of Copies Printed.	Printing Charges, inclusive of Composition, Setting.	Cost of Paper.	Total Cost.
				Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Crown 8vo.						
*District Classification of Schools for 1892	24	—	175	8 8	3 4	8 12
Do. do. 1893	36	—	200	66 20	—	66 20
†Akshara Shikshá, a Sinhalese Primer	36	—	500	69 79k	—	69 79
Sinhalese First Book, by Mudaliyár Simon de Silva (39th thousand)	—	20	18,000	153 42l	497 44	650 86
Sinhalese First Standard Reader (27th thousand) ...	—	42	12,000	83 83m	213 43	297 76
Sinhalese Second Standard Reader (25th thousand) ...	—	72	10,000	260 24n	452 51	712 75
Sinhalese Third Standard Reader (14th thousand) ...	—	78	6,000	125 39	303 45	428 84
Sinhalese Fourth Standard Reader (4th thousand) ...	—	106	1,000	116 98o	67 17	184 15
Do. (7th thousand) ...	—	106	3,000	138 11	190 1	328 12
Sinhalese Fifth Standard Reader (3rd thousand) ...	—	98	1,000	25 91	44 85	70 76
Do. (5th thousand) ...	—	98	2,000	53 34	123 62	176 96
Sinhalese Sixth Standard Reader (3rd thousand) ...	—	—	1,000	4 97	—	4 97
Sinhalese Seventh Standard Reader (3rd thousand) ...	—	86	1,000	45 18p	56 26	101 44
Sinhalese Eighth Standard Reader (2nd thousand) ...	104	—	500	123 1	34 33	157 34
Lessons on Domestic Economy (Sinhalese) ...	28	—	500	30 34	—	30 34
Railway Working Time Tables	104	—	800	165 57	77 36	242 93
*General Rules and Classification of Goods, C. G. R. ...	17	—	3,750	256 68	163 8	419 76
Do. do. (Sinhalese) ..	96	—	500	191 94	31 60	223 54
Do. do. (Tamil) ...	100	—	500	122 83	37 45	160 28
*Railway Departmental Manual	—	—	2,000	66 15	—	66 15
Guide to Colombo (3rd edition)	140	42	1,500	269 41q	172 25	441 66
†Maddiya Wibhágaya, on the Evils of Drinking and Smoking (Sinhalese)	50	—	3,000	50 39	26 7	76 46
	735	748	—	2,444 26	2,493 92	4,938 18
Foolscap 8vo.						
Servants' Pocket Registers (Sinhalese and Tamil) ...	—	364	—	85 3	92 25	177 28
Sinhalese Diary for 1893	272	—	2,000	270 20	267 18	537 38
Miscellaneous	4	—	—	1 98	6 18	8 16
	276	364	—	357 21	365 61	722 82
Foolscap 12mo.						
Regimental Rules of the Ceylon Volunteers ...	28	—	600	22 18	4 75	26 93
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,345	1,300	—	37,686 54	9,911 68	47,598 22
	13,645*					

Column 5 includes the following for Stereotyping:—*k* Rs. 11·35, *l* Re. 1·25, *m* Rs. 3·64, *n* Rs. 20·48, *o* Rs. 36·78, *p* Rs. 3·16, *q* Rs. 13·70.

* Reduced to a common standard of foolscap folio = 10,459.

II.—JOBWORK.

Statement showing the Number and Value of Printed Forms, &c., supplied to Public Departments in 1892.

[Where * is prefixed forms are issued for payment; to the remainder the issue is free, though nominal allowances are allotted, to the extent of which they draw for authorised forms direct upon the Government Printer. The values are calculated upon a fixed scale of charges: to ascertain the *cost*, 11·96 per cent. should be deducted.]

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs.	c.
H. E. the Governor ...	4,073	25	0
Secretariat	134,889	1,970	59
—— Record Office ...	137,901	384	29
Treasury	70,644	422	58
Audit Office	35,257	454	87
Provincial Agencies (exclusive of Village Communities):			
Western Province ...	306,999	2,486	2
Central " ...	202,279	1,735	35
Northern " ...	161,492	1,219	64
Southern " ...	190,632	1,543	56
Eastern " ...	174,543	951	65
N.-Western " ...	214,418	1,311	14
N.-Central " ...	78,590	670	22
Province of Uva ...	81,365	890	86
" Sabaragamuwa...	111,410	702	6
*Road Committees:			
Western Province ...	371,575	979	80
Central " ...	147,485	371	55
Northern " ...	260,876	304	53
Southern " ...	263,546	717	61
Eastern " ...	60,606	119	24
N.-Western " ...	164,609	347	27
N.-Central " ...	40,841	79	93
Province of Uva ...	71,067	262	96
" Sabaragamuwa ...	147,503	422	11
Public Works	329,621	3,427	81
Survey	71,574	665	14
Customs:			
Western Province ...	409,771	1,269	3
Northern " ...	22,501	155	50
Southern " ...	36,695	90	40
Eastern " ...	7,647	54	36
Masters Attendant:			
Colombo	21,137	106	59
Galle	2,524	16	53
Post and Telegraph ...	3,423,757	14,390	56
Public Instruction ...	172,958	2,242	48
Registration	492,278	4,660	72
Conservator of Forests ...	74,526	806	16
*Railway (including Railway Store)	4,746,348	9,515	25
*Railway Extension ...	95,510	751	18
Medical:			
Civil Department ...	562,433	4,241	58
*Estates Branch ...	146,944	999	98
*Superintendent of Census ...	6,370	18	44
Colonial Store (exc. Railway Store)	44,089	221	63
Botanic Gardens	3,849	26	53
Museum	8,699	21	31
Ecclesiastical	425	4	16
Loan Board	2,220	56	93
*Savings Bank	6,002	3	75
Colombo Harbour Works ...	3,875	24	41
Colombo Water Works ...	8,111	29	48
Grain Commission ...	134	1	43
Central Irrigation Board ...	4,422	64	3
Ceylon Volunteers ...	2,900	11	75
*Municipalities	871	37	4
*Local Boards	72,809	276	18
Widows' Pension Fund ...	6,550	78	21
*Board of Trade (Lighthouses) ...	1,600	6	60
Government Printer ...	40,025	159	62
Miscellaneous	14,795	175	50
Carried forward ...	14,278,070	62,983	10

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Forms.	Value. Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	14,278,070	62,983	10
Supreme Court	8,005	48	68
Attorney-General's Department...	9,637	100	22
Police	162,127	1,580	60
Prisons	225,938	2,649	84
District Courts:			
Anurádhapura ...	6,812	34	76
Colombo	12,890	96	43
Galle	9,324	81	8
Jaffna	12,249	99	90
Kalutara	5,268	49	61
Kandy	4,484	40	17
Mátara	9,115	50	19
District and Minor Courts:			
Badulla	21,207	112	77
Batticaloa	20,100	102	1
Chilaw	30,798	165	75
Kégalla	16,287	99	64
Kurunégala	31,802	159	43
Mannár .	3,919	35	37
Mullaittívu	4,261	24	43
Negombo	29,374	138	79
Puttalam	13,213	69	81
Ratnapura	26,760	120	9
Tangalla	17,790	98	65
Trincomalee	17,813	96	85
Vavuniya	12,930	77	48
Minor Courts:			
Anurádhapura ...	10,820	50	5
Avisáwélla and Pasyála ...	28,061	151	67
Balapitimódara ...	19,650	78	74
Colombo Court of Requests	38,236	183	74
Colombo Police Court ...	47,946	172	52
Do. (Joint) ...	6,265	33	18
Do. (Itinerating) ...	21,624	76	46
Galle	48,473	217	31
Galagedara	18,225	77	4
Gampola	17,928	115	92
Hambantota	4,702	28	54
Jaffna	49,068	199	78
Haldummulla and Balangoda	11,488	93	63
Hatton	10,866	67	91
Kalutara	24,712	107	80
Kandy	13,713	97	39
Kayts ...	14,716	79	93
Mátara	25,748	113	41
Matalé	19,910	72	53
Nuwara Eliya and Maturata	9,801	59	15
Panaduré	26,426	102	8
Panwila and Urugala ...	9,160	51	5
Pt. Pedro and Chávakachcheri	26,468	103	90
Fiscals:			
Western Province ...	136,925	973	99
Central " ...	45,768	267	41
Northern " ...	71,246	551	22
Southern " ...	106,263	617	20
Eastern " ...	41,222	298	25
N.-Western " ...	59,360	309	74
N.-Central " ...	6,470	50	57
Province of Uva ...	16,351	114	82
" Sabaragamuwa...	17,321	180	49
Village Communities:			
Western Province ...	2,100	105	80
Central " ...	31,770	512	9
Northern " ...	1,000	5	62
Southern " ...	6,600	143	64
Eastern " ...	6,800	182	91
N.-Western " ...	30,175	523	95
N.-Central " ...	5,705	121	26
Province of Uva ...	1,950	49	30
Sabaragamuwa...	3,150	80	88
Total ...	16,084,355	76,538	52

In addition: 120,400 telegraph stamps were supplied at a cost of 83 77
1,821,768 postage, telegraph, revenue, judicial, and bill stamps, post cards, and postage and registered envelopes, were overprinted at a cost of 456 23
2,850,320 impressions of (or on) railway passenger tickets were taken at a cost of 465 82

Giving a Grand Total of Rs. 77,543. 24

III.—NOTES ON THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The Office is nominally a Branch of the Secretariat, but the Government Printer exercises nearly all the functions of the Head of a Department. It executes the whole of the Government printing. Private work is not undertaken except in very special circumstances, care being exercised to avoid interference with private enterprise.

It gives employment to nearly 200 persons, and so far as the chief work is concerned has, like other Printing Offices, three main divisions, viz., the Composing, Machine, and Warehouse Departments. In addition to these there are a Foundry and a Bindery.

The annual expenditure of the Establishment has for the last five years averaged Rs. 124,094, of which Personal Emoluments have absorbed Rs. 56,657, and Paper Rs. 49,552. There is an annual vote of Rs. 7,500 for Plant and Material.

The Government Printer's Office (under which term is included what is known in England as the Closet and the Counting House), with the Warehouse and Bindery, occupy the ground floor of the southern half of the block of Government Offices in the Fort which face the Gordon Gardens; this is still known as the New Office, though it was first occupied in 1868. It contains a superficial area of 6,500 square feet. The other departments are located behind in a lofty building (known as the Old Office), the upper floor of which is connected with the New Office by a substantial wooden bridge. The Old Office contains about 15,000 square feet of superficial area; conveyance for heavy material between its two floors is provided by means of a lift.

The Government Printer is assisted by three European Assistants. One of these acts as Superintendent of the Composing Department, another as Superintendent of the Machine Department (including the Foundry), and the third, while available for assistance generally, is chiefly concerned with Reading. There are eight native Officers (who hold appointments on the Fixed Establishment of the Colony), viz., one Final Reader on Rs. 1,440 to Rs. 1,680; Foremen of Bookwork and Jobwork on Rs. 1,080 to Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 600 to Rs. 720; three First-Proof Readers on Rs. 720 to Rs. 840, Rs. 540 to Rs. 660, and Re 1·60 per diem; a Foreman of the Binding Department on Rs. 720 to Rs. 960; a Storekeeper on Rs. 720 to Rs. 960; and a Clerk on Rs. 720. Of the "rank and file," ten still hold appointments on the Establishment, but such posts have for some years past been superseded as vacancies occurred, and are being replaced by men on the "Permanent Staff," which, as at present arranged, will comprise only 28 appointments. The latter are remunerated either by daily wages or piecework, and are entitled to pension on retirement.

The employés are classified into three Divisions: A, B, and C. Speaking broadly, the Compositors are in Division A, the Machinemen and Pressmen in Division B, and the Warehousemen in Division C. Men not on the "Permanent Staff" are known as Contingent hands; their services are liable to be dispensed with after a month's notice, though as a matter of fact the pressure of work remains steady throughout the year, and the staff is subjected to little or no change. At the present time the following nationalities are employed: Europeans 5, Burghers (or Eurasians) 26, Sinhalese 122, Tamils 17, Malays 6, Moors 4, Chetties 3, Goanese 1, Bengalese 1; representing the following religious faiths: Christians 108 (of whom 64 are Roman Catholics), Buddhists 63, Mohammedans 11, Hindoos 3. The scheme under which the men are employed and paid is annexed.

The hours of work are nominally seven a day, as in Government Offices generally, but early closing on Saturday reduces the average day for the week to 6½ hours. The Office "month" is fixed at 162½ hours (25 working days being taken as the average for a month after Government holidays are allowed for) and is divided into four "weeks," terminating on the 7th, 15th, 23rd, and 30th or 31st. Time Tables are arranged on this principle from month to month, and as a result monthly wages or piecework earnings, unless a man is absent from work, are not liable to much variation.

Work commences at 9 in the morning; from 11.30 to 12 there is an interval for breakfast; and except on Fridays (day of publication of the *Government Gazette*, when all hands remain at work till 5 o'clock) the day closes at 4, 4.30, or 5 P.M.—occasionally as late as 5.30—according to the Time Table.

The Employés' entrance is open (1) from 8.55 to 9.15 A.M., (2) from 11.55 to 12.15 P.M., and (3) for 15 minutes after general closing time. Early and late workers use the main entrance. Men breakfasting outside leave by the engine house door. A steam whistle is blown at 8.55 and 9.5 A.M., and at 11.55 and 12. Each employé on entering removes his ticket from the timeboard and places it in the ticket box; those arriving, in each case, after the second whistle are marked 15 minutes late. Arrivals subsequently to 9.15 and 12.15 report themselves personally in the Counting House to the Timekeeper. At 10 A.M. the Timekeeper submits Absent and Late Lists to the Government Printer and the Superintendents of Composing and Machine Departments for the men in their respective branches.

"Establishment" salaries are paid on the last day of each month; Contingent wages on the 7th. Thirty-six days' leave in addition to Government holidays are permitted by regulation to Establishment hands, but the full quantity is very rarely taken, and then generally in cases of illness only.

Government Printer's Office.—The Clerical Staff consists of one clerk on the Establishment and four clerks on the Contingent List: one of these acts as Receiving and Despatching Clerk; one as Timekeeper and Computer of Compositors' Accounts; a third as Indent Clerk; and the fourth, while mainly engaged in Bookwork Accounts, assists generally. From the 1st to the 6th of each month all assist in preparing paysheets, &c.

The *Reading Staff* consists, first, of three First-Proof Readers, who perform their duties under the immediate direction of the Superintendent of the Composing Department; and, secondly, of the Third Assistant and one Reader, who act as Final Readers, and who are responsible to the Government Printer. The former occupy a raised platform in the Composing Department; the latter are accommodated in the Government Printer's Office. Each Reader has a reading boy or copy-holder, who in this capacity serves the first stage in his apprenticeship as a Compositor.

The *Composing Department* has two divisions, each under a Foreman. The Bookwork Branch at present engages 54 Compositors (for English work 44, Sinhalese 6, Tamil 4) and the Jobbing Branch about a dozen, 6 of whom are journeymen, the remainder being apprentices in various stages of a five-years' course. Apprentices before admission pass an examination in reading, dictation, and arithmetic.

The compositors' frames are treble, and in most cases two men work at one frame. Each man's frame, cases, galleys, and galley clumps bear his number.

The majority of Bookwork Compositors are paid on piecework, the rate per 1,000 ens for pica to nonpareil being 29 cents (nominally 7*d.*). The earnings of the best men average about Rs. 45 a month, the lowest Rs. 25.

The average number of pages of Bookwork of different sizes disposed of during the last three years has been 13,182; or, reduced to a standard of foolscap folio, 10,005. The compositors' charges on the same averaged Rs. 16,690. The standard type is long primer, with bourgeois for subsidiary matter. Most of the tabular work is in bourgeois. There are on the Store Return 50,000 lb. of bookwork type, 5,000 of jobbing (110 founts), 7,500 of Sinhalese, and 3,000 of Tamil.

The average number of copies of printed forms supplied annually to Public Departments for the same period was 16,456,040; their cost, Rs. 69,744.

In addition to proof presses there are three hand presses which for convenience are worked in the Composing room. One end of the room is railed off as a Type Store, and is in charge of a journeyman assisted by an apprentice: this man, in addition to other duties, is in charge of about 2,000 pages of Bookwork standing matter.

The *Machine Department* has an average expenditure of Rs. 9,906. Its Superintendent is assisted by a Machine Room Clerk and a Machine Reviser.

The following is a detail of the Letterpress printing machinery employed:—A double-royal two-feeder "Conisbee," two double-royal single feeders (one "Bremner," one "Conisbee"—former takes on quad-crown), four double-crown single feeders, a demy Harrild's "Fleet," a foolscap "Conisbee," a foolscap folio "Bremner" platen,

And the following of other plant:—Six hand presses, three railway-ticket machines (Waterlow's), five line-ruling machines (hand), one "Diamond" steam guillotine, a treadle perforator, a steam melting-kettle for roller-making, a roller washing trough, a circular saw, a lift, and a portable forge.

The motive power for the machinery is supplied by a Tangyes' 12 horse-power horizontal engine and a 16 horse-power Cornish boiler.

The average number of forms "made ready" in the Machine Department during the last three years was 9,075; and the average number of impressions struck off each, 646. The total number of impressions at machines per annum averaged 5,561,476; and at presses 400,432.

The number of sheets passed through the line-ruling machines during the last three years has averaged 4,882,172, the forms perforated 920,120, and the impressions taken by the numbering machine 568,384.

The printing of all Railway tickets has recently been taken over; it is estimated that seven millions of impressions (each ticket is printed front and back) will be taken annually.

One end of the Machine Room is enclosed as a Paper Store, worked by two Warehouse hands under the responsible direction of the Storekeeper. The wetting down of paper is here attended to.

All machine and press rollers are made on the premises, the roller-maker being also charged with the working of the lift.

The Machine Room employs nearly 60 hands, of whom half are engaged at the letterpress machines and presses and 9 at line ruling machines. Machine apprentices are subjected to an examination in English.

The *Foundry* employs 5 hands and is furnished with a complete set of stereotyping apparatus and lead and furniture moulds; also a Titchener's small-size hand type-casting machine, capable of casting from double pica downwards, which proves of much convenience in meeting urgent wants when "sorts" run out.

Six or seven hundred pages of Bookwork are stereotyped each year, and nine-tenths of the work of the Jobbing Department passes through the Foundry, there being about 300 standing type formes as compared with 2,500 variation (some 6,000 plates) in stereotype.

The *Warehouse* gives employment to a Storekeeper, a Warehouse Clerk, 2 warehousemen, 4 assistant warehousemen, 8 office boys (messengers), and a cooly. Its annual expenditure has averaged Rs. 5,344. Its special plant consists of an "Athol" nipping press, a treadle paging or numbering machine (printing consecutive, alternate, duplicate, triplicate, or quadruplicate), and a weighing machine.

The *Bindery* was added to the Office in the year 1885. The number of hands employed varies from 20 to 30. All work here is done for payment. The expenditure has averaged Rs. 5,769 in the last three years; the number of books and pamphlets dealt with, 69,101. Spare time is occasionally filled in with envelope-making.

A special form of Binding Indent, in addition to the Printing Indent required for the printing of the forms of which the books may have to be composed, is sent in by Departments. Cheap binding, so far as is consistent with efficiency, constitutes the greater part of the work. Indian sheepskin, dowlas, and canvas are chiefly used where strength is required. Many thousands of school books are turned out annually, wire-stitched in paper covers. Work of a higher class is occasionally called for, and a few of the binders are skilful workmen.

The cost of work is defrayed in the first instance from advances received from the Treasurer, such advances being repaid as recoveries are made from Departments.

The rates charged, on a settled schedule, are as low as possible—there being no desire to show a large profit on the work, but merely to secure at the close of the year a balance on the right side of the Advance account.

The Bindery contains the following plant:—A gilding and arming press (self-inking), 24 founts of brass type, a hand guillotine, a nipping press, a "Perfection" wire-stitching machine, two board cutters, a backing press, stabbing and eye-letting machines, and marbling apparatus.

The following is a description of the system of work pursued throughout the Office:—

(1) THE COUNTING HOUSE.

The Receiving and Despatching Clerk attends to the receipt, registration, and return, when necessary, of all papers or correspondence which reach the Office for attention either (1) through the Secretariat or (2) direct from Departments.

Indents for Jobwork come under the second category. Public Departments, with one or two exceptions, receive a nominal annual allowance for printed forms. This is really an authority to draw on the Government Printer for authorised standard forms to a specified value, forms being issued at rates fixed with special reference to the qualities and sizes of the paper on which they are printed; no actual cash transactions take place except in the case of the Railway Department and semi-Government institutions (Road Committees and Local Boards, for example) which have funds independent of the Central Government.

Departments are grouped together, and dates assigned for the framing of annual indents, so that the work shall be distributed evenly over the year. Supplementary indents, on which an extra charge of 10 per cent. is debited, are sent in as needed, the standing rule being that two months should be allowed for their execution.

All authorised printed forms bear a standard number. No stocks are kept except in the case of "General" forms (used by *all* Departments), of which a quarter's supply is printed at a time.

New forms or alteration of existing ones are allowed by Government only, as a rule, after reference to a Printed Forms Committee.

Indents as received are checked by the Indent Clerk, their value debited in his Ledger against Departments, and (where a number of similar indents are received from one class of Departments) are tabulated and passed to the Warehouse.

Correspondence connected with the return of indents to Departments, owing to errors or irregularities, is attended to by the Indent Clerk, who has under his charge the files of Government Standard Forms. He is further charged with the computation of the cost of Bookwork.

All cash transactions pass through the hands of the principal Clerk, who, under the immediate superintendence of the Government Printer, acts as Cashier and Accountant. He also keeps the Service Register and attends to all important correspondence.

The Timekeeper keeps the Time Books and makes out compositors' piecework accounts; he also computes the cost of timework from the compositors' time distribution sheets.

The following is a list of the books kept in the Counting House:—

By the Receiving Clerk:
Register of Correspondence inwards and outwards, a Register of Documents received and despatched without covering letters, a Register of Indents, and a Register of Authorities.

By the Indent Clerk:
Printed Forms Ledger, a Register of Standard Forms, and a Register of Railway Ticket Indents.

By the Cash (principal) Clerk:
Cash Book and Ledger for all transactions, Ditto for expenditure only (classified), Service Register, *Gazette* Official and Subscription Register, *Gazette* Advertisement Register, Register of Plant, Register of Bills, and a Register of Forms sold to Stamp Vendors.

By the Timekeeper and Computer:
Two Time Books (for use in alternate months) and a Fine Register.

By Miscellaneous Clerk:
Register of Bookwork (quantity and cost).

Formal printed Departmental Orders are made out for all work to be executed. Orders for Bookwork, filled in by the Government Printer personally, contain necessary directions as to type, size of page, number of copies required, and so on. These are passed first to the Third Assistant, who registers them, and eventually to the Superintendent, Composing Department, who enters details in a Bookwork Register, in which subsequently notes are made of the despatch and return of proofs; he thus receives the earliest intimation of the work awaiting attention. If not put in hand at once, the "copy" is returned to the Third Assistant, who retains it till it can be taken up, the manuscript being generally meanwhile overhauled by him or the senior Reader with respect to paragraphing, punctuation, and capitalisation.

Orders for Jobwork are made out by the Warehouse Clerk, checked in the Counting House, and initialled by the Government Printer. These reach the Superintendent, Composing Department, through the Machine Room Superintendent, who thus sees every order before it is taken up, and is prepared for any pressure that is likely to be made later on upon his Department.

(2) The Composing Department.

When an item of Bookwork is taken up, its Order is pasted by the Bookwork Foreman in a guard book: on it he keeps a record of the compositors engaged on the work and of any special circumstances which may occur in connection with it.

English bookwork compositors when "out of copy" enter their names on a list kept on the Bookwork Foreman's table, and are attended to in rotation. Work in the two vernaculars—Sinhalese and Tamil—is given out by the senior Sinhalese and Tamil compositors, who read the first and second proofs.

Time compositors keep a record of their work upon forms, which show the exact time devoted to each item. These time distribution returns are initialled each morning by the Foreman. The cost of timework is computed from these returns at the close of the month in the Counting House.

When piece compositors are temporarily placed on timework they receive a time check from the Foreman, which on the completion of the work, after being initialled by the Superintendent, is passed to the Timekeeper.

Compositors pull proofs of their own matter in slip form on a roller galley press. These proofs are passed to the First-Proof Readers. All proofs and revises are stamped with a dater kept on the Foreman's table, so as to provide a check against subsequent delays on the part of reader or compositor; and First-Proof Readers have instructions never to leave off work for the day until all proofs or revises in their hands bearing the previous day's date have received attention.

With the exception of *Gazette* work, second proofs, after being compared with the first by the original Reader, are, accompanied by first proofs and copy, sent to the Final Readers for a second reading from copy.

Subsequently proofs initialled by the responsible Final Readers are forwarded to authors in slip form. On return the matter is "made up" and final proofs undergo an eye-reading (by the Government Printer in many cases) for press. After the correction of this proof the order "Press" is given by the Superintendent, Composing Department, and the forme of type passed to the Machine Room.

Work of which proof may not be sent out is generally read a third time from copy.

Proofs of vernacular work emanating from the Central Government, such as translations of Legislative Enactments, Government Notifications, &c., are passed by the Translators attached to the Secretariat.

Revises of piecework, after correction of second proofs, are initialled by the Foreman and passed to the Timekeeper to be charged.

Making-up and imposition are paid for at fixed rates.

Strictly confidential work, such as examination papers, is exceptionally treated, care being taken that it passes through the fewest possible hands and is never out of the sight of a responsible officer.

In regard to the *Government Gazette*, which is published every Friday—a bastard-sized publication between royal and demy quarto—second proofs in slip are dispensed with unless specially called for. Second proofs are read finally by the senior Reader after the matter is made up; and the imposition of pages and correction of all proofs subsequently to the first are attended to by the piecework compositors, in rotation, two men to each sheet of 8 pages. The *Gazette* Index, issued half-yearly, is compiled by the Third Assistant.

The *Post Office List* is a daily publication (4 pages foolscap folio) issued shortly after noon. Two compositors attend in turn to the alteration of the matter, at a fixed rate, for a month at a time. This work is in the charge of the Third Assistant.

The various sizes of Bookwork are composed to standard measures: *e.g.*, foolscap folio to 36 ems, royal 8vo. to 24 ems, demy 8vo. to 22 ems, &c. Leads are cast to certain standard sizes specially to suit these measures.

Metal furniture and Lavater's noiseless locking-up apparatus have almost entirely superseded wooden furniture and the old wooden quoin, shooting stick, and mallet.

Jobbing Orders are passed to the Jobbing Foreman, and entered by him in a register in which each form has assigned to it a number, and in which he strikes off entries as forms leave his hands for the Machine Room. A glance at this book reveals the quantity of work in the Jobbing Department, and the length of time it has been there. The orders are then sent to, and till every item in them has been worked off are kept by, the Machine Room Clerk.

Jobwork, as a rule, is not sent to the Final Readers, but is dealt with between the Foreman, the First-Proof Readers, and the Superintendent, Composing Department.

A special feature of the Type Store is the rack for surplus type. This consists of a series of sliding shelves each 15½ in. by 10½ in. in size, forming together a series 15 ft. 6 in. in length and 7 ft. 3 in. in height. Each shelf is fitted with six or fifteen cardboard boxes, according to circumstances, the front row being labelled with the contents of the shelf. The number of boxes is 1,746.

The following is a list of books kept in the Composing Department:—

Superintendent's Register of Bookwork.
Register of Bookwork Stereo Plates.
Bookwork Foreman's File of Orders.
Do. Progress Report of Current Work (weekly).
Do. Register of Gazette "Copy."
Jobwork Foreman's Register.

(3) The Machine Department.

All press proofs are sent to the Machine Superintendent, under whose instructions the Machine Room Clerk distributes the work among the several machines.

Machine minders obtain their paper from the Paper Store by means of orders made out by the Machine Room Clerk.

Each machine minder, after "making ready," shows a "colour sheet" to the Superintendent, whose initials are his authority to commence printing, and satisfies himself that he has printed off the required number of impressions before "lifting" his forme and handing over his finished work to the Machine Room counter, who is responsible that the correct quantity ultimately reaches the Warehouse.

Each machine minder and pressman keeps a bill of work, showing the time occupied on each job in making ready, lost by stoppages, &c.; these bills, which are initialled daily by the Machine Room Superintendent, are added up by his Clerk, who enters the value of the work weekly, and posts particulars in a register kept by him, which on being checked by the Superintendent at the close of each month is submitted to the Government Printer.

The rates at which credit is taken for machine work vary, for the first thousand impressions, from Rs. 4·75 for quad-crown to Rs. 1·88 for foolscap, and decrease per 1,000 as the impressions increase; the charge per 20,000 ranging from Rs. 38 to Rs. 15.

As each item of Jobwork is printed off and passed to line-ruler, perforator, or despatched to Bindery or Warehouse, the Machine Room Clerk notes the fact against the item in his file of Jobbing Orders, which thus show the progress which has been made with every indent in the Office up to the time work leaves the Machine Room.

Line-ruling and perforating orders are made out by the Machine Room Clerk, who keeps accounts in books of these descriptions of work.

File copies of all Bookwork printed daily are sent by the Machine Room Clerk to the Government Printer and the Superintendent, Composing Department (for their information), the Final Readers (for reference), and the Storekeeper (for his paper accounts).

Stamp Printing.

The initial effort in this class of work was made in 1892. Telegraph labels and post and letter cards are furnished to the Commissioner of Stamps. Revenue and postage stamps may possibly be taken up later on.

Railway Ticket Printing.

Indents for passenger tickets are received from the Railway Accountant, who supplies the blank tickets on which they are printed, and defrays the cost of printing. The office orders for these go direct from the Government Printer to the Superintendent, Machine Department. By the aid of copper-faced logotypes the letterpress of each ticket is simplified to the putting together by the ticket printers of four blocks and the insertion of figures for the fare charged. The printed tickets are checked before despatch. A register showing the tickets printed each day, and the balances of orders in hand from day to day, is kept by the chief ticket printer, and initialled each morning by the Machine Room Superintendent.

Engine Room.

The engine and boiler are attended to by an engine attendant and two firemen, the latter, alternately, for some portion of the day render assistance in the Warehouse. The boiler, which is worked at a pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch, is supplied with a feed water heater and a duplex feed. The attendant is a qualified fitter, and is supplied with tools to enable him to do ordinary repairs. Those beyond his power are sent to the Government Factory.

The Engineer of the Government Factory makes a half yearly inspection of the engine and boiler.

The following Books are kept in the Machine Department :—

Paper Order Books (Bookwork and Jobwork).
Line-Ruling and Perforating Order Books.
Registers of Machine Work and Line Ruling.
Register of Railway Tickets printed.
Register and Index of Jobwork Stereo Plates.

(4) THE FOUNDRY.

Orders for Foundry work are passed through the Superintendent, Composing Department, who sends them to the Machine Room Superintendent. Weekly returns, showing the daily details of stereotyping, leads and furniture and type cast, and stores drawn therefor, are kept by the chief foundryman, initialled by the Superintendent, and submitted to the Government Printer.

Experiments have recently been made in Electrotyping, a few copper shells having been successfully produced, and arrangements are in contemplation for including this art in the recognized work of the Office.

(5) THE WAREHOUSE.

Completed work is removed from the Machine Room to the Warehouse the first thing each morning, unless it be "urgent," in which case it is forwarded to the Warehouse Clerk immediately it is ready, with a special intimation from the Machine Room Clerk of its urgency. Forms are counted out by the warehousemen, and despatched, according to weight and occasionally according to urgency, by post or through the medium of the Colonial Store Department, which acts as a forwarding agent in such matters, the Departments concerned being duly advised. As the forms leave the Warehouse an entry of their despatch is made in the original indents, which are in the custody till completed of the Warehouse Clerk, after which they are returned to the Indent Clerk.

The Advice Notes are prepared in duplicate with the aid of carbonised paper by the Warehouse Clerk, and are signed by the Third Assistant. Office copies are retained in the shape of bound books, which are in use on alternate days; the book not in use being passed to the Indent Clerk who makes the necessary entries of despatches in his Ledger.

Bookwork is, as a rule, cold-pressed.

Stores.

The Storekeeper is responsible for all paper and materials except those kept in the Type Store. They are drawn as required from the Colonial Store Department, to which in the latter half of each year an indent for stores likely to be required during the coming year is forwarded. Seventy to eighty tons of paper are used in a year.

Every paper is known by a distinguishing letter, and its subdivisions are represented by figures. [*E.g.*, 2R, E, E2 (which in the case of printed forms are inserted below the standard number to indicate the "class") stand for a sheet of one quality of double foolscap, single foolscap, or half sheet, respectively.] The quality of paper to be used is, in the first instance, determined by the Government Printer.

As each issue is made the Issuer enters it in a Day Book, which is daily checked by the Storekeeper, who posts the totals weekly into a Store Ledger. At the close of each week the Storekeeper verifies a portion of his stores, in the course of a month the stocks of all paper and of certain selected stores being checked.

The entries on the debit side of the Store Ledger are initialled by the Government Printer when the Colonial Store vouchers for their payment are passed by him. The credit entries are posted weekly from the Day Book by the Storekeeper, and the results of his weekly verifications, which are noted in this Ledger, are initialled by the Government Printer.

On the 5th of each month the Storekeeper submits a statement of the quantity and value of all paper used during the previous month; and on the 10th a further statement in which the several works against which the paper has to be debited are detailed.

On the first working day of each year an independent verification of all stores by specially appointed verifiers is made, and a statement showing discrepancies between ledger and actual balances is prepared.

Half-yearly Store Returns are furnished to the Audit Office of all furnitures, standing plant, type, &c., in the charge of the Government Printer.

The Books kept in the Warehouse are as follows :—

By the Warehouse Clerk :
- Advice Note Books (two, for use on alternate days).
- Registers of Despatches (*a*) by Post, (*b*) through Colonial Store.
- Stock Book of "General" Forms.
- Register of Letters calling attention to Urgent or Overdue Work.
- Account of Cart and Cooly Hire.

By the Storekeeper :
- Day Book of Stores issued.
- Store Ledger.
- Register of Requisitions on Colonial Store.
- Binding Foreman's Order Book.
- Stores Verification Book.
- Gazette Circulation and Issue Book.
- Railway Order Book (for repairs).

(6) Bindery.

Indents for Binding are passed to and filed in a guard book by the Storekeeper, who on receipt of work [illegible] bound from the Machine Room makes out an order on the Binding Foreman. He in his turn indents on the Store-keeper (who has a special store for Binding materials) for material required, the value of these being [illegible] the Storekeeper on the Foreman's order.

The Binding hands are paid on time by means of checks initialled by the Foreman, entries from the [illegible] foils of which are daily posted by the Binding Clerk into a Day Book.

The cost of work executed on each indent is kept distinct, superintendence being charged at the close of the month proportionately, so that the profit or loss (the latter is a rare occurrence) may be ascertained on completion. Rough statements showing the expenditure and progress on each indent are made out by the 16th of each month and submitted with draft bills by the Binding Clerk; they are afterwards fair-copied into a register.

The Binding Clerk keeps the following books:—

File of Binding Indents.
Books of Time Checks (foil and counterfoil).
Register of Cost of Binding (Indents detailed).

(7) Arrears.

In order to prevent the accumulation of arrears the Receiving Clerk on the first of each month prepares from his register a list of indents which, after a certain lapse of time, are considered to be "in arrear."

From this a detailed list of items, prepared by the Machine Room Clerk, is submitted to the Government Printer, which shows the stage which each item in arrear has reached. These lists, with such remarks as the necessity of the case may seem to call for, are passed to the Superintendents of the Composing and Machine Departments, whose duty it is to give such arrears their special attention.

(8) Departmental Sick Fund.

This is a fund for relief during sickness or unforeseen difficulty. Contributions are compulsory on all daily-paid and piece hands. The monthly contributions are at four rates for those earning Rs. 30 and upwards, Re. 1, between Rs 30 and 20, 75 cents; between Rs. 20 and 10, 50 cents; between Rs. 10 and 5, 25 cents. Sick pay is granted at, respectively, Rs 15, 10, 5, and 2·50 a month, for periods not exceeding in the whole 50 days, and half rates for a further similar period within any twelve months. A gratuity, recouped by special call on contributors—from Rs. 75 to Rs. 25 according to deceased's class—is paid on the death of a contributor to his widow or family. At Christmas a bonus, which has varied from 75 to 90 per cent., is declared on the amount standing to each man's credit on October 31, which is the close of the Fund year

---

In routine work printed forms are freely introduced as labour-savers, nearly 90 varieties being in use, while rubber stamps, with or without daters, are utilised with advantage.

August, 1893.

Rates of Remuneration by Daily Wages (when not on Piecework) for Subordinate Employés of the Government Printing Office.

Division A.	Per Day.	Equal per Month of 25 working days to
	c.	Rs. c.
1st year ... Apprentice ...	25	6 25
2nd year ... do. ...	35	8 75
3rd year ... do ...	50	12 50
4th year . do ...	65	16 25
5th year ... do ...	80	20 0
6th year ... 3rd class Journeyman* ...	100	25 0
8th year ... 2nd do. ...	1 30	32 50
10th year ... 1st do. (3rd grade)	1 60	40 0
After 5 years 1st do. (2nd grade)	1 80	45 0
After 10 years 1st do (1st grade)	2 00	50 0

Division B	Per Day	Equal per Month of 25 working days to
	c	Rs c.
1st year ... Apprentice ...	25	6 25
2nd year ... do ...	35	8 75
3rd year ... do ..	45	11 25
4th year ... do ...	55	13 75
5th year . do ...	65	16 25
6th year ... 3rd class Journeyman ...	80	20 0
8th year . 2nd do ..	1 00	25 0
10th year . . 1st do (3rd grade)	1 25	31 25
After 5 years 1st do (2nd grade)	1 50	37 50
After 10 years 1st do (1st grade)	1 75	43 75

Division C	Per Day.	Equal per Month of 25 working days to
	c	Rs. c.
1st year ... Warehouse Boy ...	20	5 0
2nd year . . do ...	30	7 50
3rd year do ...	40	10 0
4th year ... do ...	50	12 50
5th year . . do ...	60	15 0
6th year ... 3rd class Journeyman ...	70	17 50
8th year ... 2nd do. ...	80	20 0
10th year ... 1st do (3rd grade)	1 00	25 0
After 5 years 1st do (2nd grade)	1 12	28 0
After 10 years 1st do (1st grade)	1 25	31 25

* As a rule Compositors when out of their apprenticeship (occasionally before) are placed on piece-work.

Printing Machine Boys —20-50 cents a day
Running Machine Boys —20-35 cents a day
Office Boys Messengers, Clerks —20-40 cents a day

Division A. includes those Readers Revisers and Clerks who are not on the Fixed Establishment Compositors and Engine Attendant
Division B includes Machine Minders Pressmen Bookbinders Foundrymen (Type and Lead Casters and Stereotypers
Division C. includes Warehousemen Paper-cutters Paper wetters, Roller-maker and Firemen.

1.—All steps are dependent on good conduct and satisfactory work No indifferent workman is promoted beyond 3rd class Journeyman Promotion to Journeymen is contingent on existence of vacancy employment on termination of apprenticeship is not guaranteed

2.—"Class reduction" may be resorted to as punishment for misconduct or continued unsatisfactory work

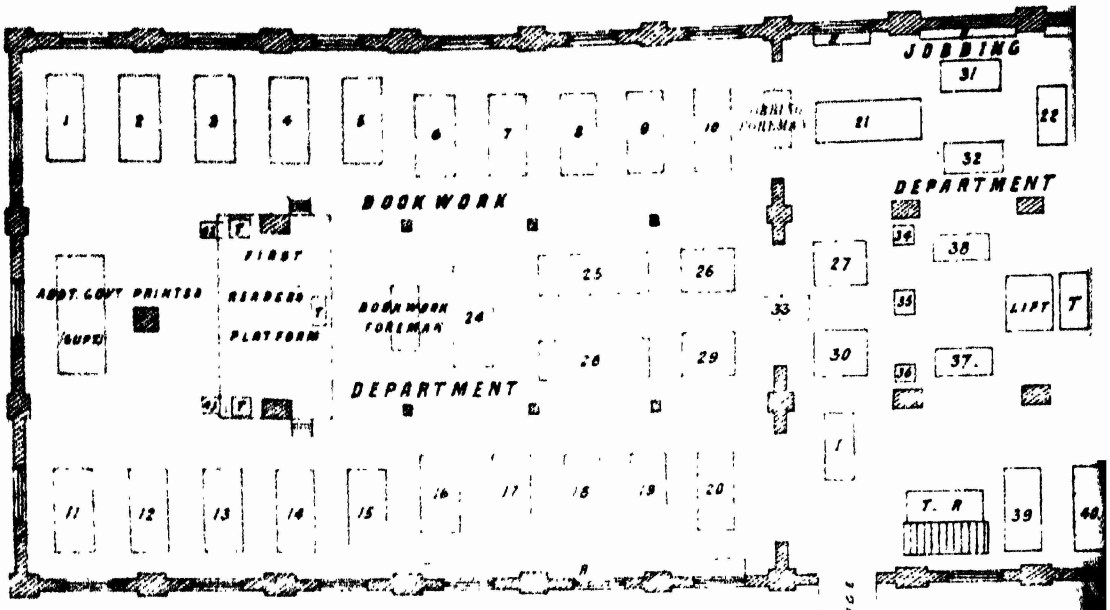
3.—Special ability may, on the Government Printer's recommendation, be specially rewarded *e.g.* an employé may be promoted to a higher grade before he would reach it in the ordinary course

4.—Membership of Departmental Sick Fund is compulsory on all daily-paid and piece hands

Piece-work Composition

Rates paid for *First class* Piecework Composition (MS. copy) —Pica to Nonpariel, 29 cents per 1000 ns. 5 per cent. added for leading out matter, 10 per cent. deducted for reprint. Tabular matter from ½ extra to double, according to number of columns. Making up and imposition paid as extras from Re 1 for 16 pages Foolscap 8vo to 40 cents for 4 pages Foolscap folio if with marginal notes double.

Second class Compositors, 5 per cent. off; *Third class* 10 per cent off.



UPPER FLOOR

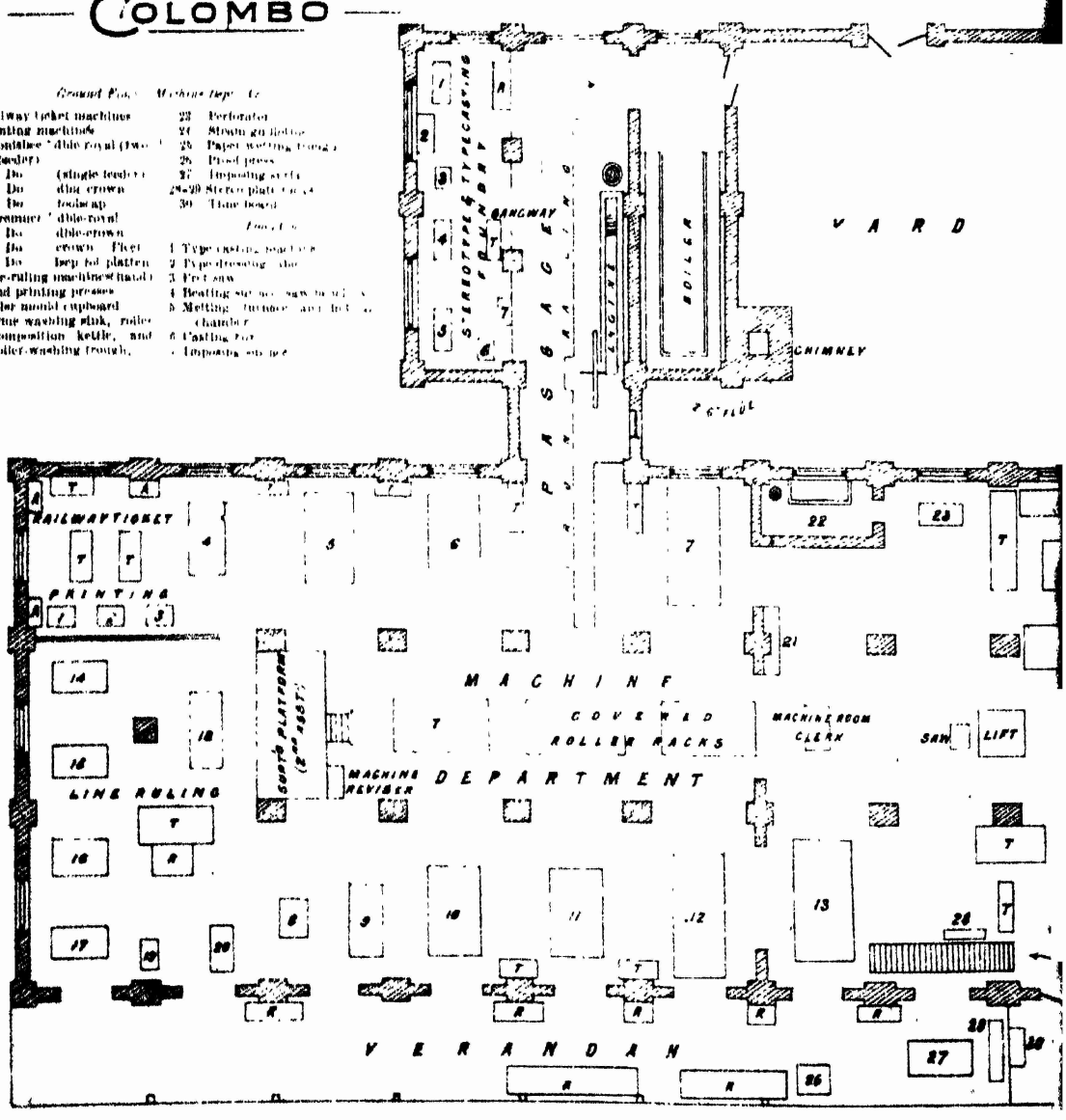
Ground Plan
— of —
GOVT. PRINTING OFFICE
— COLOMBO —

Ground Plan — Machine Department

1 3 Railway ticket machines
4 13 Printing machines
" Condition " dble royal (two feeder)
Do (single feeder)
2 Do dble crown
Do foolscap
" Dreamer " dble-royal
2 Do dble-crown
Do crown Pilot
Do Imp'rial platten
14 18 Line-ruling machines (hand)
19 20 Hand printing presses
21 Roller mould cupboard
22 Forme washing sink, roller composition kettle, and roller-washing trough.
23 Perforator
24 Steam go-lettor
25 Paper wetting trough
26 Proof press
27 Imposing stone
28-29 Stereo plate [illegible]
30 Time board

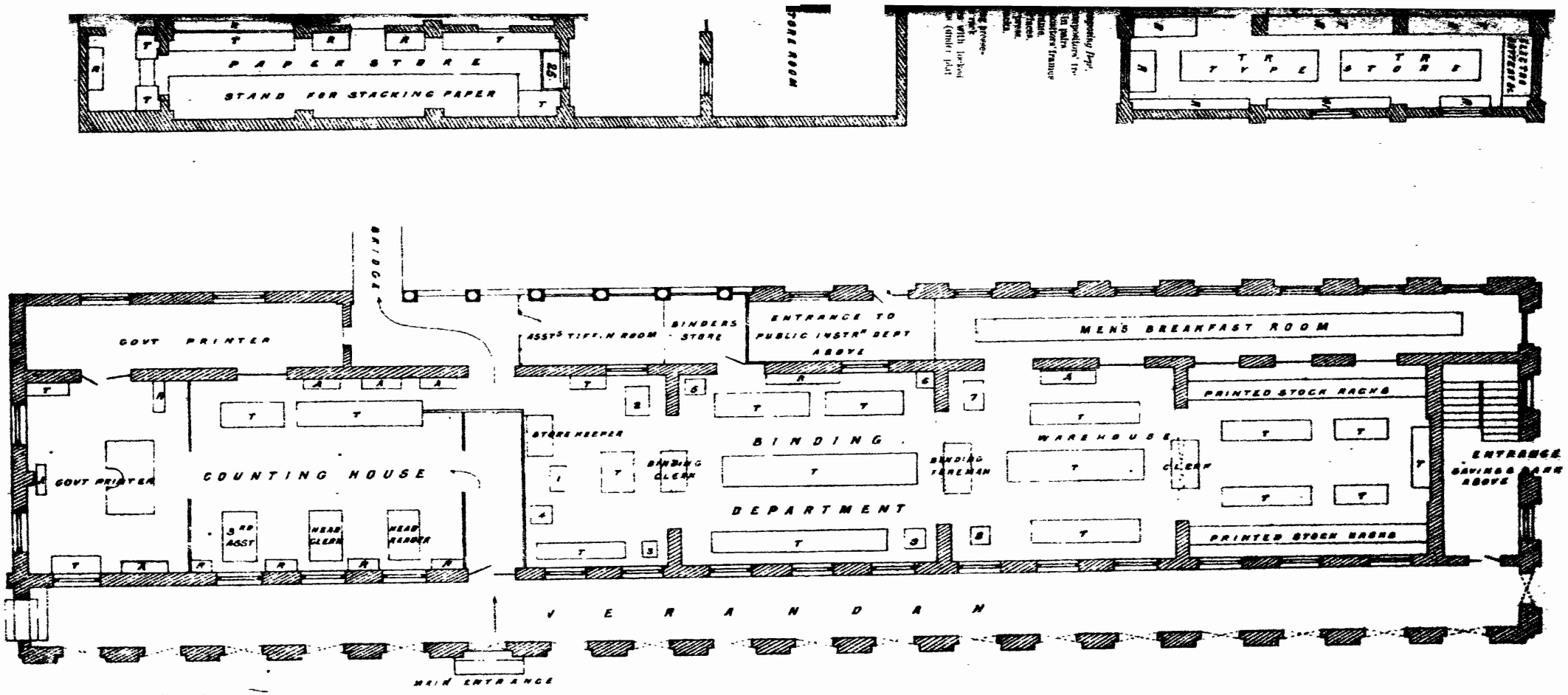
Foundry

1 Type casting machine
2 Type dressing [illegible]
3 Fret saw
4 Heating stove [illegible]
5 Melting furnace and lead chamber
6 Casting box
7 Imposing stone



OLD OFFICE

GROUND FLOOR



Counting House, Binders

1 Numbering machine
2 Hand guillotine.
3 "Atlas" screw press
4 Weighing machine
5 Sipping press
6 Board cutter
7 Backbinder's press
8 Wire-stitching machine
9 Gilding and arming press

NEW OFFICE

Scale

⅛ of an Inch to a Foot